The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Death of Lord Brougham, ex-Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The Right Hon. HENRY BROUGHAM, Lord BROUGHAM and VAUX, the eminent lawyer, reformer, legislator and ex-Chancellor of England, died in his rural retreat at Cannes, France, to-day, in the ninetieth year of his age.

The news of the event, although his demise has been looked for at any moment during the past few years, produced a profound sensation, as the people realize that the last visible link which connected the present political situation of the country with the reform, anti-slave trade and freedom of the Press agitations in 1810 and '12, has been removed at a most vital moment in the history of Britain.

The Death Sentence of Barrett to be Carried Out—Non-Release of Fenian Prisoners—The Report of the Betrothal of Princess Louise Contradicted.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

The *alibi* claimed by JOHN BRIGHT and others in the case of BARRETT, recently convicted of complicity in the Clerkenwell crime, has been disproved by further Government inquiry. The death sentence will, therefore, be carried out.

Messrs. NUGENT and O'CONNOR, of the *Jacmel* packet prisoners, were not released. They are still in confinement, and will be tried at an early day.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess LOUISE, of England, is denied.

George Francis Train Admitted to Bail.

DUBLIN, Saturday, May 9—Evening.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who was arrested for debt, was brought before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day and admitted to bail.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

The feeling on the expected impeachment verdict grows more and more intense with every hour and has to-day been the exclusive topic of conversation in the streets, hotels, and everywhere else. Neither House of Congress being in session to-day, members have busied themselves in paying visits to each other and to Senators. The latter are abating a little of their reserve, and the case being at an end they say they see no impropriety in stating that they have formed their opinions, and some of them go so far as to express them. Nothing that has been developed to-day gives any new reason for believing that the opinion heretofore expressed in the *Times* is not correct. Some of the so-called doubtful Senators have to-day expressed themselves in such terms as to leave no doubt but that they will vote for conviction on three or four of the eleven articles. It is difficult to see on what the friends of the President base their confidence. As an indication of the feeling in Administration circles, it may be mentioned that one of the President's staff has made preparations to leave the city by sub-renting his rooms to a party with the understanding that he will relinquish possession of them on Thursday of next week. The betting on the result continues as usual, but it is noticeable that those who have heretofore offered even wagers on acquittal are now asking odds.

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

A general conference of Southern Congressmen elect, and other persons, now in Washington on business connected with the admission of the Southern States, will occur at the rooms of the North Carolina delegation on Monday morning. It is expected that a definite plan, regarding the participation of the delegates in the Chicago Convention, will be effected.

Hon. NATHANIEL BOYDEN, the only Conservative member of Congress elect from North Carolina, arrived here to-day to join in the efforts of his Radical colleagues to secure the early admission of his State. He has never voted with the Democrats, and it is understood that he will rank in Congress with the mild Republicans. The North Carolina delegation have recommended to the Reconstruction Committee the passage of a bill relieving Mr. BOYDEN from the disabilities incurred by his participation in the rebellion.

Hon. C. J. COWLES, President of the late Reconstruction Convention of North Carolina, accompanied by Hon. EDWARD R. STANLEY, of that State, waited on President JOHNSON to-day and delivered into his possession a certified copy of the Constitution adopted by that Convention and subsequently ratified by the people. The interview was entirely informal, and the President, after receiving the document, entertained his visitors for a quarter of an hour in conversation regarding the crops in Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee, from which they inferred that he contemplated a visit to that section very soon.

The Hon. S. R. PITKIN, of New-Orleans, has arrived here, bringing with him a certified copy of the new Constitution of Louisiana, which he is authorized to present to the President in compliance with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts.

WASHINGTON CITY ELECTION.

The municipal canvass here was fairly opened last night by the nomination of SAYLES J. BOWEN, an Abolitionist of long standing, as the Republican candidate for Mayor. The Radicals serenaded him last night, and to-night a number of ward clubs are holding preliminary ratification meetings. The Conservatives make their nomination on Tuesday or Wednesday. The contest will be very excited, as the registration indicates about an equal vote for both parties.

GOV. HOLDEN.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has tendered to ROBERT DOUGLAS, the eldest son of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the position of Private Secretary on his staff, in the new State Government about to be organized in that State.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day is $278,000. The remittances of fractional currency during the same period to National Banks is $290,297; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, $50,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $200,000. The amount of United States notes forwarded during the week to National Banks is $43,742. The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for National Banks at this date the following amounts: As security for circulation, $341,952,000; for deposits of public moneys, $38,344,950; National Bank notes issued during the week, $86,230; amount issued to date, $307,614,951. From this is to be deducted the following amounts, viz.: Mutilated notes returned, $7,327,592; notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasury, $522,204, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,765,155; fractional currency redeemed and burned during the week, $433,000.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The following has been received in this city:

ATLANTA, Friday, May 9.

To Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding the Armies of the United States:

Col. SPRAGUE telegraphs that the elections in Florida passed off without disorder.

Judging from the partial returns, the Constitution was ratified by about 3,000 majority, and the REED ticket (Republican) was elected by a small majority.

The official returns have been received in this State from all but one county, and show that the Constitution is ratified by 17,923 majority. Mr. BULLOCK (Republican) is elected Governor by 7,229 majority.

The Senate stands 27 Republicans to 16 Democrats, one doubtful. The House stands 95 Republicans to 24 Democrats, and six doubtful.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

THE JAPANESE RAM "STONEWALL."

A letter has been received here from Commander GEORGE BROWN, commanding the Japanese ram *Stonewall*, dated Honolulu, March 15, stating that she reached there on the 13th of that month, forty-seven days from Callao, twenty-six days being under sail alone. She was to sail from Honolulu on the 24th of March, expecting to reach Yokohama by May 1.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following naval orders have been issued:

Capt. Thomas M. Braster, has been detached from the command of the *Fredonia* and placed on waiting orders.

Commander Francis M. Baker has been detached from the command of the *Unadilla*, and granted a sick leave.

Master F. M. Shephard has been detached from the *Portsmouth*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George B. Livingston has been detached from the South Pacific Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster H. M. Denniston has been detached from duty as Naval Storekeeper at Rio de Janeiro, and ordered to the United States to settle his accounts.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon N. L. Campbell has been detached from special duty at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and granted leave, prior to his discharge.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert Cowie, from the Naval Hospital of New-York, was detached from duty on the 1st of June, and discharged from service on that date.

Commander Robert Boyd, Jr. has been ordered to the receiving ship *Ohio*. Paymaster J. E. Soltree has been ordered to the practice ship *Savannah*. Paymaster Forbes Parker has been ordered to Rio de Janeiro as Naval Storekeeper. The following officers have been honorably discharged:

Acting Ensigns Henry W. C. O'Hara, August Adler; Past Assistant Surgeon Henry Man, and Acting Assistant Surgeon John D. Malone.

RELIGIOUS.

Methodist Conference at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 9.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at the usual hour. After the opening exercises, the order of business was taken up.

Rev. Dr. CARROW, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution in favor of so amending the discipline, that the Quarterly Conference shall be the organ of communicating with Bishops in regard to the appointment of preachers. Referred.

Rev. Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Philadelphia, presented a memorial from Elkton, Md., praying for the rescinding from the journals of the General Conference of the resolutions adopted in 1836 censuring two of its members for making abolition speeches. Referred.

Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revisals to consider the expediency of incorporating into the laws of the Church a stringent scriptural rule in regard to divorces.

Rev. Dr. HALLIDAY, of Indiana, submitted a resolution asking the Committee on Revisals to incorporate into the discipline rule defining what authority shall appoint choristers, employ choirs and regulate the music of the Church.

Rev. A. J. LYDA, of West Virginia, presented a resolution in favor of biennial sessions of the General Conference; also, one in favor of increasing the number of Bishops. Referred.

A number of petitions in favor of lay representation were presented and referred.

The subject of admission was then taken up. Rev. Mr. HESTER, of Indiana, offered an amendment to Dr. REDDY's substitute for the report of the Special Committee. The amendment proposed to consider the first clause of the Mission Conferences, of the second class, namely,—those in the Southern States, leaving those of the third class (colored) to be considered and acted upon afterward.

Dr. A. WHEELER NORTH, of Ohio, then addressed the Conference on the substitute, and in favor of the claimants.

Rev. Dr. PORTER, of Providence, occupied fifteen minutes with argument to show that representatives from the South are not legally entitled to seat, or votes, in the General Conference.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Eight-Hour Law Mob in San Francisco—Demand for Labor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday May 8.

An explosion of gas this morning seriously injured six men—none of them fatally, however.

A mob of eight-hour men, armed with clubs, have prevented laborers working over that time in several parts of the city during the last two days.

The Labor Exchange in this city, established to look after the interests of workingmen arriving here from the East in search of employment, reports that the demand exceeds the supply. The crops which are soon to be harvested will create an additional large demand. The railroad companies are still calling for help.

The steamers for New-York, *viâ* the Isthmus, all depart with full cargoes, and there is a good freighting demand. The wheat shipments are comparatively light as yet, the high cost diminishing exports.

The Southwest Pacific Railroad—Election of Directors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, May 9.

The corporators of the Southwest Pacific Railroad met yesterday, and, after the requisite amount of stock was subscribed, the Board of Directors were elected as follows: A. C. Kingsland, C. D. Cragin, A. S. Dixon, G. V. Fox, W. L. Halsey, Henry E. Davis, New-York; Clinton B. Fisk, St. Louis; Eli G. Parrish, Mount Vernon, Mo.; Thomas H. Bates, Freeman Clark, W. H. Coffin, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Hayes, A. Pierce, Jr., Boston.

The Board then adjourned to meet in New-York May 18, when the general officers will be elected. C. D. CRAGIN was elected Chairman of the Board. The books for stock subscriptions will be open for public accommodation at the Bank of St. Louis; office of BEN. HOLLIDAY, New-York, and the office of PIERCE & BACON, Boston.

The persons known as the Harrison Corporators have failed to make any subscriptions, and took no part in the organization of the Board.

Dismissal of the Perjury Charges Aainst Gov. Baker, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday May 9.

Commissioner SHANNON to-day dismissed the suit against Gov. BAKER, on the charge of perjury in taking the oath of office. He decided the evidence produced by the prosecution as having failed in the substantial charge.

An affidavit has been filed by one of the late Registrars before United States Commissioner WELLS to the effect that the newly elected Republican Recorder of the First District was not naturalized until after his nomination to the position; also, that CONWAY, the Republican Superintendent of Education, is not a registered citizen of Louisiana, though appearing on the ticket from the Parish of Orleans. The same affidavit states that Commissioner SHANNON attempted, by threats, to intimidate the affiant from performing his duty according to his oath.

The Payment of Debts in Confederate Money—Confederate Graves.

RICHMOND, Saturday, May 9.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that where debts were contracted in Confederate money, the amount shall be computed at the value of the money when the debt matured, and not when it was contracted.

Another decision, given by the same Court, is, that note-holders of the old banks of the State shall not have preference in the division of assets, but depositors and all creditors share alike.

The memorial celebration took place to-day. 14,000 Confederate graves in Oakwood Cemetery were decked with flowers.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day appointed W. B. PAYNE Mayor of Danville. The municipal officers of nearly all the towns in the State have now been changed.

The Nashville Races.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, May 9.

The first race, Cumberland Stake for three-year-olds, dash of two miles, $50 entrance, $250 added by the Association. *Pat Malloy* walked over the course, SMITH and DUNCAN paying forfeit.

SECOND RACE—Association purse, $300, mile heats, three in five. *Conflict* won the first heat and *Collanah* the last three; five horses started. Time, 1:51¾, 1:56, 1:56¼, 1:51¾.

Nell Gwynne won the third race, Association handicap for beaten horses, mile heats, in two straight heats, beating *Viola*, *Magazine* and *Pat Cleburne*. Time, 1:53, 152¾. The meeting has been the most interesting held over the Nashville course since the war.

A Duel near Baltimore—Both Principals Wounded.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 9.

A duel took place this morning near this city, between Col. P. X. GREEN, of Missouri, and DANIEL G. WRIGHT, of Baltimore. Both parties were wounded by the first shot, GREEN in the shoulder, and WRIGHT in the leg. Neither very seriously. A second shot was insisted on by one of the parties, but was objected to by his second. The affair ended after the first shot, though no adjustment of the difficulty was had.

Two Children Drowned in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 9.

WALTER and MILTON PERRY, and JOHN CROLTY, three children, while playing in the Mill Creek bottom, below this City, this afternoon, run into a deep sink filled with stagnant water. Two were drowned before assistance could reach them.

Two little girls and a boy had fallen into the same sink during the forenoon, but were rescued.

An Indian Raid on a Railroad Station—Freight Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 9.

The Indians made another attack yesterday on the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, near West Coyote, burned three car loads of freight, and tore down the telegraph wires, then moved toward Coyote. Two companies of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Hayes to pursue the Indians. Other posts along the line have been notified of the condition of affairs.

The Murder at Hampton Falls, Mass.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Saturday, May 9.

Mrs. BROWN, one of the victims of the murderous assault and robbery at Hampton Falls, died this morning. Mr. BROWN survives, with little hope of recovery. Both were over seventy years of age. The evidence against PIKE, as the murderer, is conclusive.

THE TURF.

Jerome Park Races—The Westchester Handicap.

The Secretary of the American Jockey Club furnishes the following particulars of the entry for the Westchester Handicap to come off at the approaching races at Jerome Park:

Westchester Handicap of $500, added to a sweepstake of $50 each, half forfeit, but only $10 if declared; second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; one and three-quarter miles; closed May 1; weight to be published May 10; declaration to be made on or before May 20; winner of a Handicap, after the publication of the weight, 7 lbs. extra; of two Handicaps, 10 lbs. extra.

1. J. P. Ackerman enters b. h. Eagle, 7 years, by Vandal, dam Edith by Sovereign.
2. The Annieswood Stable enters ch. h. Extra, 5 years, by Indorser, dam Nantmuh, by Brawner's Eclipse.
3. Same enters ch. h. Dickens, 4 years, by Australian, dam Alabama by Brown Dick.
4. Same enters b. c. Magnet, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Maud by Stockwell.
5. J. Eckerson enters ch. c. Metairie, 4 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona by Voucher.
6. Same enters gr. h. Richmond, 6 years, by Two Bits, dam Faith by Childe Harold.
7. Same enters b. f. Flora McIvor, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Floride by Wagner.
8. M. H. Sanford enters b. c. Northumberland, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Novice.
9. Same enters b. f. La Polka, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Durice.
10. A. Belmont enters b. f. Maid of Honor, 4 years, by Newminster, out of Himmalaya, by Ben. Middleton.
11. R. W. Cameron enters b. h. Capt. Moore, aged by Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose.
12. Wm. Constable enters gr. c. Raquette, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Fidelity.
13. The Jerome Park Stable enters ch. c. Gen. Yorke, 4 years, by Planet, dam Albine by Jeff. Davis.
14. Same enters ch. m. Clara Clarita, 4 years, by Lapidist, dam Madonna by Yorkshire.
15. F. Morris enters ch. h. Onward, 6 years, by Ringgold, My Lady by Glencoe.

I handicap the above-named horses to carry weights as follows.

J. B. IRVING,
Handicapper and Secretary A. J. C.

		lbs.
1.	Onward, aged	118
2.	Extra, 5 years	114
3.	Capt. Moore, aged	112
4.	Dickens, 4 years	108
5.	Metairie, 4 years	108
6.	Richmond, aged	104
7.	Eagle, aged	104
8.	Raquette, 4 years	100
9.	Flora McIvor, 4 years	95
10.	Maid of Honor, 4 years	95
11.	Gen. Yorke, 4 years	94
12.	Clara Clarita, 4 years	92
13.	Magnet, 3 years	87
14.	Northumberland, years	83
15.	La Polka, 3 years	80

Another Midnight Raid.

About 10 o'clock the employes of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, armed with pick and shovel, and followed by ammunition wagons laiden with rails and sleepers, attacked the pavement in Printing House-square, and laid down a portion of a "turn-out," to enable the cars, when a "block" takes place between Printing House-square and Park-row, to pass around this curve and proceed on their up-town journey. It appears that they claim to have a permit from somebody for this invasion; if so, it is somewhat strange that they chose the last hours of the week, and the darkest, to do the deed in. The new track starts about 30 feet north of the TIMES office, sweeps round within 8 feet of the curb-stone opposite that building, on past the *Tribune* office, and thence till it meets the up-town track, a short distance above Frankfort-street.

The Deaf and Dumb Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of the city papers have told their readers that there would be, as has been customary in former years, an exhibition of the pupils of this institution in the city during the Anniversary week. You are respectfully requested to make it public that this exhibition will be omitted this year. Instead, there will be an exhibition at the institution itself (One Hundred and Sixty-second-street), on Tuesday afternoon, May 18, to which the public are invited, and of the hour of which due notice will be given. Respectfully yours,

ISAAC LEWIS, President.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DEUTSCHLAND.

The steamship *Deutschland*, which left Bremen, April 25, and Northampton, April 28, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days later advices than were at hand by the *China*.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Receipt of the News of the British Triumph in Parliament—The Country to be Evacuated at Once.

In the House of Commons, April 27, Mr. LAYARD, rising, said: I may be allowed to ask a question of some importance of the right honorable gentleman, the Secretary of State for India. I do not ask whether the official report which has appeared in the papers with regard to the attack upon Magdala and the release of the prisoners is true. There can be no doubt of that; but whether there is any other information which he can communicate to the House. I trust the House will permit me to offer my congratulations to the right honorable gentleman on the triumphant success [loud cheers], and to express admiration, in which I am sure the House and the country will join, at the skill, forethought and prudence displayed by Sir ROBERT NAPIER, and at the devotion of the troops under his command. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI (who upon rising was received with cheers) said I rise at the desire of my right honorable friend to offer a few observations to the House upon this subject. This certainly is a topic which we approach with unmixed satisfaction. [Hear.] Her Majesty's Government took the most extensive means that they could yesterday to insure that the news of the success of Her Majesty's arms should be known as widely as possible; but it is the unanimous wish of my colleague, and it will I am sure, be more respectful to the House, that I should in a formal manner express the authority of the statement which has been made. It will be my duty shortly to propose a motion connected with this subject by command of Her Majesty which will give to honorable gentlemen every opportunity of expressing their opinions, and on the present occasion, as there is no motion before the House, I shall make very few additional observations. But in communicating to the House the authenticity of this information, I feel that I should not be doing my duty if I did not congratulate the House upon the events that have occurred. I am sure the House will agree with me, that as a feat of arms it would be difficult, probably impossible, to parallel it for completeness and for precision. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's troops, the soldiers who have been engaged, and the great leader who directed the operations, are, I think, equally entitled to the gratitude which the House, I doubt not, will accord to them. And perhaps, as far as the soldiers are concerned, the House will allow me to read a passage from a private letter received at the same time as the recent intelligence, but written before the last advance. He says—this is written on the 23d:

"All the troops are well, and evince a most admirable spirit, emulating each other in cheerful devotion to the interests of the expedition. Officers and men alike deserve every praise."

(Loud cheers.) So much for the character of the troops by the General. What shall we say of the General himself? On another occasion we may, perhaps, all of us, touch upon a career which, upon many occasions, has been so eminent. But with regard to the present expedition, let me say for myself, that when you consider its particular character, the march of 400 miles into an unknown country, the providence, the patience, and, above all, the firmness of the Commander, it resembles more than any other event in history that I may compare it with the advance of CORTEZ into Mexico. But there is this fortunate difference between the Abyssinian Expedition and the great invasion of CORTEZ, and that is, that we do not enter Abyssinia to despoil the innocent, but in a spirit of justice, humanity, religion, and civilization, and that *we are about now to vacate the country in a manner which will prove to the world the purity of our motives.* The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and general cheering.

Col. SYKES inquired whether the Government had received any intelligence as to the precise manner in which King THEODORE met his death.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE replied in the negative.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Official telegram in relation to the attempted murder of Prince Alfred.

The following telegram from Galle was received at the Colonial office, on the night of April 24:

"On the 12th March a person named OFFARELL deliberately shot his Royal Highness, DUKE OF EDINBURGH in the back, at a public pic-nic, given in aid of the Sailors' Home at Clontarf, Nidle Harbor, Port Jackson. Providentially the wound was not fatal, and he is now able to go on board his ship, and hopes shortly to resume his duties. The ball was easily removed on Saturday, the 14th of March, by Doctors Watson and Young, of her Majesty's ships *Challenger* and *Galatea*. OFFARELL fired another shot the moment he was seized, which severely wounded a gentleman named THORNE in the foot; the ball has been extracted, and he is doing well. The assassin, who avowed himself to be a Fenian, was arrested on the spot. In consequence of the report of a medical board, Commodore LAMBERT has ordered his Royal Highness to return to England as soon as he is sufficiently recovered, which will probably be next week."

Immediately on receipt of the news the Duke of Buckingham proceeded to Osborne to communicate it to her Majesty.

Another telegram, dated Sidney, March 31, 1868, was afterward received by the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos from the Earl of Belmore, which states that His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh is still progressing favorably.

The following telegraphic dispatch, dated Sydney, March 28, was received at the Admiralty on Saturday morning from Commodore LAMBERT, commanding the Australian station. It is addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty. The dispatch was received at Point de Galle on the 20th inst.:

"On the 12th March his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was deliberately shot in the back by a man named Ofarrel, at a public picnic given in this harbor. Providentially the wound was not fatal, and he is now (28th March) able to go on board his ship. The ball entered the back half an inch from the spine, struck the ninth rib, followed round the course of the rib, and lodged five inches from the umbilicus and four inches and a quarter beneath the right nipple, having traversed a distance of twelve inches and a quarter. It was easily removed on Saturday, the 14th March, by Drs. WATSON and YOUNG, of Her Majesty's ships *Challenger* and *Gallatea*. The assassin, who avowed himself to be a Fenian, was arrested on the spot, and was arraigned before the Supreme Court yesterday, on the capital charge of wounding with intent to kill. On application of counsel for the defence, postponement of the trial till next Monday week was granted. A defence on the ground of insanity will be set up. In consequence of the report of the Medical Board, I have ordered His Royal Highness to return to England as soon as he is sufficiently recovered, which will probably be next week."

The News Received by the Prince of Wales.

Holyhead (April 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The royal yacht, attended by the *Enchantress* and *Helicon*, and escorted by the *Minotaur*, *Achilles* and *Warrior*, left the waters of Dublin Bay soon after 4 o'clock this morning, and proceeded toward Holyhead, but a collision with a merchant vessel obliged the *Achilles* to part company off the Kish Light in order to tow the luckless craft to shore, and the squadron, thus reduced, made a very rapid run over to the Welch coast, which they reached in less than three and three-quarter hours. At 8 o'clock the flagship and *Warrior* saluted his Royal Highness, and soon afterwards the Royal yacht moved up to the pier, followed by the *Enchantress*. There was sad news for the Prince. Sir W. KNOLLYS had received a telegram to announce the attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburg, and the Prince of Leiningen received a communication to the same effect. It is understood that the Prince was deeply affected at the intelligence, and there was a gloom cast on the Royal party which could not be dispelled by the hearty welcome of the large crowd at the landing-place, or by the general rejoicing at the safe return of his Royal Highness.

Reception of the Intelligence in Parliament—Action of Both Houses, and Remarks of Earl Russell, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone.

In the House of Lords, April 27, the Earl of MALMESBURY rose and said,—My lords before we proceed to the public business of the evening I think it my duty to call your lordships' attention to a subject which must have been painfully present to all your minds during the last two or three days,—I mean the atrocious attempt on the life of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. [Cheers.] I am sure your lordships heard of that attempt with indignation and sorrow, and I think you will be anxious in a public form to show what anxiety and horror that attempt has aroused. The crime which a merciful Providence has prevented from attaining the consummation which was intended is one of no common description, because its inherent atrocity is aggravated by the fact that, had it been so consummated, it would have been perfectly fruitless to the assassin in its results. No political consequences could have ensued from it. It would have changed no dynasty. It could have removed no obnoxious Minister. It could have altered even no unpopular law; and the innocent victim who was condemned to death by this criminal, had, so far as we know, given no cause of offence to his assailant. [Hear, hear.] It is, therefore, my intention to move that we address Her Majesty expressing our sympathy with her on this painful occasion, and the horror we feel at the crime which has been committed. Your Lordships, I am sure, will hear without surprise that Her Majesty received the shock of the intelligence with the courage and calmness characteristic of herself and her race. [Cheers.] My Lords, I move that a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to convey to Her Majesty the expression of sorrow and indignation with which we have heard of the atrocious attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh while on a visit to Her Majesty's loyal Australian colonies, and of our heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty at his preservation from mortal injury; and to assure Her Majesty of the sympathy of the House in her present anxiety, and earnest hope for the speedy recovery of His Royal Highness. [Loud cheers.]

Earl RUSSELL—If the noble earl will permit me, I should wish to second the motion he has just made—to congratulate Her Majesty on the failure of this most dreadful attack. The noble Earl has very justly said that no purpose could have been answered by it; but this wretched conspiracy of Fenians, having no power to effect anything against the authority of the Crown or Government, appears to have taken a general license to commit the crime of murder in any part of the world. [Hear, hear.] I, therefore, entirely agree with the address to Her Majesty which the noble Earl has moved.

The address was agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Commons Mr. DISRAELI said: In rising to make a motion before the orders of the day, I doubt not the House has anticipated its purpose. [Hear, hear.] It is to move an Address to Her Majesty, expressing on the part of this House its sympathy with Her Majesty in that distressing intelligence which arrived on Saturday last, and which occasioned Her Majesty so much grief, and still occasions her so much anxiety. I am sure that mine will be the common voice while I express the sorrow and indignation [loud and general cheering] with which the House and the country heard of the attempt to assassinate his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. If anything could aggravate the atrocity of that act it would be, I think, the circumstances under which it was perpetrated. His Royal Highness was visiting the most distant possessions of the Sovereign; he was not in the letter, but to a certain degree he was representing the Majesty of England; he had elicited a sentiment of earnest enthusiasm, which, I am sure, must have touched the heart of this country, and he had commanded throughout the whole of his travels the reception which was due to his intelligence and to his cordial manners. [Cheers.] At the very moment this act was perpetrated he was fulfilling one of those offices distinguishing by their graceful performance his illustrious race; he was establishing a new charity, and that charity in favor of the noble profession to which he is devoted, in which, I may say, he has distinguished himself, and of which, I trust, he may live to be an ornament. [Cheers.] It is impossible in noticing this subject to avoid the cause of such an act. We live in an age of progress, or we sometimes flatter our ourselves that this is our happy fate. But there appear to be cycles of our progress in which the worst passions and habits of distant ages are revived. Some distant centuries ago the world was tortured with the conviction that there was some mysterious power in existence which could command in every camp, and court, and capital of the world, a poniard at its disposal and devotion. It seems at this time, too, that some dark confederacy of the kind is spreading over empires. [Cheers.] All I can say is, I regret that for a moment such acts should have been associated with the name of Ireland. [Hear, hear.] I am convinced myself, as I have stated before in this House, that the imputation is unjust. I believe that these acts and the characters who perpetrate them are the distempered consequences of civil wars and disorganized societies; that when their dark invasion first touched the soil of Ireland the nation, as a whole, entirely repudiated them. And the manner in which, in that land, another son of the Queen has recently been received, has proved that the loyalty of the Irish nation is unchanged and unchanging, and that those impulses and generous feelings which have always been the characteristic of the people flourish with the same vigor that we have before recognized. [Cheers.] I trust that under these circumstances I may move:

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to convey to Her Majesty the expression of the sorrow and indignation with which this House has learned the atrocious attempt to assassinate His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, while on a visit to Her Majesty's loyal Australian colonies, and to offer heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty on His Royal Highness' preservation from mortal injury, and to assure Her Majesty of the sympathy of this House in Her Majesty's present anxiety, and of their earnest hope for the speedy recovery of His Royal Highness." [Loud and general cheering.]

Mr. GLADSTONE—I rise for the purpose of seconding the address which has just been moved by the right honorable gentleman. I heartily concur, every man must concur, in the sentiment of sorrow and in the sentiment of indignation which are expressed in the terms of that address. And we must all, I think, feel a sincere thankfulness to the Almighty who has been pleased on this critical occasion—if not entirely to paralyze the arm of the assassin, yet to prevent, at all events, the fatal consequences at which the assassin aimed. Now, Sir, I do not know whether, judging as I judge, merely from expressions contained in the telegraphic intelligence, it would be wise or safe for me to assume as positively demonstrated that this foul and loathsome deed is connected with Fenianism. [Hear, hear.] If it be so I am sorry to say it only adds another dark shadow to the disgrace which previous acts of horror have brought on the name of that conspiracy. [Loud cheers.] But whether that be so, or whether it be not, it cannot in the main affect the sentiment with which I am sure this address will be voted by the House. Every man who has the smallest share of human feeling must be profoundly moved, on the one hand, at this new cause of anxiety to Her Majesty, and, on the other, at the fact that Her Majesty has been spared another deep and severe affliction in the midst of that crushing affliction which has darkened her days. And as regards the Prince himself, undoubtedly if anything could have disarmed the hand of the criminal, one would have thought it would have been his youth, his great intelligence, and the kindly and genial manners which have endeared him to all with whom he has been brought in contact. [Cheers.] This is a subject in which few words, I think, are best, the object being simply to convey to the foot of the Throne the dutiful and loyal assurance of sentiment which we entertain in common. I will only say, therefore, that I most cordially second the motion of the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. WATKIN endeavored to obtain a hearing, but cries of "Agreed, agreed," for some time defeated this attempt, and would have done so altogether had the honorable member shown a less amount of perseverance. Eventually he succeeded in explaining that his object was to inquire whether the allegation that a later telegram giving details as to the state of his Royal Highness' health, and also as to the conviction of the assassin was well founded.

The address was unanimously agreed to.

Comments of the Press—Responsibility of the Fenian Organization—Results of the Deed for the Brotherhood.

From the London Times, April 25.

It is difficult to speak with calmness of the horrible and dastardly attempt which has been made upon the life of the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney. A young man who has never, in the smallest degree, been mixed up with political affairs, and has never in word or deed done wrong to Ireland, is basely shot in the back while taking part in a public entertainment given for a charitable purpose. His only offence is that he is the son of the Queen; the only object of the assassin is to gratify a blind, unreasoning hatred of British authority, or, as is, perhaps, more probable, to strike terror by showing that neither rank, nor innocence, nor general popularity can save the Fenian vengeance. In this case there can be no doubt of the origin of the crime, for the assassin at once avowed himself a Fenian, and his purpose, was, doubtless, to show that the murderous society was world-wide in its organization, and could strike down a victim. Coupled with the recent assassination of Mr. M'GEE, *this deed will bring home to the most doubting minds the true character of the Fenian conspiracy.*

We wish we could believe that this crime was merely the work of one distempered mind, and that when the perpetrator had been punished there would be nothing more to suspect or fear. But *it is too much in character with the general tenor of the conspiracy for us to be content with any such careless explanation.* The Fenians have shown that they have all the will to shed blood; and they have only been defeated in their most formidable schemes by the watchfulness of the British and Colonial Governments, and by the faithfulness of those who are in the employment of the Crown. As this is not the first murderous attempt that has been made, no one can venture to predict that it will be the last. Happily the course of events every day diminishes the influences of those fanatical leaders who compass sea and land to obtain agents for their schemes. The assault on the Duke of Edinburgh occurred at a time when the minds of the traitors in Australia were, no doubt, full of the execution of the Manchester murders, and of that outrage in London which is now being investigated at the Old Bailey. They are two months behind the march of events in the countries which are the homes of the conspiracy. A new influence has made itself felt since that time. The Irish have spoken in their own country and have denied their complicity with their self-styled representatives. The disbanded bravoes of the American civil war may still thirst after excitement and blood; the dregs of Irish poverty in Dublin or Cork, in London or Liverpool, may be willing to undertake any vile work to which their employers may put them; but all who are capable of political insight now know that Fenianism, if it had ever seduced for a moment a portion of the Irish people, has been definitely abandoned and condemned. The visit of the Prince and Princess of WALES has shown the world that *the Irish are in heart as firmly attached to the reigning House and to the institutions of the United Kingdom as the people of the larger and more prosperous island.* It is an especial subject for regret that a visit similar to that which has just gratified the Irish people should have ended so disastrously in Australia. A Prince of the Blood does not go through the toilsome ceremonies of a royal progress merely for his own amusement. He knows that in his high station certain duties are demanded of him, and that chief among them is that he should be willing to see and be seen in every part of the British dominions. The Duke, as the representative of his mother, and, as it were, of the unity of the Empire, seems to have done his best to please all those with whom he was brought into relations. A brilliant day has, indeed, been disastrously clouded over.

The obvious reflection is that by these acts the conspirators *will have lost their hold over even the most ignorant and impulsive class*, and will be left a mere gang of plotters without popular support. Such is, indeed, the consolation which society may find amid these most atrocious doings. The late Mr. M'GEE was a man of remarkable eloquence, great determination, and a rare faculty of attracting and influencing his fellows, but all the speeches he ever made will have been less powerful in the denunciation of Fenianism than the narrative of his death. What has been done for British America by one crime has been done for Australia by another. The Australians have welcomed with abundant loyalty and hospitality the son of their Queen, but the feeling for the Duke of Edinburgh in good health and spirits will be weak in comparison with that he will excite when the colonists hear of him as lying wounded and helpless under the bullet of an assassin. The measure of Fenian wickedness is now filled up, and it may be predicted that, the character of the traitors being fully known, *they will find few more dupes in Ireland or elsewhere.*

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Warlike Attitude of Prussia—Military Movements on the Frontiers—The Work of Fortification Progressing.

From the Paris Presse, April 25.

The Prussians are fortifying Treves; a visit of Gen. MOLTKE to that city has been recently mentioned—people fancied he went down there to mark the ground and commence a new fortress; no such thing. In reality, the work was commenced a year ago, on the day when in virtue of a decision of Europe the Prussians had to clear out of Luxemburg. The Prussians have two objects in fortifying Treves. In the first place, they want to replace Luxemburg; next, they want to keep their eye on that stronghold, and keep up at Treves a body of troops large enough to pounce upon it at the first symptom of a disturbance. It should be borne in mind that, instead of being dismantled, as specified by the protocols of the Treaty of London, merely the crest of the ramparts has been breached here and there. What Prussia wants is to complete her system of fortifications between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Sarre, a system which forms what may be described as the German Quadrilateral. The extremities of that quadrilateral are Mayence, Coolentz, Landau, and Luxemburg or Treves. The importance of Mayence is too well known to require demonstration. It has changed hands above twenty times. It formed the basis of operations of every campaign of the first Empire against Germany; and later, formed the point where the Allied army swooped down upon France. Coblentz, at the junction of the Moselle and the Rhine, is almost as formidable a stronghold as Mayence; and, indeed, the possession of Mayence with Coblentz would be immaterial. Landau is of less moment; but it does not stand alone. It is girdled round by a chain of small fortresses, which, like itself, Saarbruck and Saarlouis, were taken from France by the treaty of the 20th of September, 1815. Such, in a word, is the Prussian Quadrilateral, of which the two principal points are Coblentz and Mayence, and which, with the secondary fortresses, are able, if necessary, to shelter an army of more than 100,000 men. Already at the present moment they are occupied with a force equal to an army. At Mayence there are 20,000 men, at Coblentz 15,000, at Landau 8,000, at Treves 5,000, at Sarrelouis 4,000, and at Saarbruck 4,000. The total, 57,000 men, is a very respectable little army. The *matériel* is that of an army, and the necessary provisions are known to be immense. In fact, for the last two years Prussia has done everything in her power to render this position impregnable. This is easy to understand; it is the rampart of Germany for the defence, and the key of France for the attack. This quadrilateral being in the hands of Prussia, we could not, without immense precaution and enormous risk, make war in Germany. If we passed above Treves or below Landau, if we advanced on the enemy's territory, we should leave behind us an immense cluster of fortresses, an entrenched camp of 400 square leagues, and a complete army, almost unattackable, unless by long and multiplied sieges, which would be ready to profit of our slightest check, and to cut off our communications or retreat either to the north or south. We do not pretend to trace out plans for a campaign or lines of defence, and if we explain as well as we can the importance of these positions, it is to point out the serious consequences of the policy which has permitted such a force to become, to the detriment of our preponderance and our security, a terrible arm at the disposition of Prussia. We have gone along quietly, and, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, greatly respected for 50 years, while during the same time the German Confederation occupied Luxemburg, in concert with the Grand Duke; Mayence, in concert with the Duke of Hesse; and Landau, in common with the King of Bavaria. So many hostile wills were necessary to attack us, that in reality their concert gave us little to fear. But to-day there is but one will in Germany, and to-morrow, perhaps, there will be but one army. It is, therefore, time to see to our frontiers. What have we to oppose to the threatening position? A line of fortresses no doubt very powerful, but devoid of natural defences. That is not sufficient. It might be enough for a rapid war; but hostilities over, if the state of things be not changed, the danger will reappear, and with equal gravity—there will still be the same difficulty to attack, to profit of a victory, or to defend ourselves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

English Statesmen and Their Foibles—Comments Upon Mr. Gladstone's Late Letter on His Maligners.

From the London Times, April 27.

The letter from Mr. GLADSTONE, which we published on Saturday will afford to the greater part of the British public a curious revelation, and one not altogether satisfactory. If there be any real occasion for the letter, it reveals, in the first place, a depth of folly and gullibility in certain classes and regions which we hoped had long become obsolete. The bugbears which frightened old Tory Squires and country parsons a hundred and fifty years ago were conceivable when they had no better information than *Dyer's Newsletter*, and when they seldom stirred beyond a few miles from their village or their seat. But the fabrications which, according to Mr. GLADSTONE, have been "assiduously circulated in different parts of the country within the last fortnight or thereabouts," are really not much better than the stories which had so disturbed the famous foxhunter—that the lions in the Tower had been ailing ever since the accession of the House of Hanover, and that CHARLES I. sat very loose in his seat at Charing-cross. There is no doubt that country people have shaken their heads from time to time over similar fancies and absurdities; but we really did think that in these times of intelligence, of the Press, of general intercourse, and of common sense, the day of such fictions had passed. What are the parts of the country referred to? Who are those who have assiduously circulated these fabrications? And what sort of people have attended to them? They must be antiquarian curiosities, and should be immediately consigned to the archæologists. What are these childish phantoms which are supposed to be frightening away Mr. GLADSTONE's rural friends? There is, first, our very old and famous friend the Pope of Rome. The particular form of his apparition is especially absurd. Mr. GLADSTONE may probably boast of having done as much harm to the Pope in his Italian realms as any man living, and it is he who is now said to have "made arrangements with the Pope" to destroy the Church Establishment in Ireland, "with some other like matters." The Pope may be imagined to accept this as an act of restitution, and is said to have already sent Mr. GLADSTONE his thanks. This, however, appears to us, after all, by far the best in the list of fabrications. If a cock and bull story is to be told, the Pope may be just as well thrown in, by way of giving unity to the picture. But what is the use or the interest of a statement so notoriously false as that Mr. GLADSTONE "has publicly condemned all support of the clergy in the three kingdoms from church or public funds? What, again, is Dr. WYNTER to the Pope, or to the Irish Church, or to the public, that any one should "assiduously circulate" the story of Mr. GLADSTONE having always resisted his preferment? And if Mr. GLADSTONE be indeed such a stanch Episcopalian as to have refused to attend Crathie Church when at Balmoral, what has that to do with his assault on the Episcopal Church in Ireland? The finishing touch is that he is a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation. That important intelligence, we suppose, was due to somebody who really put faith in the recently-discovered Popish plot, to which Mr. GLADSTONE "will not advert." Who, and where are the people, we ask once more, who "assiduously circulated" and believed these follies?

* * * Letter writing was supposed to be a foible of Lord RUSSELL's; but it would appear that he was simply in advance of his age. Mr. DISRAELI has of late enlivened us by the novelty of his epistolary performances, and he was until Saturday in sole possession of this questionable distinction. Mr. GLADSTONE has now relieved him from any appearance of singularity, and it is curious that he should have been betrayed into this error by the echo of the Minister's taunt. We trust the practice will not spread, for it is consistent neither with dignity nor prudence. Men like Mr. DISRAELI and Mr. GLADSTONE have at all times the ear of the House of Commons for personal as well as for public matter of the least general interest. Any fabrication which could do Mr. GLADSTONE the slightest damage would be sure to come before him in the House in a form which he could notice. Anything which is too trifling or too ridiculous to occupy the attention of the House of Commons is beneath the dignity and unworthy the notice of a great statesman.

HOME, THE SPIRITUALIST.

The Bequest of £60,000 to Home Under Spiritual Direction—The Case in the English Courts.

We copy from the London *Times* the following account of the singular case of LYON *vs.* HOME, in which the plaintiff, who is a widow lady upward of 70 years old, seeks to set aside certain transfers of stock to the amount of £30,000, and an assignment of a mortgage security for £30,000, all made in favor of the defendant, HOME, the well-known Spiritualist, between October, 1866, and the end of January, 1867, on the ground that these gifts were improperly obtained by undue influence exercised over her mind by the defendant, HOME, and particular by pretended communication from her deceased husband's spirit, through the medium of HOME, requiring her to adopt HOME as her son, and place him in a position of independence suitable to his rank in life as her adopted son.

From the London Times, April 23.

The hearing of the singular case of LYON *vs.* HOME was resumed before Vice-Chancellor GIFFARD, but was not proceeded with beyond the partial cross-examination of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, who is 75 years old, and the daughter of a tradesman at Newcastle, was left at the death of her husband, in 1859, absolutely entitled to his fortune, which was very considerable, and she had some £15,000 or £20,000 of her own. From something said by her husband before his death, Mrs. LYON appears to have been under some impression that she should not survive him more than seven years. In July, 1866, she called upon a Mrs. SIMS, a photographer, in Westbourne-grove, to get a photograph taken of her husband's picture. In the course of conversation she mentioned the impression she was under that she was destined soon to meet her husband in the grave. Mrs. SIMS replied that it was not necessary for her to die in order to meet her husband. All she had to do was to become a Spiritualist, and then Mr. LYON would come to her. Mrs. SIMS went on to speak of "the head Spiritualist," Mr. HOME, who had recently opened, not a Pandemonium, but an Athenæum, in Sloane-street, and advised the plaintiff to write to him for a prospectus and particulars. The plaintiff followed this advice, and on the 30th of September wrote to Mr. HOME, stating her wish to become a subscriber to his Spiritual Athenæum. Not getting any reply, Mrs. LYON, on the 2d or 3d of October, called upon the defendant in Sloane-street. According to her statement, Mr. HOME, or rather his table, at once proceeded to business, for raps came to the table almost immediately they sat down at it. A brief explanation of the spiritual alphabet having been given by Mr. HOME, the following message was forthwith received from the invisible world:

"MY OWN BELOVED JANE: I am CHARLES, your own beloved husband. I live to bless you, my own precious darling. I am with you always. I love, love, love you as I always did."

The plaintiff was very much gratified at what she then believed to be a real manifestation of the spirit of her husband, and not having her check-book at the time with her, asked the defendant to call upon her at her lodgings in Westbourne-place. The defendant accordingly called upon her next day. The manifestations were renewed, and the plaintiff, in her gratitude for the revelations made to her of the happy position and unaltered affection of the departed Mr. LYON, gave the defendant a check for £30. At a subsequent *séance*, on the 6th of October, the departed Mr. LYON seems to have given the first intimation of his wishes in reference to the defendant by stating that he loved "Daniel" (meaning the prophet of the newest dispensation;) "he is to be our son; he is my son, therefore yours. Do you remember before I passed I said a change would take place in seven years? That change has taken place." The table then leaped for joy, and the words "I am happy, happy, happy," were spelt out in ecstatic bursts. More spiritual conversation to the same effect followed, and the plaintiff, in accordance with her husband's directions that their son was to be made independent, gave the defendant a check for £50. On the next day, or day after, a message was reported from the departed Mr. LYON that their son was to have stock to the amount of £700 a year transferred to him. The defendant introduced his friend, Mr. S. C. HALL, to the plaintiff, and this gentleman, after some conversation with her alone, seems to have arranged the stock receipts of the plaintiff, and calculated the amount necessary to produce £700 a year. (This part of the case was in some conflict upon the evidence.) On the following day, the 10th of October, plaintiff and defendant drove in a cab from Bayswater to the city, the spirits testifying their approval all throughout the journey by continued volleys of raps, and the plaintiff on getting to the Bank of England executed a transfer to the defendant of stock representing in value £24,000. Mr. HOME appears to have left London on the same or the following day for Brighton, and afterward went to Malvern, being absent from town for some few weeks, during which time plaintiff sent him a check for £20, and was in constant correspondence with him. About the beginning of November the defendant returned to London, and on his first visit to the plaintiff (according to her statement) fell into a trance, during which state something that purported to be her husband's spirit spoke to her through the defendant, and dictated instructions for a will, by which she was to give all her property to the defendant absolutely, with a direction that he should take the name and arms of Lyon. Mr. WILKINSON, a solicitor of Lincoln's Inn Fields, was requested to prepare the will, and on the evening of the 12th of November that gentleman, accompanied by Dr. HAWKSLEY and Mr. RUDALL, brought the will prepared by him on the above footing. This document was read over to the plaintiff, who then signed it, stating that she had fully considered the matter and understood the effect of the will. What she now alleged that she signed this will under the full conviction and belief that it was dictated by the spirit of her late husband, and that in signing it she was complying with his wishes. The next expression of Mr. Lyon's wishes was that a former will made by the plaintiff should be burnt, and also that communications from him (the spirit) on business transactions between himself and the defendant were to be put into the fire. On the 10th of December a further transfer of stock of the value of £6,000 was made to the defendant by order of the spirit as a present for their son on his birthday. In the meantime Mr. Home had assumed the name of Lyon, and executed a deed poll for the purpose, and advertised the change of name in the *Times*, *Morning Post*, and other papers. The next transaction was the assignment to Home of a mortgage security of £10,000, held by the plaintiff. This occurred toward the end of January, 1867, and in the course of the transaction, which was somewhat complicated and carried out by Mr. Wilkinson, a sum of £3,500 was borrowed by the plaintiff from Home in order to make up a deficiency in the stock sold out upon a transfer of the mortgage debt. On the 21st of February this amount was replaced by the plaintiff to the extent of £2,290 bank annuities, which were transferred into Home's name. Home left town for Hastings in January, 1867, and afterward for Torquay and Plymouth, and during these absences his influence appears to have gradually waned, and from the 17th of March Mrs. Lyon ceased to sign herself in writing him, "your affectionate mother." No particular date was assigned by the plaintiff in her bill, affidavit, or answer for her arriving at the conviction that she had been imposed upon and made a dupe by Home. She appears to have been shaken in her faith by a conversation with Home toward the end of February, 1867, "in the course of which he caused me great perplexity and annoyance by suggesting that my acquaintance with him had not originated in any way in connection with manifestations of my husband's spirit." Mr. Home, it would seem, had enemies in some of the persons immediately about the plaintiff, who worked upon her during his repeated absences from London during the Spring of 1867. The plaintiff stated that she tried to love the defendant as her son according to the supposed will of her husband's spirit, but could not succeed, and that lately she considered him a curse that her husband's spirit had brought upon her, and no comfort, as the spirit had said he would be. However this may have been, the plaintiff about May of that year first consulted her present solicitors, Messrs. Druce, Sons and Jackson, who told her that she had been grossly imposed upon, and advised her to institute proceedings to set aside the transactions by which she had made over so much of her property to Home. Before acting upon this advice Mrs. Lyon again consulted the familiar spirits, and visited a Mrs. Berry, whose daughter was a medium. The evocation was successful, and the following singular conversation is said to have been the result: "I (Mrs. LYON) said, 'Are there any spirits here that knows me (*sic*)?' Answer, 'Yes.' I said, 'Who?' Answer, 'CHARLES.' I said, 'Is it my own husband's spirit, CHARLES LYON?' 'Yes.' 'Do you know of this business with DANIEL HOME?' 'Yes.' 'Do you approve of it?' 'No; it is an imposition.' 'What shall I do?' 'Go to law at once; be firm and decided.' 'Was your spirit ever with DANIEL?' 'No, never.' 'Whose spirit was it?' 'His own spirit.' 'His own familiar spirit?' 'Yes.' Then came a shower of ferns, flowers and everlastings" (different in this respect from the unsavory odor that was wont to attend the disappearance of the Somersetshire Satan, commemorated by GLANVIL in his *Sadducimus Triumphatus*.) Mrs. LYON continued to write in affectionate terms, but something in the tone of her letters warned Mr. HOME that it would be well for him to return to town. On the 10th of June he called upon her, and (adopting at this part of the narrative the defendant's account) she appeared glad to see him, and was extremely demonstrative in her affection, "so much so that I repulsed her." After some conversation which

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A SMILE AND A SIGH.

BY CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

A smile because the nights are short!
And every morning brings such pleasure
Of sweet love-making, harmless sport:
Love, that makes and finds its treasure:
Love, treasure without measure.

A sigh because the days are long!
Long, long these days that pass in sighing,
A burden saddens every song:
While time lags who should be flying,
We live who would be dying.

A LEGEND OF THE '45.

From Belgravia.

Triumphant was the march of the Chevalier's army southward. From that August afternoon when the young adventurer found himself alone in the valley awaiting the raising of his standard, when, after two hours of watching, he saw 600 Cameron men cresting the brow of the hill, and anon the air was darkened with the bonnets tossed upward, dense as a sudden storm-cloud—from that day to the victory of Prestonpans all was triumph. The god of battles seemed to smile upon the cause of the STUARTS. Stupidity and irresolution, caution so cautious as to be near akin to cowardice, marked the conduct of the realm's legitimate defenders. Mistake followed mistake; and still the white cockades of the STUARTS multiplied in the land, and all that was enthusiastic and loyal in Scotland had sworn allegiance to JAMES VIII., and drunk and confusion to the White Horse of Hanover.

"What say you now, M'MEYONN?" asked the Prince; "will you confess yourself a false prophet?"

"Would to God the issue of events might prove me one!" answered the chief with desponding accents; "unhappily I know but too well the end will show me a wise seer."

"What! you still hold by your gloomy forebodings, after the fortune that has attended our steps?"

"Circumstances have been propitious, your Highness, but omens have been direful!"

"What are the auspices which you deem so sinister? I know you are learned in all manner of divination, whether you seek your augury from the stars of heaven or the blade-bone of a newly-slaughtered sheep."

"Your lonely waiting in the Valley of Glenfinnan boded no good; but this was not the worst. Your Highness must needs remember what happened when we halted in the glen below Corry Arrach."

"Ay, Sir ANDREW, that was a sore misfortune," answered the Prince; "but deeply as I lament the untimely fate of the poor child, I cannot consider so mournful an accident as having any bearing on my own fortunes."

The chief disputed no further.

"I will play the raven's part no more, Sir," he said, gravely.

The accident to which M'MEYONN referred had occurred during a halt of the Highland army in a barren glen, where no water was to be found for the thirsty clan, not generally prone to such mild libations, but on this occasion so fevered with the dust and heat of their march as to thirst for some cooler beverage than their favorite Glenlivat.

While they rested in the glen, a Highland lassie had descended from one of the hills to look at them, carrying her charge, the infant son of a neighboring chieftain. Her they accosted; and eager to do them service, she deposited the child upon a grassy knoll at some little distance from the army, where the innocent gamboled happily, and tripped off with a little band of Highland soldiers to show them a spring.

The distance was of the shortest, the girl swift of foot, the period of her absence but a few minutes; but that small service done to the army of CHARLES STUART was fatal to the nurse's charge. An adder stung the infant; and on her return the girl found him screaming in convulsions of agony. She carried him home to die.

The Prince lingered to console the parents of the little one, to exonerate the rustic from the charge of neglect. He stayed even to attend the child's funeral, and the army of sturdy Highlanders followed the little coffin to the grave. The loyal chieftain found some consolation in their wild demonstrations of mourning: and the grandeur of these funeral orgies went well-nigh to reconcile him for the loss of his son.

Upon the mind of Sir ANDREW M'MEYONN this one fatal incident has produced a powerful impression, not to be outweighed by the prosperous progress of the Prince.

Brief was the rest which the heir of all the STUARTS enjoyed in the palace of his ancestors, before the battle which was to make him for a time master of Scotland.

On the night of the 18th the long-darkened chambers of Holyrood were illuminated by a phantasmal glory—the phantasmagoric splendor of a court festival; evoked, like some magical vision, from the ruins of a fallen house. On the 20th the Chevalier's army was afoot, with CHARLES at its head.

"Gentlemen, I have flung away the scabbard," he cried; and long rang the huzzas of chieftain and clan, dunnie wassails and wild Highlandmen. Many were the banners that flouted the Autumn breeze. On one the motto of the Clanranald, "Gainsay who dares;" on another the badge of the M'Gregor, "E'en do, and spare not." Anon the reckless challenge of ATHOL, "Faith, Fortune and fill the fetters."

The banners of the Prince were two. One showed a centre of white upon a field of crimson, with two words, "Tandem triumphans." The second device was more elaborate. Upon this banner appeared a woman, grand and majestic, leading a warrior by the hand; and beneath the two figures was this inscription, "I am Justice; I will bring back this Man—I will restore to him his Country and the Heritage of his Fathers."

The banner of M'MEYONN was blank.

On the evening of the 20th the two armies encamped less than a mile apart. The Prince's forces occupied the ridge beyond the little town of Tranent, "with a gentle descent and a deep morass between them and their enemy."

Fain would the chiefs and dunnie wassails have led their men to the encounter on that day; but a careful inspection of the morass showed it to be deep and difficult, not to be passed save at the hazard of utter destruction for the whole army. The idea of an immediate attack was therefore abandoned, to the disgust of the wild Northern warriors, who feared that their foes might sneak from them as before, at Corry Arrach. They were only to be satisfied by the dispatch of Lord NAIRN with a detachment, to prevent the possibility of Sir JOHN COPE's retreat to Edinburgh.

The Prince slept among his soldiers in a field of peas, made up into ricks. It was in the dead of the night that he was roused from his bed of peas-straw by Lord GEORGE MURRAY, who came to inform him that ANDERSON, of Whiteburgh, a gentleman well acquainted with the neighboring country, had suddenly bethought him of a winding path leading from the heights where they lay to the plain below, and avoiding in a great measure the morass.

Joyful were these tidings to the heir of the STUARTS. He sent for LOCHIEL and other chiefs, among them M'MEYONN. The night was well nigh spent; but as yet no glimmer of dawn pierced the eastern sky.

"We will give them speedy battle," cried the Prince, gaily; "but who will follow NAIRN, and bring him back with his five hundred men? Our army could ill spare so important a detachment."

"With your Highness' leave, I will go in search of my Lord NAIRN," said M'MEYONN.

"And who will command your clan during your absence?"

"LOCHEIL will doubtless take the command of my men. But I hope to rejoin your Highness before the two armies meet. I have my horse to carry me, swift and sure of foot, and there shall be no time lost upon the road."

"Bravely spoken, my dear Sir ANDREW!" cried the Prince. "I would not have my prophet-chieftain absent, though his voice is given to prophesying evil."

M'MEYONN rode away through the darkness, armed for the coming contest, and mounted on a noble charger.

Under cover of the same darkness the troops got under arms, and moved away silently and speedily upon the narrow winding path that skirted the morass.

The path was lonely and unguarded; but though the morass was passed with all caution, some of the Highlanders sank knee-deep in the black swamp, and the Prince himself was well-nigh falling.

An evil omen, M'MEYONN would perchance have called that stumble; but M'MEYONN was far away in quest of Lord NAIRN.

With the first faint glimmer of daybreak the Highland army reached the plain. A frosty mist still veiled them from the sight of their foes; but on this level ground the sound of the tramp betrayed their neighborhood to the ears of Sir JOHN COPE and his men. Shots were fired; mounted patrols galloped off to give the alarm; all was action, excitement, expectation. The two armies drew themselves up in line-of-battle, and on the right of the plain where they met, wide, dark and dangerous stretched the morass.

"No sign of M'MEYONN," exclaimed the Prince, after he had ridden to and fro along the line of the army. "I thought he would have rejoined us ere this."

As he spoke, the mist rolled away from the rising sun, and crimson on sea and swamp shone the glory of autumn dawn.

"Look!" cried LOCHIEL, laying one hand upon CHARLES' arm and pointing across the morass with the other. "Look, your Highness; 'tis M'MEYONN? God of Heaven! Does the man know he is riding to his doom?"

The Prince reined in his horse, and with the Highland chieftain by his side, looked aghast over that crimson plain which lay between the battle-field and the sea. They had good cause for horror. Across that swampy ground rode M'MEYONN on his heavy-limbed charger, weighted with the splendid caparisons of a war-steed. Already rider and steed had become aware of the deadly danger. Deep was the marshy ground through which the animal galloped, up to his haunches in mire and clay. Loud rang the shout of the enemy, shrill rose the wail of his clan, as the chieftain approached. A small detachment of Col. GARDINER's dragoons galloped across the plain to intercept him, their drawn swords flashing in the sun.

"He is lost!" cried the Prince and LOCHIEL simultaneously, as the dragoons bore down upon the chief.

But not by the weapons of a usurper's mercenaries was M'MEYONN to die. Within twenty paces of the enemy the chieftain's horse, pulled up by a hand of iron, reared with his mighty forefeet in the air, sprang forward with one terrific bound, and then sank headlong, ingulfed in that black morass, never to rise again. For one brief instant the marshy ground heaved and swelled with the death struggles of horse and rider, as with the convulsive throes of an earthquake; then all was still. Neither cry nor groan went up from that fatal marsh.

Sir JOHN COPE's men turned their horses' heads, and slunk back to their posts, appalled by that horrid spectacle.

Thus, as if by the miraculous opening of an abysmal chasm in his mother earth, sank the God-gifted Seer. No human hand assailed him; no weapon of mortal fashioning winged his death-shaft. As if he had been, indeed, a being too sacred for the common touch of humanity's dread enemy, mother earth opened her arms, and took him to her breast. Unscathed by disease, unscarred by bullet or claymore, in the full vigor of body and meridian splendor of intellect, M'MEYONN, the prophet-chief, went down to his doom.

To his clan it seemed that the god of battles had withdrawn the Seer from the day of defeat; and in the unnatural accident the ignorant Highlanders beheld a miraculous interposition of Providence.

In after-days, when the swamp near Prestonpans had been drained, a granite sepulchre was elevated upon the spot where Sir ANDREW M'MEYONN met his death; and to this day the more superstitious inhabitants of North Britain are ready to affirm that no animal will graze upon the grass that grows within a certain radius of that sacred sepulchre.

A Rogue Elephant.—After tracking the spoor for a short distance, I came to a jheel, or marsh, full of high reeds and stunted bush, and there, in the centre of a shallow pool, I saw the object of my search, evidently enjoying the luxury of a bath. At first sight I thought it was a large female, as no tusks were perceivable; but on a closer inspection with my field-glass I found it to be a bull, although of that cast called by the natives "*hyjera*," or "barren males." The Mulchers told me that he was a very vicious brute, as not only had he repeatedly charged them without provocation, but when he found they had eluded his pursuit by climbing a large tree and hiding themselves amongst the foliage, he wreaked his fury on a bamboo, which he plucked up and trampled to pieces under his feet, screaming with rage the whole time. Such being the case, I did not care to have more people about me than was absolutely necessary, so giving the two spare guns to Googooloo, I made all the rest climb into high trees, from whence they could see the sport without danger. This matter arranged, I tried the wind by a feather, which, when after elephants, I kept pinned by a bit of fine silk to my hunting-cap; but, as circumstances turned out, this precaution was hardly required. I now put fresh caps upon my guns, taking care to see that the powder was well up in the nipple, reconnoitred the ground carefully, and made a half-circuit of the marsh, in order to get behind the cover of a patch of high reeds which appeared about seventy rods distant from the spot where the elephant was standing. We both kept well under cover, making as little noise as possible, and approached up wind; but the keen-scented animal, although he had his back turned toward us, perceived the taint in the air when we were three hundred yards distant, and, with a hoarse scream of rage came rushing, tail on end, in our direction, flourishing his trunk about and sniffing the wind. Luckily, the loud splashing of the great feet betrayed his movements, for we were knee-deep in the mud, and the reeds in some places were considerably higher than our heads. This was an awkward position to be in; moreover, the setting sun shone right in my fact; and as I was much afraid that it would dazzle my eyes and prevent me from taking proper aim, I pushed on until I came to a place where the reeds were only up to my waist, when I halted, looked to see that my guns were dry, and then told Googooloo to get on my shoulders to look round over the reeds for the enemy. Scarcely had he mounted than I knew he was discovered by the hoarse, appalling scream of rage that rang through the air, sounding as if close at hand; and scarcely had he time to reach the ground and catch hold of the spare guns than the infuriated monster burst through a patch of high reeds in our rear that had hitherto concealed him from our sight, and charged splashing up toward us. When I first caught a glimpse of him, he was certainly not more than five-and-thirty paces distant, and I immediately raised my trusty rifle; but life and death were on the shot, and it did not belch forth its deadly contents until he had charged to within fifteen paces, when I let him have it, aiming full at the centre of the hollow just over the trunk. The ragged bullet flew true to the mark, burying itself in the brain; but the impetus of his headlong charge carried him on, and with a mighty splash that might have been heard at a quarter of a mile's distance, he fell with his outstretched trunk close to my feet, covering us over with mud from head to foot. I felt sure that my aim was fatal, but had in not been so we should have been in a pretty predicament, for we were both completely blinded for the moment, and if he had not been very severely hit he might have caught us, one after the other, before we could have cleared the mud away from our eyes. Poor Googooloo got much the worst of it, being nearly choked; but after some spluttering and coughing, he wiped his eyes on the tail of my shooting coat, and we simultaneously burst into a loud laugh at each other's queer appearance.—*The Forest and the Field.*

Sir Walter Scott's Head.—A discussion of some interest is at present going on in the columns of *Notes and Queries* respecting the head of the great author of *Waverley*. It was opened by Mr. G. HUNTLY GORDON, who in his communication observed: "In the very interesting narrative of the life of Sir WALTER SCOTT, in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, the judicious writer remarks that 'Sir WALTER's forehead was broad and high, but not particularly so.' True enough, perhaps, as respects the breadth, but as to the height I must take the liberty of dissenting entirely from this opinion. If the author ever saw SCOTT without his hat, surely his 'organ of comparison' must have been asleep. I have a perfect recollection that, on this subject, my excellent friend, the late ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, told me the following very striking and curious anecdote, well worthy of preservation in your columns. When Sir FRANCIS CHANTREY visited the tomb of SHAKESPEARE at Stratford, he got a ladder and went up close to the bust. He observed that the muscle under the left eye was invisible, (though developed on the other side,) and that the nostril on the same side was rather less open than on the right; from which he came to the conclusion that the bust had been made from a *cast taken after death*. His faith in this theory, however, was shaken when he measured the head, and found that from the apex to the eyes it was higher than any one he had ever sculptured, and he therefore thought it exaggerated. But not long after, when engaged in modeling his famous bust of SCOTT, (the only good likeness,) his original impression of the truth of the Stratford bust was revived, when he found, to his no small surprise, on comparing the measurement of SCOTT's head with the bust, that they were identical (or almost so) in height above the eyes." To these remarks, Mr. GEORGE VERE IRVING replies as follows: "It appears to me that Mr. HUNTLY GORDON does not discriminate sufficiently between different things—viz., the height of the forehead proper, and the height from the eyes to the apex of the head. In regard to the former, (which, by the by, I never saw so splendidly developed as in two instances of the most mediocre men in the way of intellect that I have ever met with,) Sir WALTER's head was not remarkable, thus fully justifying the observation of the "Quarterly Reviewer." Turn, however, to the second aspect, and the height of Sir WALTER's head was most conspicuous. Witness the observation of one of the wits of the Parliament House, STOTE—"Here comes Peveril of the Peak." When I was a lad and attending the mathematical class in the University of Edinburgh, the late Prof. WALLACE one day asked me into his private room, and showed me the skull of a gentleman who had been his predecessor as teacher of mathematics in one of the military colleges, (Haileybury, if I recollect right,) and as soon as the Professor informed me that he was one of the greatest mathematicians he ever knew, I was instantly struck with the very low size of the forehead proper, and made some remark upon it, when Prof. WALLACE called my attention to the enormous development of the skull when measured from the apex. I had the pleasure of passing some weeks with J. G. LOCKHART at the house of his brother at Milton-Lockhart shortly before his death. In the dining room there was one of the casts of the Shakespeare head, and I recollect distinctly LOCKHART calling my attention to it one morning, and pointing out how much the form of it recalled that of Sir WALTER SCOTT." Another correspondent, "R. C., Inverness," which everybody will recognize as the initials of the talented editor of the Inverness *Courier*, Mr. ROBERT CARRUTHERS, follows with a highly interesting notelet, in which he says: "On this subject I may quote part of a private letter written in 1831 by the late Mr. WM. LAIDLAW: 'We were much pleased with some days of MACDONALD, the sculptor, who modeled Sir WALTER while he was dictating to me. GEORGE (a brother of WM. LAIDLAW's) was one day about an hour in the room, and was greatly interested, and wished, he said, for a good painter to have taken the group.' MACDONALD's model was in a higher style of art than CHANTREY's, and from that cause had not so much character. MACDONALD confessed this was not so much his object. It was a faithful likeness, nevertheless, but not so familiar. For the same reason he would not take the exact figure of the head, which is irregular. CHANTREY, likewise declined to show this peculiarity which the phrenologists will probably regret. Mr. LAWRENCE MACDONALD the sculptor, still lives to delight his friends and pursue his art in Rome, where he has long resided. I submitted the above to him about a twelvemonth since, but he had no recollection of the 'peculiarity' referred to. The extreme length of the upper lip was another personal characteristic of Sir WALTER, which I believe none of the portraits fully represent. It is by no means uncommon among the stalwart men of the Border, but it is unquestionably a defect as respects personal appearance." Perhaps, says the *Kelso Mail*, some of our readers in the border districts, where SCOTT was better known than in any other, may help Mr. CARRUTHERS to ascertain what the peculiarity here referred to really was.

Babies in France.—Is all social organization better in France than in England? The reports of the *Société Protectrice de l'Enfance*, founded three years ago, seem to say "No," for, bad as is our baby farming, it is but a clumsy imitation, on a very small scale, of arrangements which the Parisians have long reduced to a system. Besides, we must not forget that, while a large discount has always to be taken off the evil which we say of ourselves, owing to our inveterate habit of self-depreciation, the French are never likely to say more than the truth about their shortcomings. The reports disclose a heartless indifference to, and carelessness of, human life in the arrangements for new-born infants, which is almost incredible. The excuses for Parisian matrons, for it is they who are the chief support of those *pensions*, the quaint "sign" of which, representing the midwife and her charge, so astonishes the newly-arrived visitor in Paris, are—first, the enormous rents which keeps *prolétaire* families so crowded that there is really no room "at home" for mamma and baby; next, the fact that in the working class the wives are mostly out at work all day, while among the bourgeois they are helping their husbands in the shops, and among the higher orders they want all their time for "society." Hence a very general use of *maisons de maternité*, and hence the almost universal custom of handing the baby over to a nurse. This is no new evil. ROSSEAU declaimed against it; some have sought to connect it with the old Celtic custom of fosterage. Bad as it is in a moral point of view, for it demoralizes the rural districts by making a girl who has had a "misfortune" sure of a far better place as wet nurse than she could obtain in ordinary domestic service, this unwillingness on the part of mothers to act as nurses, which is spreading through every class in France, is a gigantic national evil, considered physically. Rich people can get wet nurses, but middling people have to trust to *meneuses*, baby farmers of the worst kind, regraters of babies, in fact, who keep the poor little creatures at their own houses on food which either kills them or produces chronic gastric disorders, until they can make a good bargain with some neighboring nurses. Of the 53,400 children yearly born in Paris 18,000 are put out to nurses in the provinces, more than two-thirds through the instrumentality of the "agency offices." The mortality among these nurslings is 90 per cent. in the Loire Inférieure, 87 per cent. in the Seine, 69 in the Seine et Oise, and so on. No wonder the population of France takes 198 years to double, while ours doubles in rather more than 50 years. The evils of both systems are immense; besides the actual mortality, there is uncertainty of all kinds. Dishonest nurses change babies, and the honest nurses often suffer by the neglect of parents who forget to go on paying. The French are fond of talking about *Ma Mere;* it is their stock-bit of sentiment; but what a farce it must be for a man to apostrophize his mother, when the only mother he ever knew was a coarse *paysanne*, in whose rough ways he was savagely brought up. The other plan of *nourrices sur lieux* is, we regret to see by remarks in medical papers, getting more and more in fashion in many parts of England. It ruins homes, not only by putting a premium on frailty, but by "spoiling" the laborer's wife for the hardships she must put up with at home. Her own child, too, is sacrificed while she is "out nursing." Doctors can check the practice; they are too often ready to encourage it. We have no desire to be alarmists; but recent disclosures, calmly set forth in accredited medical papers, show the existence of similar evils among us; and the decay of the French population shows us to what such evils inevitably tend. We say nothing about the matter of *crèches*, to the establishment of which Lady PETRE has just given such an impetus. They are necessary, and under proper regulations they do good and not harm. But *crèches* are not baby farmers, and the visitors of St. Vincent de Paul are neither *meneuses* nor *nourrices sur lieux*. So long as we imitate them we shall not be going wrong in copying French arrangements.—*The Imperial Review.*

Sir Robert Peel.—The great statesman and BUNSEN felt a mutual attraction toward each other, and the fact of their so rarely meeting only proves the incompleteness of this our human existence, in which even the most active and well-ordered course of life will be found on retrospection to resemble a web, the threads of which we have been unable to carry on to the end according to the design proposed. It is highly probable that on the occasion of this visit at Drayton, some words of BUNSEN's, or certainly his wonderful earnestness of manner, must have struck the mind of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and sunk deep into his heart, to emerge again at the hour of death; for in 1850, when the sufferer was almost past speaking, Sir ROBERT PEEL is reported to have demanded three times that BUNSEN should be summoned to his bedside. As the meeting was prevented by the rapid approach of the last moment, the feeling which dictated this most affecting call must remain a mystery. It was at this time that, when an allusion was made to hardness of hearing, Sir R. PEEL mentioned his own unceasing inconvenience, not to say suffering, from a sound in his ears like that of boiling water—which began in consequence of the report of a fowling-piece going off unawares close to his head very early in his life, and from which he had no respite. When BUNSEN commented on the peculiar hardship attending such an infirmity in the case of the parliamentary debater, bound not to lose or misconceive a word, Sir ROBERT PEEL admitted the effort of keeping up unbroken attention to be severe.—*Memoir of Baron Bunsen.*

Private Duties of an Aide-de-Camp.—On one of the days of trial a certain document, or, as it was called, a "memo," elaborately defining Sir WILLIAM MANSFIELD's ideas as to the duties of an aide-de-camp, was put in evidence, as showing that at least Capt. JERVIS, who had had many previous opportunities of studying it, could not plead ignorance of the things that were expected of him in his official capacity. As the reader would, perhaps, like to know what is expected—in private life—of these gentlemen, whose duties have always seemed to us outsiders to consist in galloping wildly about at reviews and sham fights, from one part of the mimic battle-field to another, with no particular object, we will just quote one or two extracts from this wonderful "memo," by way of imparting some information on this important subject to those whom it may concern. We find it stated in this document "that sides are to wait daily on Sir WILLIAM, and that the one in waiting is to dine; that orders from Lady M. are to be regarded as orders from Sir WILLIAM himself." "Proper respect is to be shown to guests," Sir WILLIAM says, and *apropos* of this, makes the following special remarks: "Many visitors have come, on one of Lady M.'s reception days, for the purpose of waiting on her Ladyship; it seems to have been forgotten by the A. D. C. in waiting that it was part of his duty to usher in ladies or gentlemen who called, and to remain in the drawing-room while the visit lasted, performing his part in the entertainment of the visitors, and showing them out again."—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

SO FAR—SO FAR AWAY.

From London Society.

So far away! So far away!
Thy stars are not the stars I see;
With me 'tis night, with thee 'tis day,
And day and night are one to me.
So far—so far away!

I faint beneath those wandering airs
Whose wings around the world go free;
I snatch at straws the whirlwind bears—
Touched they the land that blooms for thee
So far—so far away?

The forms that near me breathe and move
Like visions rise, like visions flee;
I cannot live to other love,
My soul has crossed the deep to thee
So far—so far away!

Earth's drooping shadows close me round,
The heavens have lost their light for me,
The voice of joy breathes not a sound,
And hope swoons dead on yonder sea
So far—so far away!

SOCIABLE SILENCE.

From Once a Week.

There is a silence which is felt to be sociable, when the silent associates are tried and trusty friends. Wherever, in fact, there is implicit confidence, and an underlying sense of general sympathy, it is often a relief to be able to hold one's peace without any risk of misapprehension. Whereas, with a comparative stranger, one puts on company manners, and has to keep up the shuttle-cock of colloquial inanity with all one's battle-door might. Everybody who has friends must have felt this; and though—nay, because the feeling is a common one, it may be interesting to show by examples how it has been expressed in literature.

HORACE WALPOLE tells a story of two old cronies, who, sitting together one evening till it was quite dark, without speaking, one called to the other, "Tom, Tom." "Well," said his friend, "what do you say?" "Oh," said the other, "are you there?" "Ay," said old Tom. "Why, then, don't you say *humph?*" demanded the first. So that there was but a felt presence the silence was enjoyable between these twain. The mute companionship was scarcely the less companionable for being mute. Old friends, remarks WALPOLE in another of his letters, are the great blessing of one's later years—half a word conveys one's meaning. He makes this remark in reference to the loss of his intimate friend Mr. CHUTE, whom he used to see oftener than any one, and to whom he had recourse in every difficulty. "And him I loved to have here, as our friendship was so entire, and we knew one another so entirely, that he alone was never the least constraint to me. We passed many hours together without saying a syllable to each other; for we were both above ceremony."

It is the concluding couplet in the following lines that best attests the confiding friendship that existed between Sir WALTER SCOTT and Mr. SKENE:

To thee, perchance, this rambling strain
Recalls our summer walks again;
When doing naught—and, to speak true,
Not anxious to find aught to do,—
The wild unbounded hills we ranged,
While oft our talk its topic changed,
And desultory, as our way,
Ranged unconfined from grave to gay;
E'en when it flagged, as oft will chance,
No effort made to break its trance,
We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in social silence too.

Wisely and well LA BRUYERE says that, merely to be with those we love is enough. To indulge in reverie the while; to talk to them; not to talk to them; to think about them; to think on matters indifferent and irrelevant to them,—but with themselves beside us,—all goes well on that single condition: *tout est égal.* The ABBE BARTHELEMY speaks happily of those happy moments between like-minded friends, when the very silence is a proof of the enjoyment each feels in the mere presence of the other; for it is a silence productive of neither weakness nor disgust. They say nothing, but they are together. *On ne dit rien, mais on est ensemble.* ROUSSEAU is even rapturous in his eulogies of sympathetic silence; he dilates with enthusiasm on the quantity and quality of good things that are said without ever opening the mouth—on the ardent sentiments that are communicated without the frigid medium of speech. FENELON expatiates on the charm of free communion, *sans cérémonie*, with a dear friend who don't tire you, and whom neither do you tire; you see one another; at times one talks; at others, listens; at others, both keep silence; for both are satisfied with being together, even with nothing to say. "*On ne se dit rien, on est content d'être ensemble sans se rien dire.*"

For those who have managed that things shall run smoothly over the domestic rug, says the author of *Orley Farm*, there is no happier time of life than the long candle-light hours of home and silence. "No spoken content or uttered satisfaction is necessary. The fact that is felt is enough for peace." This fact is touchingly exemplified in the American story of *The Gayworthys*, in the instance of stolid Jaazaniah Hoggs and his leal-hearted wife Wealthy. 'We see Jaazaniah in his chair, the three-legged chair tilted up, the man whittling a stick and whistling. Wealthy is busy chopping, following her own solitary thoughts, but feeling a certain habitual comfort in having him at her elbow. Standing up for the poor soul, she maintains in one place that his thoughts came out in his whistling; he could never make such music as that out of nothing. "You never heard it, nor nobody else, as I have. Why, when we're sitting here, all alone, he'll go on so (whistling,) that I hold my breath for fear of stopping him. It's like all the Psalms and Revelations to listen to it. There's something between us then that's more than talk."—Presently it is beside his death-bed that she sits, in the same expressive silence. "She sat by him for hours; sometimes laying her hand softly down upon the coverlet, and letting his seek it, as it always would; and the Spring breath and music in the air spoke gently for them both, and there was something between them that was more than talk."

One thinks of Dr. JOHNSON in his last illness, visited by MALONE, and proving so unusually silent, that the visitor rose to leave, believing him to be in pain, or incommoded by company. "Pray, Sir, be seated," JOHNSON said, "I cannot talk, but I like to see you there." Indeed, great talker in every sense as the doctor had been in his prime, he was never insensible to the value of sympathetic silence. During his tour to the Hebrides, his companion, BOSWELL, took the liberty one evening of remarking to JOHNSON, that he very often sat quite silent for a long time, even when in company with a single friend. "It is true, Sir," replied JOHNSON. "TOM TYERS described me the best. He once said to me: 'Sir, you are like a ghost; you never speak till you are spoken to.'" BOSWELL was apparently incapable of seeing anything enjoyable in social silence. Not so his everway bigger friend.

A delightful essayist of the present time, discussing the companionship of books, accounts it no forced paradox to say that a man may sometimes be far more profitably employed in examining his book-shelves in meditative mood, than if he were to pull this or that volume down and take to reading it; "just as two friends may hold sweeter converse in perfect silence together, than if they were talking all the time."

HENRY MACKENZIE's Montauban congratulates himself on the footing upon which already he stands with his new acquaintance, Monsieur de Roubigné: "He does not think himself under the necessity of eternally talking to entertain me; and we sometimes spend a morning together pleased with each other's society, though we do not utter a dozen sentences." It is of Julia de Roubigné, in the same epistolary novel, that another letter-writer declares, after adverting to the sprightliness of a Mademoiselle Dorville: "Oh, BEAUVARIS, I have laid out more soul in sitting five minutes with Julia de Roubigné in silence, than I should in a year's conversation with this little Dorville."

ELIA accounts that to be but an imperfect solitude which a man enjoys by himself, and applauds the sense of the first hermits when they retired into Egyptian solitudes, not singly, but in shoals, "to enjoy one another's want of conversation. The Carthusian is bound to his brethren by this agreeing spirit of incommunicativeness." In secular occasions, ELIA adds, what so pleasant as to be reading a book through a long Winter evening, with a friend sitting by—say a wife—he, or she, too, (if that be probable,) reading another, without interruption, or oral communication. "Can there be no sympathy without the gabble of words?.... Give me, Master ZIMMERMANN, a sympathetic solitude."

LAMB's reference to the agreeing spirit of incommunicativeness cultivated in monastic retreats, may remind us of what is told of a celebrated meeting between ST. LOUIS, King of France, in disguise, and EGIDIUS of Assisi, a rich citizen, "famous for many graces," writes Sir JAMES STEPHEN, "and for not a few miracles." At Perugia the two saints met, and long knelt together in silent embrace. On the departure of the King, EGIDIUS was rebuked by his brethren for his rudeness in not having uttered a word to so great a sovereign. "Marvel not," he answered, "that we did not speak; a Divine light laid bare to each of us the heart of the other. No words could have intelligibly expressed that language of the soul, or have imparted the same sacred consolation."

One of the most popular of French authors comments, in his autobiography, on the analogy he professes to have observed between the two races of sailors and forest-rangers, and tells, for instance, how the mariner or the woodman will remain by the side of his best friend, in the one case on the ocean, in the other deep in the forest, without exchanging a single word. But as the two entertain the same train of ideas—as their silence has been no more than a long tacit communion with nature, "You will be astonished to find that, at the proper moment, they have but to exchange a word, a gesture, or a glance, and they will have communicated more to each other by this word, this gesture, this glance of the eye, than others could have done in a long discourse." As SCOTT and SKENE with their sports, so can these

"Right pleasantly pursue
Their craft, in social silence, too."

Mr. HELPS' Three Friends in Council return home, after one of their out-door colloquies, or peripatetic philosophizings, "not sorry to be mostly silent" as they go along, and glad that their friendship is so assured that they can be silent without the slightest danger of offence.

Uncle Sol and Mr. Toots, in *Dombey & Son*, wait patiently in the churchyard, sitting on the coping-stone of the railings, until Capt. Cuttle and Susan come back. Neither being at all desirous to speak or to be spoken to, they are expressly described as excellent company, and quite satisfied. Glance again at the same author's picture of Mr. Willet and his companions, Mr Cobb and long Phil Parkes, enjoying one another's society at the Maypole; and how enjoying it? "For two mortal hours and a half none of the company had pronounced one word." Yet were they all firmly of opinion that they were very jolly companions—every one—rather choice spirits than otherwise; and their look at each other every now and then is said to have been as if there were a perpetual interchange of ideas going on—no man among them considering himself or his neighbor by any means silent; and each of them nodding occasionally when he caught the eye of another, as if to say, "You have expressed yourself extremely well, Sir, in relation to that sentiment, and I quite agree with you."

Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, in his last and best novel, says: "It is a happy time when a man and a woman can be long silent together, and love one another the better that neither speaks of love. A few years later, and silence is perhaps thought to mean either sorrow or sulks." And if this reflection relate to fiction, here is a sketch from fact, which may go with it—a reminiscence by MARY ANNE SCHIMELPENNINCK of her early childhood, and of happy hours spent alone with her mother, for whom absolute quiet was indispensable during many hours of the day: "She was generally seated at her table with her books, her plans of landscape gardening, or ornamental needlework, while I was allowed to sit in the room, but to be in perfect silence, unless when my mother called me to fetch anything, or addressed to me some little kind word, which seemed not so much to break the silence as to make it more complete and happy by an united flow of hearts." The lovers, in a modern poem on love, are taken to be a deal more eloquent in their silence than in their converse:

"Which was most full—our silence or our speech?
Ah, sure our silence! Though we talk'd high things
Of life and death, and of the soul's great wings,
And knowledge pure, which only Love can teach;
And we have sat beside the lake's calm beach,
Wordless and still, a long and Summer day,
As if we only watch'd the insect play,
Or rippling wave."

The young lover in Mr. DISRAELI's Love Story, expressly so called, apologizes to Henrietta Temple for a long term of significant silence, with the candid avowal that he's afraid he's very stupid. "Because you are silent?" she asks. "Is not that sufficient reason?" he submits. "Nay, I think not," replies Miss Temple; "I think I am rather fond of silent people myself; I cannot bear to live with a person who feels compelled to talk because he is my companion. The whole day passes sometimes without papa and myself exchanging fifty words; yet I am very happy; I do not feel that we are dull." So, when the tenant of Wildfell Hall is being courted by Markham, the latter plumes himself on possessing the faculty of enjoying the company of those he loves, as well in silence as in conversation. One feels sure that this faculty was possessed in a marked degree by all the Brontë family, to the youngest of whom we owe the rather grim and very characteristic story last named.

There is a fragment in print of an unpublished play of LEIGH HUNT's, picturing an ideal home—a heaven this side the stars, (as happy husband tells his happy wife:)

"By men call'd home, when some blest pair are met
As we are now; sometimes in happy talk,
Sometimes in silence (also a sort of talk,
Where friends are match'd) each at its gentle task
Of book, or household need, or meditation."

To like effect, in all intents and purposes, writes the poet of the *Angel in the House*, a sufficiently cognate theme; where Frederick sends his mother this suggestive sketch of his wedded life:

"For hours the clock upon the shelf
Has all the talking to itself;
But to and fro her needle runs
Twice, while the clock is ticking once;
And, where a wife is well in reach,
Not silence separates, but speech;
And I, contented, read or smoke,
And idly think, or idly stroke
The winking cat, or watch the fire,
In social peace that does not tire."

John Leech's Sketches.—JOHN LEECH never trusted to his own knowledge or imagination when he could obtain a model or an original whence to sketch his pictures. If he had a work to illustrate, he first read the work to gain a thorough knowledge of the characters he was expected to depict. To give an example, one of the pictures he had to draw for me was that of a minuet, in which many of the characters of the work were engaged. Some illustrators would have glanced at the text and drawn such a picture from imagination. Not so JOHN LEECH. Having read the book carefully, he went to the principal ballet master of the day and asked him to dress and arrange a minuet for him, and this being done, he sketched the dance from the life, throwing into it merely the characteristics of each figure as conveyed in the work, and the result was beyond criticism, and immensely satisfactory to me. One of the remarks of hunting men always was how wonderfully all LEECH's horses were drawn, and how perfect all their appointments were, not a strap or a buckle ever being out of place; and this was the secret of it. No person, be he ever so clever an artist, can hope to attain excellence by any less careful, laborious method than this; and anyone with artistic taste, by sheer application and perseverance, may well hope for success when they see what JOHN LEECH's earliest drawings were. His first attempts were made nearly forty years ago in *Bell's Life*, "Bell's Gallery of Comicalities," which were familiar to the last generation, being many of them from his pencil. They were poor things indeed, and gave not the slightest promise of the wonderful excellence and talent evinced in later years by the greatest caricaturist that ever lived. Long will it be ere we shall look upon the like of JOHN LEECH again; but nothing but hard labor and incessant assiduity, and the minutest attention and study of details, made him what he was.—*Queen.*

French Manners in Mexico.—Gen. BAZAINE also set on foot a large ball, and had the court of his house arranged as a dancing hall, which, with its pillars and galleries, presented a specially beautiful effect. It was all decked with flowers, branches, banners, and other trophies, and as the only ceiling was a canvas covering, the atmosphere remained very cool. The beautiful garden afforded free scope for most excellent illuminations and fireworks, which have reached a high pitch of perfection in Mexico. The ball was, however, far from merry. The invitation cards were composed in a very obligatory form; the toilet was regulated, with the addition of a sentence that one could only gain admission by the production of the cards, and that no one who should appear after 9 o'clock would be admitted. At the same time, the Adjutants had made very personal remarks when they issued the invitations, and had omitted the most important persons; ladies had been invited without their husbands, and sisters without their brothers. Many did not come at all and many others came merely out of respect to the Imperial pair. The excitement was universal. He who is now Marshal BAZAINE showed more than anyone an arrogance and a want of good breeding such as is seldom seen, and, unfortunately, many other officers followed his example. As soon as the Court had retired, the greater part of the company also took leave, and we heard afterward that the French company which remained had concluded the ball with a *cancan.*—*The Court of Mexico, by the Countess Von Kallonitz.*

HOPELESS.

From Tinsley's Magazine for April.

I am a working man, rugged and worn,
Plodding to work with the first flush of morn;
She is a lady, and passes me by
With never so much as a glance of her eye.

Yet having met her, what wonder I dare
Lift eyes of love, to my endless despair?
You, had you seen her, had certainly sold
All hopes of heaven to touch her hair's gold.

Infinite loveliness shines in her face,
Gift of the lineage her father can trace;
Is it so strange, then, I love her far more
Than the girls that I court by the gin-palace door?

Sometimes I've felt the silk sweep of her dress
Touch me, and pass like a subtle caress;
It sends the hot blood to my heart with a thrill,
And a passion that's scarcely curbed in by the will.

Is her blood made of such matter as mine,
Or runs in her veins a more delicate wine?
I would give every drop of my own for the bliss
Just to feel how hers pulsed in one passionate kiss.

Some one will love her of equal degree—
Not just a working man slaving like me;
What has he done that his life should be blest
With a foretaste of Heaven,—in sleep on her breast?

Men are all brothers—I know the old tale—
Little my brotherhood now can avail;
Fate should have made me in different fashion;
Given me gold, or deprived me of passion.

Old Times in Scotland.—Having shown something of my own character as a boy, and given portraits of the folk in the house where I had my home, I may now introduce a few of the old historians who were in the habit of visiting the garret. Old JOHN MACADAM was a daily visitor; we looked for him about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. This was his half-way house to the smiddy. Old BASIL BLAIR, when able, was a daily visitor also. They were very different in mental power—BASIL had a sly hidden way about him; JOHN an open and defiant power. Witches had a local habitation and a name in some corners about the place. Certain folk had seen things at certain places, but they wad never yet tell what they saw. There seemed to be a sort of mason-word about sights. Very few of the auld folk durst candidly say that such things were not true. Grandfathers, grandmothers, and auld maids had received such things as correct from their forebears, and were in duty bound to hand them down. I knew an elder in the parish, who, when he was in ordinary health, used to say very gravely, "The less that we say on that subject the better." Witches were mentioned in the Bible, and their presence there was proof enough to him. I saw the auld man once rather sharp-sighted with a dram, and he spak out freely. This auld elder was a man of some strength of mind at times, as he was the first in the parish who used fanners to dight his corn, and for such transaction was put under the lesser excommunication in the church. He was deemed unworthy to eat God's bread, unless he was willing to wait for a wind from Heaven to winnow the grain. As he had applied to the devil for help, he could not remain in communion with the church; and unless he repented and laid aside his winnowing machine he would be put under the greater excommunication, by being given over to the devil and damnation forever. WILLIAM recanted for a time; but forced wind gained ground in spite of church courts. And so did vaccination. BASIL BLAIR was the first man in the parish who had a child inoculated with cow pox, and for that he also was put under the lesser excommunication, and subsequently under the greater for still further tempting God Almighty by sleeping with his said child, MARY BLAIR, in his bosom. BASIL said that they had put him out of the kirk, and that he had the good sense to stay out. A very decent auld man and his wife occupied a sma' farm in the vicinity of the village. JOHN PORTER and NANCY GIBSON, his wife, were industrious, quiet people, yet they were blamed for being possessed of power to change their shape at pleasure. One fine Summer evening a hare made its appearance in the glebe before the manse, and before a cloud of witnesses danced round a cow which was grazing. The cow took a look at the hare, and at that moment the hare sat up on its hind legs, becking and bowing to the cow as if she had been its partner in a dance, then round and round the cow again. Many were the surmises as to what it was, or what it meant. Some said that it was either JOHN PORTER or the wife. Some thought that it should be shot. Others thought that the cow's milk was spoiled, and even the cow herself might be rendered useless for life. DAVIE MURRAY, the precentor, walked away quietly, went forward to the hare, lifted it in his arms, stroked its head and neck. While some cried to him to thraw its neck, others cried to break its leg, and then they wad see whether JOHN PORTER or the wife had been the visitor. Some thought that they saw the hare come straight frae Porterston, but on its way home it had the slyness to tak' a different gate. Others thought that the first milk taken frae the cow should be put in a pot, and a rousing fire put on, then on with the milk and boil it, with the lum stuffed, the doors and windows shut, and they wad soon see whether JOHN or the wife cam' for a drink; such was the way to bring such conduct to light. DAVIE MURRAY was much blamed for allowing such a chance to escape so simply; and he argued, like a decent man, that hares were subject to trouble as weel as ither folk, and there might be a flow of blood to its head, and that was the reason why he stroked its neck. He said he was as fond o' hare soup as any o' them, but that it would have been both cowardly and mean to have taken advantage of an unfortunate beast in trouble. The auld elder, when speaking on the subject, said, "I wadna like to be uncharitable to either beast or body, but I ha'e my ain thoughts about JOHN PORTER and his wife. The ither year I gaed to the lime-kilns early in the mornings, and for several mornings runnin', I saw twa big hares eatin' my ryegerse. I halloo'd at them, and they always ran down by Porterson, and ane mornin' I cried, 'Shame on you, JOHN.' Weel, that mornin' they sneaked down ahint the dyke and through their ain kail-yard, and I think that they crap in aneath the door. But whether I be right or wrang, I can tell you that neither JOHN nor the wife can look me in the face frae that day to this. There will naebody put me oot o' the belief that there hasna been things baith seen and heard that canna be accounted for. I hae mind langsyne o'er there at the Harperscroft, some queer things took place in my young days. I ha'e heard mysel' the muckle wheel gaun round up in the laft at midnight, when there wasna a leevin' soul there to meddle wi't. And I ha'e seen the cat in a stormy night sit wi' its back to the fire watching the lum, the door and the window, time aboot, as if she had expected some unyearthly visitor, and she wad at times put fleysome cries oot o' her. And I ha'e seen the colley-dog sneak ahint the guidman's chair, and even creep in below it, during the time o' family worship; and I ha'e seen him gurl and bark through his sleep, as if he had been worrying some ither dog. Noo, I firmly believe that cats and dogs see different frae the like o' us; and it's a great pity but everybody wha changes their shape for base or mean purposes were worried by them. I ha'e braw mind o' auld Mr. WALKER, the minister, being up at the Harperscroft visiting. I think that it was the last time that he was oot. When on his road hame he gaed up to WILLIE WEIR,s and had a dram wi' twa decent auld folk wha were takin' a chappin at the fireside. Some o' them wanted to convoy Mr. WALKER hame, but he wadna let them, in case some might hint that he needed help. It was a bonnie night, although pit murk. A' was quiet, and at that lonely spot whaur the footpath turns aff the road by the High Yards near to the Markland Loch, a brisk whistling commenced. Sometimes it seemed on this side o' the dyke, and sometimes on the other. The decent auld minister was very fond o' music, and sometimes he cracked his finger and thumb by way o' keeping time. The tunes were a' new to him, but they had a merry lilt, so that he often felt inclined to dance to the music. He reached his own gate, where a rapid jig was struck up, resembling the tune ca'd Tullochgorum, at which the minister could no longer refrain frae dancing. The music getting sweeter and more rapid, in following the tones in measured step, he felt like one inspired, and, till fairly exhausted, never thought of stopping. He had never thought of who had whistled so joyously and gratuitously. When he found that he must stop, he shouted, 'Weel whistled, billy.' In a sair exhausted state he entered his ain hoose. His ain folk hardly kent him. They thought he had been enjoying himsel' wi' a frien'. He took his bed that night, and never had a day to do weel after. He dwaumled till he died, and the folk said it was because he had gi'en the deevel sic a kindly name, and been sae easy overcome wi' his cantrips, whereas he ought to have said, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and lent a deaf ear to the charmer."—*Retrospect of an Artist's Life, by John Kelso Hunter.*

The Room in which India is Governed.—The meetings of the Legislative Council of India are held in a room called the Council Chamber. This room is neither large nor imposing, nor specially adapted for the purpose. It is about 80 feet long by perhaps 50 feet broad, its walls are whitewashed, and, with the exception of tables, chairs and a case containing maps, it is entirely bare of furniture. Perhaps, however, pictures ought to be included under that denomination. Of these there are seven. At one end of the room, occupying the position on which the light falls with the greatest advantage, is a life-size portrait of WARREN HASTINGS. The great Governor is seated in a chair, but the eye is at once diverted from the spare figure to the thoughtful countenance, to the noble forehead, the thin determined lips, the vivid glance betokening the resolution which would not know failure. It is a most striking portrait, and the gazer cannot fail to recognize the aptness of the scroll by which it is surmounted, *Mens equa in arduis.* Opposite WARREN HASTINGS is a full-sized portrait of his great predecessor in the career of Indian conquest, Lord CLIVE. This picture is no representative of the youthful hero of Arcot: it portrays the CLIVE of a later period, the man satiated with honors and possessions, and bears a closer resemblance to the port drinking squire of the last century that to the man who struck down DUPLEIX. The side-walls are adorned with portraits of the Marquis CORNWALLIS, the Marquis of HASTINGS, and Lord MINTO on one side, Mr. JOHN ADAM and Marquis WELLESLEY, in strange and ludicrous contrast, on the other. Of these five, that of Marquis WELLESLEY stands out splendidly. It is a noble picture, portraying all the force, energy, and vigor which characterized the original. But to return to the room. In the centre is a long table covered with green cloth, and of an oval shape. On one side of it, under the shadow of Marquis WELLESLEY and Mr. ADAM, sits the Viceroy, opposite to him the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. On the right of the Viceroy the chair is occupied by the Commander-in-Chief, that on the left being reserved for the Home Secretary, who acts also as Secretary to the Council. The other members are supposed to occupy places near the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor, according to their priority of appointment. In front of each member is an inkstand and the usual necessaries for writing. To this Council Chamber gentlemen not belonging to it are admitted by tickets, and they occupy seats ranged for them generally under Lord CLIVE's picture. On a great field day, however, seats are placed all round the room, so as to admit of a greater number. On such an occasion, likewise, a door communication with another apartment is thrown open, the accommodation thus afforded being reserved for ladies. It is only on the introduction of a budget that such extra accommodation is required.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the London Times.*

Club Founded by the Prince of Wales.—As there happen to exist no less than forty-five clubs at the West End of this metropolis, it might be supposed that there remained but little necessity for the institution of another. Another, however, is in process of foundation, under the auspices—indeed the formation—of no less a distinguished patron than the Prince of Wales. For this purpose his royal highness has bought—for the sum, it is said, of £18,000—the premises in Pall Mall which have been for many years known as the British Institution. They are situated on the north side of the street, nearly opposite the Guards' Club, and though of no very wide frontage, extend a considerable distance backward. This disposal of the space, however, suits exactly the purpose which the Prince is understood to have in view. The club, it is believed, though partaking of the usual character to be found in such institutions, will be adapted more especially to what might perhaps be called a young man's lounge. As a type of such a distinction it will be sufficient to say that smoking will be permissible in all the rooms save the dining-room. But the feature which will chiefly distinguish this club from all other clubs will be a splendid American bowling saloon, which is to comprise three "alleys" for the game, as well as ample accommodation for spectators. It is understood that the Prince is no mean adept at this healthy and dexterous game, which not only requires an athletic physique, but is capable of eliciting far higher skill than the uninitiated are aware of. With our national turn for manly exercises, it is not unlikely that, under the prestige thus afforded it, the game may become thoroughly domesticated on this side the Atlantic, especially in our country houses. The club, I hear, is to consist of 350 members, all specially invited by the Prince to belong to it. Each will put down £100 as a "fund." The entrance will be thirty guineas, and the annual subscription twenty-five. Despite these startling expenses, I am told that every imaginable influence is set to work to obtain the honor of an "invite." I believe the title by which it is to be known is not yet definitely settled.—*Sporting Gazette.*

How Men Came to Have Beards.—VON HELMONT tells us that Adam was created without a beard, but that after he had fallen and sinned, because of the sinful propensities which he derived from the fruit of the forbidden tree, a beard was made part of his punishment and disgrace, bringing him thus into nearer resemblance with the beasts toward whom he made his nature approximate. The same stigma was not inflicted upon Eve, because even in her fall she retained much of her original modesty, and therefore deserved no such opprobrious mark. VON HELMONT observes, also, that no good angel appears with a beard; and this, he says, is a capital sign by which angels may be distinguished.

Color of the Spots on the Sun.—At a recent meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. S. BROUGHTON said that, on recently observing with high powers a group of fine spots on the sun, one of which was of considerable magnitude, it occurred to him to remove the dark glass, and, by keeping the eye-piece much beyond the focus of the heating rays, and at such a distance that the spot almost filled the apparent field of the eye-piece, to see if any phenomena could be observed different from those seen through the dark glass. The spot was at once seen to be of a dark blood red; but, thinking this perhaps might be from the strong contrast of color, he attached a disc of plaster of Paris to the telescope, and projected the image of the spot on it. On looking at this with a common pocket magnifier, the image was observed to be a dark blood red, although the observatory was not darkened, and the disc merely shielded from the direct rays by an intervening opaque substance. If these observations are confirmed, it will corroborate the opinion long held up that the spots are not black, but appear so by contrast, and as it would seem, from the intervention of the colored glass.

A Marriage of Affinity.—The Count of TRAPANI, the youngest of the family, was also the one about whom people had the least to say. He had married, by dispensation, his niece, the daughter of his sister, MARIE ANTOINETTE, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany; and the sight of his poor little children as they took a daily walk through the garden of the villa, preceded by the wet nurse, gorgeous in crimson or purple satin, and loaded with earrings of the size of egg cups, each attended by its own nurse, and the whole party followed by two gigantic footmen in the blue and red livery of the House of Bourbon, was pitiable in the extreme. Pale, ugly, and with their ancles supported by irons, they formed ghastly arguments against the propriety of marriage of such close affinity.—*The Trinity of Italy, By an English Civilian.*

Decay of Nations.—Usually the wealth which enterprise and civilization have accumulated brings luxury and enervation in its train; languor and corruption creep over the people's powers, exertion grows distasteful, and danger repels where it formerly attracted; degenerate freemen hire slaves to do their work, and mercenaries to fight their battles; and no strength or vitality or patriotism is left to resist the attacks of sounder and hardier barbarians. Occasionally, in the process of territorial aggrandizement, a nation outgrows its administrative institutions; the governmental system and ruling faculties which sufficed for a small state prove altogether unequal to the task of managing a great one, and the Empire or Republic falls to pieces from lack of cohesive power within or coercive power above. Not unfrequently, it may be, the mere progress of rational but imperfect civilization brings with it its peculiar dangers and sources of disintegration; the lower and less qualified classes in a nation, always inevitably the most numerous, rise in intelligence and wealth, and grow prosperous and powerful; in stitutions naturally become more and more democratic; if the actual administration of public affairs does not pass into the hands of the masses or their nommées, at least the policy of the nation is moulded in accordance with the views of the less sagacious and more passionate part of the community; the mischief is done unconsciously but irretrievably, and the catastrophe comes without being either intended or foreseen. In other cases, States and Monarchies come to an end simply because they have no longer a *raison d'être*,—because they never had in them the elements of permanence; because destructive or disintegrating causes, long in operation, have at last ripened into adequate strength.—*From "Time," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

A STREET BALLAD.

MR. PAYNE COLLIER recently delivered a lecture on the origin and progress of Street Ballad-Singing. Among the specimens of comic songs once popular, the lecturer recited the following:

A wealthy old father had three grown-up sons,
Two of them steady, the youngest was wild;
He drank and he gamed, and was thought but a dunce,
A care and a cost to his sire from a child.

The father was dying; the sons were called in,
And the old man addressed them one after the other,
Saying, "Tom, you are eldest, and always have been
A dutiful son—so has Edward, your brother.

"But as for you, Richard—however, no more;
I am worse at the sight of you, there as you stand—
You will find in my will, Tom, that I've given o'er
To you, as my heir, all my houses and land.

"To my second son, Edward, my money I've given,
My furniture, carriages, horses and pelf."
"Alas, my dear father!" they both cried, "by Heaven,
We hope you may live to enjoy it yourself!"

Then turning to Richard, the old father said,
In a voice from his suffering beginning to falter,
"You are not forgotten, you'll find, when I'm dead,
I've left you a shilling to purchase a halter.

"You were born for my sorrow, as well as your mother's;
The price of a rope is the whole your wealth."
"Alas, sir!" cried Dick, in the tone of his brothers,
"*God grant you may live to enjoy it yourself!*"

TOM PAINE'S BONES.

From Notes and Queries.

The existence does not appear to be very well known of a little stitchlet of eight pages, entitled:

"A brief History of the Remains of the Late Thomas Paine, from the time of their Disinterment in 1819 by the late WILLIAM COBBETT, M. P., down to the year 1846. London: L. Watson, No. 3 Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster-row. 1847."

From this it appears that on the death of COBBETT in 1836, at Normandy Farm, near Farnham, his eldest son, being sole executor, had possession of the farm. Among the effects were the bones in question, in an old trunk, which had been sealed up by Mr. TILLY in 1833, and forwarded by him to COBBETT's residence. COBBETT, Jun., was presently arrested for debt, and his creditor, one JESSE OLDFIELD, an old shopman of the father, filed a bill in Chancery charging the son with insolvency and a design not to pay his father's debts. A month or so after he obtained an injunction against the son "restraining him from interfering or intermeddling with the estate," and a receiver and manager thereto, in the person of a Mr. GEORGE WEST, a farmer of the neighborhood, was appointed. Among the miscellaneous property of which he took possession was the trunk of bones, which, when the effects of COBBETT were publicly sold in January, 1836, was brought forward to the auctioneer to be offered to competition. This, however, was too much for the gentleman of the hammer; and the lot was accordingly withdrawn, and retained in the possession of the receiver to await the orders of the Lord Chancellor, who, on the subject being mentioned to him in Court, refused to recognize it as part of the estate, or make any order respecting it. Thus the receiver was left to dispose of the bones as he thought proper, and, though he was relieved of his office in 1839, he continued to hold them till 1844, when, as they were unclaimed by any of the creditors of the estate, he conveyed them to London, and placed them in the possession of Mr. TILLY, of No. 13 Bedford-square, East, London, "by whom they will, in all probability, be kept until a public funeral of them can be arranged."

This brings down the history of the bones to the date of the pamphlet from which I have abstracted the foregoing details; their present *locus in quo* remains to be definitely stated. With regard to the final ceremony—whenever it shall take place—and the means of carrying it out, COBBETT has left us his own views:

"The hair of THOMAS PAINE's head would be a treasure to the possessor; and this hair is in my possession. I intend to have it put into gold rings, and to sell them at a guinea a piece, beyond the cost of the gold and the workmanship. These guineas shall be employed, with whatever else shall be raised by PAINE himself, in the erection of a monument to his memory. This shall take place when twenty wagon loads of flowers can be brought to strew the road before his hearse. It is my intention, when the rings are made, to have the workmen with me, to give out the hair, and to see it put in myself; then to write in my own hand a certificate, on parchment, and deliver it with each ring. This will be another pretty good test whether the remains of the great man be despised or not."—*Register, Vol. XXXV., p. 788.*

These were the "ugly, uncombed locks," as COBBETT had once called them, and this was the same man, be it remembered, of whom he had formerly written:

"How Tom gets his living now, or what brothel he inhabits, I know not, nor does it much signify to anybody. He has done all the mischief he can in the world, and whether his carcase is at last to be suffered to rot on the earth, or to be dried in the air, is of very little consequence. Whenever or wherever he breathes his last, he will excite neither sorrow nor compassion; no friendly hand will close his eyes, not a groan will be uttered, not a tear will be shed. Like Judas, he will be remembered by posterity; men will learn to express all that is base, malignant, treacherous, unnatural and blasphemous, by the single monosyllable PAINE!"—*Obs. on Paine's Age of Reason*, p. 8.

And whom he elsewhere apostrophised in biting strain:

"I will not call upon you to blush, because the rust of villany has eaten your cheek to the bone, and dried up the source of suffusion."

COBBETT's own account of the exhumation of the bones of this object of his earlier execration and his prognostication that his English tomb would be an object of popular pilgrimage, will be found in the *Register*, vol. xxxv. p. 382. The sect to which PAINE by birth belonged, had refused to admit his remains among their dead, and he had been interred on his own farm. "The Quakers," says COBBETT, "even the Quakers refused him a grave, and I found him lying in a corner of a rugged, barren field." Here he had lain since his death in 1809, and it was asserted in a letter from Liverpool, published at the period, that the "Importer" had, in his hurry, brought away the remains of a negro! However this may be, some further details of the landing at Liverpool, and passing the Custom House, where the skeleton "seemed to excite the silent horror of the spectators," together with the remarks excited by the scandalous affair in the Houses of Parliament, will be found in *Cobbett's Gridiron*, 8vo., 1822, p. 21. This satire, in which Cobbett's "Twelve Cardinal Virtues" are "subjected to twelve turns on the Gridiron," his opposite views at different periods being adroitly exhibited in parallel columns, is reprinted (with some little abridgement) under the title of *Cobbett's Ten Cardinal Virtues*. Manchester, 8vo., 1852, pp. 34.

I have also before me a very rare privately printed piece by the late THOMAS RODD, Sr., the well-known bookseller, entitled—

"Ode on the bones of the Im-mortal THOMAS PAINE, newly transformed from America to England by the no less Im-mortal WILLIAM COBBETT, Esq.—Hic labor hoc opus. Great Pains for little trumpery. London, 4to, 1819," pp. 8.

Here we have a sarcastic dedication to COBBETT, signed "John English," and an irregular ode of some hundred lines, beginning—

"Oh Britain, happy happy land!

* * * * *

No judge nor jury does he fear,
No e'en the Attorney-General's frown,
Nor dread Ithuriel with his spear
Can knock this doughty champion down.
'Tis cowardice to strike the slain,
'Tis cowardice to strike TOM PAINE!
High, high in dust the Hero lies,
And from his narrow box his earthly foes derides.

* * * * *

Damsels, your harps and tabrets bring,
Before his bones in concert sing:
Mount, mount the car, Viragoes brave,
The Patriot Leader claims a slave;
E'en Satan's self will grin applause
Toward fair AUGUSTA whilst the tumbril draws."

So much for the ode, of which the extracts I have given will sufficiently show the character and purport.

In addition to the above, I have in my possession a rare contemporary broadside, exhibiting a roughly drawn head and shoulders of TOM PAINE dangling from a *lanterne*, with the following inscription beneath:

"The End of Pain.

The last Speech, Dying Words and Confession of T. P.

Setting forth as how Tom was born at Thetford, in the County of Norfolk—but never being christened, how Tom had a natural antipathy to all law and religion. How Tom was bred a staymaker, but disliking an honest livelihood, how Tom became at once a smuggler and exciseman. How he married a second wife before he had broken the heart of the first. How Tom became bankrupt, and ran away to America. How he wrote papers there, to enrage the people beyond seas against his native country. How the people there found him out at last to be a firebrand, and drove him home again. How Tom sculked for a time in his native land, and how he hired himself to the French to write a book called *The Rights of Man*, to prove that a Frenchman has a good constitution but that an Englishman has none—and how the world did not believe him. How Tom having promised the Jacobin Club at Paris to make Old England a Colony of France—(and seeing as how that can never be) now Tom was forced to fly to France. How Tom became a member of the Clubs there—and being a grumbler wherever he goes—how he ventured one night to say in their lingo, by the help of an interpreter, 'that he thought roast beef and plum pudding better than soup meagre and fried frogs,'—although he had said the contrary of this in his own country. How the Jacobins, to a man, rose up at this speech and vowed they would hang Tom on the next lamp-iron for abusing French frogs. And how *Mr. Equality*, having been once a Duke, claimed the *privilege* of performing the part of *Jack Ketch*. And how Tom died a patriot opposing privilege.

The whole setting forth a full, true and particular account of Tom's birth, parentage and education, life, character and behavior—showing as how, that Tom is ten times a greater patriot than ever John the Painter was. Adorned with a striking likeness of Tom in a most natural attitude, and a side squint of Mr. Equality in his proper character; with Tom's armorial bearings *pendant*, as is now the custom of France. *And all for a groat.*"

I am reminded that I also have in my collection a very fine copy of the *Rights of Man*, London, 8vo, 1790, beautifully bound in red morocco, gilt edges, and bearing the inscription on the title-page, in the autograph of the author, "Mr. JAMES RUDGE, from his friend THOMAS PAINE." Who was this Mr. RUDGE?

Perhaps more than enough has been already said upon the subject of these notorious

"*Thomæ venerabilis ossa*;"

but it certainly would be interesting to learn the actual whereabouts of the mortal remains of him whom his patron COBBETT styled at one time "a raggamuffin Deist," and at another, "a Noble of Nature;" and which, rejected, as it would seem alike by the country of the adoption and the birth of their once possessor, might almost suggest the lament of LAERTES:

"No trophy, sword, nor hatchment o'er his bones,
No noble rite, nor formal ostentation——!"

WILLIAM BATES.

Birmingham.

THE CHAPEL OF HENRY VII.—The Chapel of HENRY VII. is indeed well called by his name, for it breathes of himself, and no one but himself, through every part. It is the most signal example of the contrast between his closeness in life and his "magnificence in the structures he hath left to posterity"—King's College Chapel, the Savoy, Westminster. Its very style was a reminiscence of his exile, being "learned in France" by himself and his companion FOX. His pride in its grandeur was commemorated by the ship, vast for those times, which he built, "of equal cost with his chapel," "which afterward, in the reign of MARY, sank in the sea and vanished in a moment." It was to be his Chantry as well as his tomb, for he was determined not to be behind the Lancastrian princes in devotion; and this unusual anxiety for the sake of a soul not too heavenward in its affections, which in JOHN's time had taken a coarser form, in his case expended itself on the immense apparatus of services, which require a stately edifice, almost a second abbey, to contain the new establishment of monks, who were to sing in their stalls "as long as the world shall endure." To the Virgin Mary, to whom the chapel was dedicated, he had a special devotion. Her "in all his necessities he had made his continual refuge;" and her figure, accordingly, looks down upon his grave from the east end, between the apostolic patrons of the abbey, Peter and Paul, with "the holy company of heaven; that is to say, angels, archangels, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, evangelists, martyrs, confessors and virgins," to "whose singular mediation and prayers he also trusted," including the royal saints of Britain, St. Edward, St. Edmund, St. Oswald, St. Margaret of Scotland, who stands, as he directed, sculptured, tier above tier, on every side of the chapel. Round his tomb stand his nine "accustomed Avours or guardian saints," to whom "he calls and cries," "St. Michael, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, St. George, St. Anthony, St. Edward, St. Vincent, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Barbara," each with their peculiar emblems, "so to aid, succor and defend him, that the ancient and ghostly enemy, nor none other evil or damnable spirit, have no power to invade him, nor with their wickedness to annoy him, but with holy prayers to be intercessors for him to his Maker and Redeemer." These were the adjurations of the last mediæval King, as the chapel was the climax of the latest mediæval architecture. In the very urgency of the King's anxiety for the perpetuity of these funeral ceremonies, we seem to discern an unconscious presentment of terror lest their days were numbered. But, although in this sense the chapel hangs on tenaciously to the skirts of the ancient abbey and the ancient church, yet the solemn architectural pause between the two—which arrest the most careless observer, and renders it a separate structure, a foundation "adjoining the abbey," rather than forming part of it—corresponds with marvelous fidelity to the pause and break in English history of which HENRY VII.'s reign is the expression. It is the close of the middle ages: the Apple of Granada, which appears on his tomb, is the token that the long struggle between Christians and Saracens had come to an end. It is the end of the Wars of the Roses. In it we see the union of Henry's right to conquest with his fragile claim of hereditary descent. On the one hand, in its glorification of the victory of Bosworth. The angels which sit at the four corners of the tomb, once held the likeness of the crown which he won for himself on that famous day. The stained glass retains the emblem of the same crown hanging on the green bush in the fields of Leicestershire. On the other hand, like the chapel of King's College at Cambridge, it asserts everywhere the memory of the "holy HENRY's shade;" the Red Rose of Lancaster appears in every pane of glass, and the Greyhound of Beaufort on every ornament of the screen; and in every corner is the portcullis, the "Altera securitas," as it is termed, with an allusion to its own meaning, and the double safeguard of his succession, which he derived from JOHN of Gaunt from the Beaufort Castle in Anjou, inherited from BLANCHE of Navarre by EDMUND Crouchback. It is also the revival of the ancient, Celtic, British element in the English monarchy, after centuries of eclipse. It is a strange and striking thought, as we mount the steps of HENRY VII.'s chapel, that we enter there a mausoleum of Princes, whose boast it was to be descended, not from the Confessor or Conqueror, but from ARTHUR and LLEWELLYN; and that round about the tomb, intertwined with the emblems of the House of Lancaster, is to be seen the red dragon of the last British King, Cadwallader—"the dragon of the great Pendragonship" of Wales, thrust forward by the Tudor king in every direction, to supplant the hated White Boar of his departed enemy—the fulfillment, in another sense than the old Welsh bards had dreamt, of their prediction that the progeny of CADWALLADER should reign again:

"Visions of glory spare my aching sight—
Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul—
No more our long-lost ARTHUR we bewail,
All hail, ye genuine Kings, Britannia's issue hail!"

—*Dean Stanley's Memorial of Westminster Abbey.*

A HINDOO RELIGIOUS REFORMER.—The Bombay *Gazette* of March 28 reports the presence in that city of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, of Calcutta, and says:

He is one of the leaders of the far-famed Brahmo Sumaji atheistical association founded amongst the Hindoos of Bengal by Ramohun Roy. The Brahmo Sumaj counts between one and two thousand members—which means as many families—in Calcutta alone, beside many others scattered over Bengal. The Brahmos, as they call themselves, seem to have remained one in belief—in the belief in one God, to whom they pray, and in whom they seek to have faith, which they consider necessary to salvation in the eternity of rewards and punishments that is to come—but a division has naturally arisen among them in reference to social practices, though not such as to prevent them from still joining in common worship. To the "progressive party," with which one or two hundred families are connected, we have great reason to look for the achievement of wonderful reforms among the natives of this country. Their distinction is that they act in society on the logical deduction of their religious principles, and that feeling caste to be an error and an iniquity, they resolved to free themselves from it. One must know the Hindoos to know what a revolution such a determination would cause in the social life of any one of them. Among the advanced Brahmas of Calcutta we have found, as one consequence, that "intermarriage," or marriage of persons of different castes, has taken place, even to the extent of a Brahmin, the most sacred, marrying a Sudra, the most debased. All, in fact, become equal, and there is now among them no more fear of contamination from contact with a lower caste, whether in eating or at any other time. Another great social reform carried out by these Brahmos is the re-marriage of widows, which the laws of orthodox Hindostan forbid. It is of this reforming party that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen is the leader, and he comes to Bombay—as indeed he has traveled all over the country—as an apostle of the Brahmas. The way has been prepared for him here by the establishment recently of a similar association among the Hindoos of Bombay, called by the name of the Prarthana Sumaj, or "prayer association," and numbering at present about 30 members—a small beginning certainly, but these are matters in which small beginnings give great hopes, as there are undoubtedly thousands of educated natives who only require opportunity, a leader and a little moral courage to give up openly much that is idolatrous, superstitious and absurd in their religious and social practices. The Baboo has been delivering stirring and eloquent sermons—on faith, prayer, &c.—before the members of the Prarthana Sumaj and crowds of other Hindoos, and on Tuesday last he gave an address on religious and social reformation in the Town Hall, before one of the largest assemblies we have ever seen there—members of council, Christian clergymen and immense numbers of the English-speaking natives being present. The Baboo has all the gifts of a public orator, and speaks the English language as it is rarely spoken. But his scheme of reform demands still greater admiration, even from those who do not accept his theistical views. He meets his educated countrymen on ground where there is no need of controversy—lays down simple principles, which they in their own hearts acknowledge—and appeals to them to carry out into practice those truths which have been instilled into their minds by the education they have received in the Government schools and colleges. In particular he calls upon them to give up their castes—to sink all divisions and subdivisions once and for all—to establish for the present one caste for the educated natives of India, which will gradually absorb all other classes—lifting up the women of the country also, to the enjoyment of education and social emancipation, and which will end in the establishment of one grand social confederation embracing the whole people of India.

FASHION.—Accidental circumstances do sometimes undoubtedly give a large impetus to the vagaries of fashion in costume. At present the last-named succeed each other very rapidly; they affect to be pervaded by ideas, to represent principles; they have a motor and a sensor action, to say nothing of a reflex action, and an action which altogether leads to a reaction. They have also a logical sequence; great becomes greater and greater still, until it has attained its utmost magnitude, and then it suddenly becomes extremely small, or is transferred to quite another place, there to undergo a gradual process of diminution. From the muffling of their heads in hoods and mask, and the girding of the upper part of their bodies in whalebone and steel a century or more ago, women have made their leap not this time in the dark. First, they shifted the situation of their armor, and for many years of late surrounded their lower limbs with innumerable steel circlets of great strength and vast dimensions, which were, no doubt, to be regarded as the outworks and bastions, the extreme lines of circumvallation, indicating the amount of enterprise, of pressure and of force which would be required before fortresses so admirably defended could be approached even for the most pacific purposes. To sit near, or to walk close by the side of the object of your affections was simply impossible, and we know of at least two instances where delicate and difficult negotiations were indefinitely postponed because the summons to surrender and the terms of capitulation would necessarily have been listened to by the world at large, as well as by the besieged in particular. It is true these barriers are now discarded, but fashion has invented in their stead a cunning system of earthworks. Trains are thrown out in every direction by which the ground is so undermined beneath men's feet, and is rendered to shifting, unstable and dangerous that unoffending persons are at any time and despite of the utmost care, liable to be dragged along, overthrown, deprived of their just standing in society, (we speak literally,) and overwhelmed with unmerited disgrace. Women have in their time acted as honorary scavengers, they have swept the pavement and flushed the gutters; but from looking like babes in swaddling clothes, they are now, at least in the street, short-coated to the ankle. Whether in this tendency to restrict the length of their flowing garments at certain seasons the women have followed the ritualist clergy, or the clergy the women, it is impossible for the lay mind to divine; but it is a fact that they have both, as mothers say, "agreed to shorten." We have no intention of compassionating those who are under the bondage of fashion, or even of deploring the general condition of subservience to its senseless and extravagant decrees which is now too evident. We have long been of opinion that people are governed pretty nearly as they deserve to be governed. Those who obey have their reward, those who resist have theirs, though it may take the outward form of a penalty. Many who loudly profess to hold the supremacy of fashion in derision and abhorrence, fall into the ranks at her signal, with their treason fresh on their lips, and there is between the sexes on this point a system of disheartening treachery. If a woman in either word or deed is visibly heterodox and ventures to mutiny, she will for one approval encounter twenty sneers, and fails to receive the moral support of two out of four even among sensible men. If a man is bold enough to defy fashion, whether in great or small things, the other sex is found arrayed in a compact phalanx of disapprobation of his appearance, his principles and his mode of conducting himself generally.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LORD PALMERSTON.—In a memoir of Baron BUNSEN we have a characteristic anecdote of Lord PALMERSTON, who, with BUNSEN, was returning to London from Osborne: "In the boat which brought them to the shore, Lord PALMERSTON was requested to take the helm, as it would seem, to enable all hands to help in rowing through the unusually rough sea. BUNSEN observed that he had not before been aware of the necessary connection he now observed between steering the vessel of the State and steering a common boat—whereto Lord PALMERSTON answered, 'Oh! one learns boating at Cambridge, even though one may have learned nothing better.' They landed in safety, but the train was gone. Lord PALMERSTON declared that he must return to London on pressing business, and must have a special train. The railway officials protested that the risk of collision was too great for them to undertake. Lord PALMERSTON insisted, 'On my responsibility, then!' and thus enforced compliance, although every one trembled but himself. The special train shot past station after station, and arrived in London without causing or receiving damage, the Directors refusing all payment from Lord PALMERSTON, as having transgressed all rules in order to comply with his desire, and considering themselves overpaid by the happy result and their own escape from serious blame."

M. AUGUSTE COMTE.—There are few authors upon the whole harder to read, and whose ideas suffer less from sifting and explanation at the hands of others. Possessed of great force of intellect, with a marvelous genius for scientific method, and a powerful faculty of coördinating knowledge from its own point of view—endowed, moreover, with a luminous insight into the true meaning of scientific ideas and their fruitful relations to one another,—M. COMTE is withal singularly monotonous both as a thinker and writer. There is an inexpressible tedium in many of his lengthened elaborations; and while his general meaning is seldom obscure or doubtful, there is often a painful perplexity in catching his special trains of thought, and seeing how they link themselves to one another. The difficulty is not to apprehend his characteristic ideas, which are easily mastered, and reappear incessantly in all his works; but to follow the frequently dim outline with which he advances step by step to many of his special conclusions, and to trace throughout any clear movement of argument. While claiming to be a rigorous logician, and to keep closely in his first great work, the *Cours de Philosophie Positive*, to the province of objective fact, he is yet arbitrary and deductive in the highest degree. He peremptorily puts aside whatever does not suit his purpose, and leaves the reader at once excited by his generalisations and suspicious of their accuracy and worth. There is no lack of rich suggestions in all his works, even the latest; but there is a constant lack of that sense, moderation, width of outline, and capacity of appreciating the opinions of others which alone inspire confidence and yield rational conviction. If we try to penetrate beneath his dogmatism, and trace its logical affinities, and the relations of his thought to other systems, we make but a little way when we are left groping amid the old generalities, which are to him an everlasting gospel, the converse of all that has hitherto made a Gospel for man. Never certainly was there a writer more inflated by a few ideas—of transcending importance, no doubt, if true, but which he everywhere assumes, and never stops to prove or vindicate. This prophetic manner, with a certain vague pomposity of statement which is its natural expression, is noticeable even in his early volumes in dealing with the subject which was his special *forte*, and for which he had really an eminent faculty—the rational and historic sequence of scientific ideas. In all his later writings it is painfully conspicuous. Only some familiarity with them, and the rich, though broken, lights of truth which they reveal amid masses of astounding self-assertion and even downright nonsense, as well as some genuine respect for the moral earnestness of the writer, render them tolerable. To the majority of readers they must be unintelligible, and even where understood, unattractive.—*Edinburgh Review.*

OPIUM SMOKING IN LONDON.—The following is one of M. ALBERT WOLFF's experiences of a night in London, which are just now appearing in the Paris *Figaro*. The locality is Whitechapel:

We stopped before one of these hovels; the police officer pushed open the door, which was ajar.

"Who's there?" demanded some one inside.

"Don't be frightened, Jack; it's only me!" replied our Hercules. Whereupon we enter a small room; a strange nauseous odor pervades the apartment, and we quickly beat a retreat.

"Wait awhile," says the policeman, "it's only opium."

By the flickering light of the fire burning in the grate, I perceive the individual addressed as Jack. It is a Chinese who keeps this wretched hole, where one can get intoxicated for a few coppers. The room we enter is so low that we are unable to stand upright. Lying pell-mell on a mattress placed on the ground are Chinamen, Lascars, and a few English blackguards who have imbibed a taste for opium. Some stretched at full length abandon themselves to the fumes of intoxication in its different stages, while others are only just commencing to light their pipes at a kind of night lamp which is placed by the side of each smoker. JACK, the master of the house, jabbers a little English. He inquires of us if we wish to smoke, and points to some pipes, which have been already in a thousand courteous mouths, and which he will be happy to offer us, lying on a table between a pile of potatoes and a few bits of charcoal. The police officer explains to this devil's tapster that we have come simply to look on.

"Is there no one up stairs?" inquires he.

"Yes, there is one woman."

"Whereabout is up stairs?" ask I, looking around. "Why, there is no staircase."

JACK fetches a little ladder from the yard and places it against the wall, where some cat and rat skins are hanging; he mounts a few steps, and, pointing to a hole in the ceiling, says, "Here."

"There is not room for all of us up there," remarks the police officer. "You follow the Chinaman, and I'll wait for you below."

One by one we climb the ladder and mount through the opening. Seated on a mattress in a room lighted by a dim lamp is an old woman, with disheveled white hair, thin face and dull-looking eyes, blowing a cloud of smoke and coughing every now and then like a person in the last stage of consumption. She casts a stupefied gaze upon us, then throws herself back and continues to pull away at her pipe of opium. The room where she is is a small loft, encumbered with a multitude of objects belonging to the excellent JACK, but beyond the mattress on which the old sorceress is reclining there is not a single piece of furniture. The atmosphere is so tainted with opium that, being on the point of suffocation, I break the only window pane, through which, by the way, a kitten would find some difficulty in passing. The fresh air inundates the room, rousing up the sorceress, who gives vent to a volley of complaints in an unintelligible jargon. A shilling flung on the unclean couch mollifies the old woman, who opens her eyes to the full extent by a superhuman effort. She seizes the coin with her long, bony fingers, and contemplates it with delight. A new attack of coughing more formidable than the former seems to tear her lungs as we retreat through the little hole and down the ladder steps.

ENGLISH LITERATURE IN 1867.—If we turn to the English catalogue of books for 1867 which has just appeared, we have more reason to congratulate our countrymen on the quantity which has been published than on the quality of the product. Upward of four thousand new books have gone to burden the shelves of the British Museum. We look in vain for many which deserve to be remembered with pride. There is no imperishable history or splendid poem, no new system of philosophy or startling critique on any old system of religion. Of works of fiction there are hundreds; but of great novels there is not one. Indeed, there has been that stagnation in the world of literature which has prevailed in the world of commerce. But if originality has no scope, the re-printing of old works has sufficed to give occupation to publishers. There have been five new editions of the works of SCOTT; sixteen of those of SHAKESPEARE; four of those of GOLDSMITH; one of BYRON's poems, while the vitality of DEFOE is proved by the fact that four editions of "ROBINSON CRUSOE" have appeared, one of them being specially adapted for children. Knowing as we do how favorite a task the translation of HOMER has become, we are surprised to find but one noted in this catalogue, and that a new edition of Lord DERBY's version. DANTE, however, is more fortunate—or the reverse—because seven translations of his great work have been made. As this is pre-eminently a Bible-reading country, we naturally look for works relating to Holy Writ, or for new editions of the sacred volume; and we find no less than fifty-four. Works specially relating to religion number fourteen, and in connection with that phase of religious development styled ritualism there are eighteen publications. In addition to those of our own literature, the principal works published in the United States are included in this catalogue. But these do not figure conspicuously. There are few of permanent value and general interest. Altogether seventy-seven are classed under the heading of America, but the majority have been written and published in England.—*London Express.*

GO AND DO LIKEWISE.—A teachable woman, with bright eyes, who "improves each shining hour," not only has many chances in the year of finding a sensible husband, but has many years to do it in. She grows old so much more slowly than the flirt; her mind brightens as her complexion fades. Indeed, the power of mind over matter will go further than this. I have known girls who were positively plain at twenty grow comparatively good-looking at thirty; but then they had been making themselves agreeable in the very best fashion all their lives. I have in my memory especially one dear contemporary of mine, whom I had the wit to love and value, though not the wisdom to imitate. She was almost ugly in her youth; moreover, she was shy and awkward. She had a painful consciousness of her plainness, which she got over as she ceased to think or care about her looks, for nature had gifted her with a mind and heart as beautiful as her features were plain. By the time that I was become rather an angular old maid, her inward woman had so got the better of her outward that she was really an attractive woman; and I have heard an eminent painter say of her that her face was almost the loveliest he had seen. She married a man of considerable distinction when she was near forty, and I am convinced that they were as "happy ever afterward" as any prince and princess in a fairy tale. Hundreds of people loved her—men and women as well. Women did not resent her popularity with men, for it was an attraction perfectly clear of all personal vanity and conscious flattery. She was as modest as BURNS' "daisy." I never saw her "make an eye" in my life. I believe firmly that she enjoyed more happiness in one of her least happy years than I did in ten of my best. But she deserved happiness, and I didn't. My dear, I hope you will follow her example and not mine. She was a wise virgin and I was a silly flirt.—*Saint Pauls.*

CREEDS AND SECTS.—Here is the mischief of creeds and establishments. They enshrine the notion of a time in what they endeavor to make a permanent form; that which is only one of the phases of human thought and feeling, they impose on all. Religion thus treated becomes mere words, it generates hypocrisy, it descends into superstition, it glows into fanaticism, it excites all the bigotry and selfishness of the human mind, and shows that the laws of human nature can never be warred against with impunity—that to struggle against them is only to stop our own advance in the road to happiness, and to surround ourselves with feelings that can only be tormenting to those by whom they are cherished, because they are opposed to the constitution of the human mind. That is the charge—whether against the nation that enshrines faith in its royal decrees or its acts of parliament, or whether against the church or sect that would perpetuate its creed from age to age, and make faith the condition of its communion. That is the charge against all who wish to impose their own notions upon others—who are intolerant to those who entertain diversity of opinion—who cannot perceive differences, especially in one direction, without uttering sentences of condemnation, or of suspicion and doubt, as to those by whom such different opinions are cherished.—*W. J. Fox.*

THE MOSQUE OF CORDOVA.—To have seen the mosque of Cordova forms an era in one's life. It is so vast, so solemn, so beautiful. You seem to be wandering at sunset time in a large and dusky forest, intersected by regular alleys of tall stately palms. No matter in what direction you turn your face, northward, southward, eastward, westward, the same beautiful perspective meets your eye, file after file of marble and jasper columns supporting the double horseshoe arch. Nothing can be more imposing, and at the same time graceful, than this arrangement of transverse aisles; and the interlaced arches, being delicately colored in red and white, may not inaptly be compared to foliage of a palm forest, flushed with the rays of the setting sun. If so impressive now, what must this place have been in the glorious days of ABDERRAHMAN, the Al-Raschid of Cordova, when the roof blazed with arabesques of red and blue, and "pastines of bright gold;" the floors were covered with gorgeous carpets, and the aisles swarmed with thousands of worshipers in their bright Eastern dresses? The richest imagination cannot ever paint the scene, the readiest fancy cannot embellish it, and only those who have imbibed the rich colors of the East can close their eyes and dream of it. When the dream is over, cast your eyes along the long lines of columns, and you will see where the shoulders of spectators and worshipers of ages have left an enduring mark—a touching sight—and then go into the once exquisite Maksura or Caliph's seat, and weep to see what becomes of beautiful things in Spain.—*Through Spain to the Sahara, by Matilda B. Edwards.*

MR. DISRAELI AND JUDAISM.—The *Jewish Chronicle*, a very high authority among the people whose views it advocates, has the following remarks in reference to the new Premier and Judaism: "There seems, indeed, to be a singular mistake as to the relation of DISRAELI to Judaism. Some Jews censure him as an apostate, and urge his apostacy as an instance of tergiversation. Some Christians scoff at him as a Jew, with a singular disregard of all they owe to the Hebrew race. Now, the fact is that, in plain English, DISRAELI is neither an apostate nor a Jew. He was born of Hebrew parents. His father, ISAAC DISRAELI, the author, and his mother, a scion of the Basevis, were members of Sephardim Jewish families. His grandfather and grandmother, indeed, rest in the Portuguese cemetery at Mile End. BENJAMIN DISRAELI was admitted into the communion of Israel, but his father, thinking fit to quarrel with his synagogue, failed to teach his child Judaism. One day ROGERS, the celebrated banker-poet, happening to visit at ISAAC DISRAELI's house at Hackney when BENJAMIN was about five or six years old, and regretting to find so intelligent a youth without religious instruction, took him to Hackney Church. From this event dates his absolute and complete severance from the Jewish communion. He became a Christian, and a great genius was lost to us."

A MODERN DIANA.—Do not suppose that there is anything fast or "horsey" about the Little Lady. If a captious critic were bound to find fault, he would probably say that her manner was a turn too quiet. The slang of the stable no more taints her language, than its odors hang about her garments. She leads the van of the chase—calm and serene, as that arch-huntress of old, in whom gods, no less than men, revered the very type of purity. The roughest of her field-companions—gentle or simple—never let slip a coarse word or unseemly jest, wittingly, in Lady ALICE's immediate presence; as for familiarity, or the faintest approach thereunto—she is as strange to such a thing as NELSON was to fear.—*Once a Week.*

GREAT MEN.—HOMER was a beggar; PLAUTUS turned a mill; TERENCE was a slave; BOETHIUS died in gaol; PAUL BORGHESE had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; TASSO was often distressed for a few shillings; CERVANTES died of hunger; CAMOENS, the writer of "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and VANGELAS left his body to the surgeons to pay for his debts. In England, BACON lived a lifetime of meanness and distress; Sir WALTER RALEIGH died on the scaffold; SPENCER died in want; MILTON sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; DRYDEN lived in poverty and distress; OTWAY perished of hunger; LEE died in the streets; STEELE was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; GOLDSMITH's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

A LUCKY HIT.—One can understand the recovery of a man's wits in consequence of the removal of a pressure upon the brain, but unprofessional people can scarcely understand a born idiot turned into a man of ability by a blow upon the head. We have the fact, however, upon the high testimony of Dr. PRITCHARD. "I have been informed," he says, "on good authority, that there was, some time since, a family consisting of three boys, who were all considered idiots. One of them received a severe injury upon the head; from that time his faculties began to brighten, and he is now a man of good talents, and practices as a barrister;" and we may state that this is by no means a singular instance recorded in volumes of psychology of the brightening of the brains of idiots by reason of hard shocks.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE POLITENESS OF KINGS.—Fountains were set on foot in honor of the arrival of their Majesties, to commence with a "Théatre paré;" the hour was fixed for eight, but no Mexican knows such a thing as punctuality. But the Imperial couple, who had brought the scrupulous exactness of the Court of Vienna with them across the ocean, appeared in the almost empty theatre as the clock struck. This incident appeared to us very comic, and their majesties took the matter with great indifference, but the Mexicans were much horrified, and we could give them no consolation for the unseemliness of their behavior. They carefully avoided such improprieties on future occasions.—*The Court of Mexico. By the Countess Von Kollonitz.*

FEMALE CRITICS ON MISS HOSMER.—At the Dublin Exhibition, a gentleman with two ladies stopped opposite Miss HOSMER's "Sleeping Faun." The figure is nearly nude. The gentleman read the subject and sculptor's name from his catalogues. One of the ladies tossed her head. "Well, if a woman made that, all I say is, she ought to be ashamed of herself!" "So she ought!" echoed her companion. And they passed on indignant.—*Shilling Magazine.*

The Delaware Peach Crop—Facts and Figures for this Season.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, May 4.

We are glad to get at something approximating correctness concerning the probable peach crop for the coming season. Of course, any estimates now are subject to changes, resulting from storms which may yet hurt the crop. Thus far, however, taking the Peninsula as a whole, no serious injury has been done. The following estimates are based on the average yield of the trees in an ordinary season, and from close observation. They are furnished us by an officer of the Delaware Railroad, and are prepared by the freight department of that road for its own guidance in making preparations for moving the crop. It applies only to the main line and not to the branch roads for which estimates are now preparing:

Along the main line, then, the number of trees is as follows:

One year old trees, not in bearing	378,000
Two year old trees, not in bearing	354,500
Three year old trees, in bearing	231,140
Four year old trees, in bearing	816,485
Total number of trees along the line of the main road	1,780,125
Of these the number too young to bear this season is	732,500
And the number likely to be in bearing	1,047,625

From the last named number of trees, it is estimated that there will gathered this year 1,101,040 baskets.

Concerning other fruits, except berries, we have no estimates. The berry crop is confidently expected to be a good one and the following estimate is made:

Number of acres planted with strawberries, blackberries, and other berries along the main line of road	328¼
Estimated crop—quarts	308,160

These estimates, as above stated, do not include the probable crop along the branch roads, neither do they include the crop in the sections of the Peninsula lying off from the railroads, from which on one side, shipments are made on the Delaware Bay and on the other on the Chesapeake Bay.

Book-making at Riverside—The Printing Establishment of Messrs. Houghton & Co.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

That ancient seat of learning, our neighboring City of Cambridge, which can boast that within its borders was established the first printing press set up in the territory now comprised in the limits of the United States, can also point with pride to the magnitude of the printing establishments which have grown up there, and to the perfection which the art has attained in the hands of her industrious and skillful printers. The most recent evidence of this advance is the rebuilding and enlargement of the establishment of Messrs. H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., known as the "Riverside Press," a name which it takes from its location near the banks of the winding and picturesque river Charles. It is of this improvement that we propose to speak at the present time.

The original building in the Riverside group (and which now forms a part of the largest structure) was a plain, substantial brick edifice, 90 feet long and about 50 feet wide. In the progress of time, as the demands for increased space became urgent, wooden buildings were erected near or adjoining the original part, for the accommodation of special departments of the work. But these additional buildings, not having been located or erected in accordance with a general original plan, did not afford opportunity for that systematic course of work which is so important in the conduct of the printing business, and much inconvenience and loss of time was the result. Accordingly, Messrs. HOUGHTON & Co., having purchased the buildings and estate, with about two acres of land, proceeded to rebuild nearly all their establishment, and to thoroughly reorganize its several departments.

The new main building is of brick, four stories in height, including the French roof, and has a front of 100 feet and a depth of 70 feet. With the old brick building before mentioned forming the wing, the whole depth is 160 feet. The stories are of good height and are well lighted. The other new buildings comprise a boiler house, containing a thirty-horse power engine, for driving all the machinery of the establishment; a moulding and stereotyping room; a fire-proof 60 feet long and 25 feet wide, for the deposit of stereotype plates, and a large warehouse—all of brick. Upward of $50,000 worth of plates are constantly kept in the fire-proof, properly packed and labeled, in readiness for use when the popular demand for the books which they represent shall require them to be again brought into service. Disconnected with these buildings are the horse-sheds and coal-sheds, the latter of sufficient capacity to receive coal by the cargo, as purchased by the firm, and brought up the Charles River to the doors of the establishment.

* * * In an adjoining room is a library, composed of all the books printed by the firm, which all the hands employed in the establishment have the privilege of taking out. And here, perhaps, is a fitting place for noticing some of the most important works embraced in the catalogue of the publications of this firm, in connection with the New-York branch of HURD & HOUGHTON. Conspicuous among them are their four editions of the works of CHARLES DICKENS. First in style and price is the elegant large paper edition, with wide margin, and India proof illustrations. It is printed on a hand press, and will number between fifty and sixty volumes when complete. It is published by subscription, and the edition will be limited to one hundred sets. The original subscription price was four and a half dollars per volume; but the demand has proved so great that it has been raised to five dollars. Next comes the very popular standard Household edition, printed on tinted and laid paper, and illustrated from drawings by DARLEY and GILBERT, engraved on steel. This edition is complete in fifty-three 16mo volumes, and is sold at prices varying with the styles of binding. The third is the Riverside edition, printed on fine paper, and containing all the best English engravings, in addition to those of DARLEY and GILBERT used in the Household edition. This edition is issued at monthly intervals, and will be complete in twenty-six crown 8vo volumes. Fifteen of this series have already been issued. The fourth is the Globe edition, now complete in thirteen 16mo volumes, printed in large clear type, and containing all the DARLEY and GILBERT illustrations from the Household edition. This is the cheapest of the four editions, and has already reached a sale of nearly one hundred thousand copies.

The firm also issue the works of Bacon, Carlyle, Cooper, Irving, Hood, Lamb, Macaulay, Scott, and many other popular authors. The popularity of COOPER's novels appears to have had quite a revival recently, for this house has sold more copies of them during the last six months than for any similar period during the past five years. Their list embraces also many elegant prayer-books and Bibles, quite a number of law books and theological works, and a great variety of illustrated and juvenile books. The *United States Sanitary Commission Memoirs*, recently issued by them, a very handsome volume, makes a valuable addition to the literature of the great war. Of the magazines and newspapers, the publication of which forms a part of the regular and constant work of the establishment, we may mention the popular *Riverside Magazine*, the *Baptist Missionary Magazine*, the *New Jerusalem Magazine*, the *Child's Magazine for the New Church*, the *Christian Witness* newspaper, the *Missionary Herald* for the American Board, and a Baptist missionary paper.

Large sales of all the books published by the firm are made in England. They possess the exclusive right of publishing the life and works of FREDRIKA BREMER in the United States, and have made arrangements for publishing an edition for the English market. They give particular attention to printing books and pamphlets not intended for publication, such as fac-similes of old books, memorial volumes, and family histories, and also works in Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, and other ancient and modern languages. By the completeness of their establishment, in which every process but that of the manufacture of the raw material is performed, and by their personal attention to commissions, they have made their system of bookmaking so efficient, and have attained so high a standard of typography, as to secure in a very high degree the confidence of leading publishers, authors and editors. The excellence of their work was recognized at the late Paris Exhibition by the award of the highest medal given for bookmaking in America.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & Co. employ in their establishment about three hundred hands, nearly half of whom are females. Many of the employes have been steadily engaged with the firm for fifteen years. The establishment presents a lively and busy aspect when these people are all engaged in their vocation, and it is an interesting spectacle to see them pouring forth from the gate at the close of their daily labors, thronging the narrow street until they come to the avenues diverging toward their respective homes. Some of them occupy neat tenements belonging to their employers, partly constructed of the wooden buildings removed to give place to the new edifice, ranged on a court overlooking the mill-pond near by, and named Daye court, in honor of STEPHEN DAYE, the first printer in Cambridge and in the British American colonies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MIASMATIC EMANATIONS.—Dr. JULES LEMAIRE, who, for many years past has been examining the theory of miasms, ferments, virus, mirosine, &c., according to which they are considered to be albuminoid substances modified by oxygen, has arrived at the conclusion that this is an erroneous view of the question, and that its author, Baron LIEBIG, confounds, under the generic name of ferment, agents of an essentially different nature; that his doctrine contains some contradictions, and is insufficient to explain various known facts, as well as certain new ones due to Dr. LEMAIRE. We cannot, of course, enter here upon a minute inquiry, but will simply describe one of our author's experiments, which will be found of general interest. In one of the rooms in the barracks of the Forts de l'Est, near St. Denis, and inhabited by voltigeurs of the Garde Imperiale, all young and vigorous men, he placed a frigoriferous apparatus of his on a table a meter in height, all the windows and doors being closed as soon as the soldiers were in bed, that is 9 P. M. A similar apparatus was placed in the open air at the same altitude, for the sake of comparison. This was for the purpose of condensing the aqueous vapor of the air, and examining it through the microscope. At four o'clock in the morning this operation commenced. The water collected in the open air had the taste of the pure element, and presented nothing extraordinary. The case was different with that collected in the room. It had the smell of confined air, and the microscope revealed in it a considerable number of transparent spherical, ovoid, and cylindrical bodies, their dimensions in length and breadth varying between two and three thousandths of a millimetre. They were miscophytes and microzoaria in a state of incipient development. Six hours after condensation their number was found to have increased; there were thousands of them in a single drop of liquid. There were various bacteria of the termo and punctum species, and numerous vibrios were moving about in every direction. There was also a monad decribed by EHRENBERG, and which Dr. LEMAIRE thinks might be the cause of the typhus fever. Enough has been said, we believe, to show the importance of ventilation in a hygienic point of view, since, in the opinion of the author, which appears to be satisfactorily confirmed by experiment, these minute creatures, which are so easily generated, are the cause of many diseases, the origin of which remains otherwise unexplained.—*Galignani.*

A SCOTCH EXCOMMUNICATION.—The members of the Evangelical Union Church at Wishaw are entitled to the credit, or otherwise, of a rather decided and disagreeable "innovation;" they have resolved, unanimously, it is said, that no person who is not a total abstainer shall be admitted a member of their body, and that any present member who shall use "alcoholic" liquors not medicinally shall be "for the time being;" that is, apparently, until he renounce his error—cut off from their communion. There are two questions that occur here: is the use of malt liquors to be held compatible with church membership in Wishaw, though alcoholic are condemned? and do the Evangelical Unionists not forget some counsel given long ago by one Paul about not letting any man judge in meat and drink?—*Scotsman.*

A PRUSSIAN GENERAL IN FRANCE.—The *Pays* tells a strange story:—A few days back a foreigner of soldier-like bearing went on to the glacis of the fortifications of Metz and examined them with great attention, taking notes in a book of the width of the ditch, the dimensions of the bastions, &c. What he did was contrary to a warning stuck on a board, but he was not interfered with. When, however, he had done and was preparing to leave, he was arrested. Taken before the officer on duty at the guardhouse, he refused to give his name, and requested to be conveyed before the Commander of the fort. "I am," said he, "Gen. DE MOLTKE, of the Prussian army, and I have been examining your fortifications." "What! you are the conqueror of Sadowa!" "I am." The Commander telegraphed to Paris for instructions, and received for answer that Gen. DE MOLTKE was at liberty to examine the fortifications at Metz as much as he pleased.

A PLEASANT UNDER-WATER COMPANION.—A Prussian engineer (states M. ESQUIROS) had been working for about an hour upon the scene of a shipwreck, when by the fantastic light of the sea he fancied that he perceived a sunken vessel at some distance off which he had not before remarked. He went forward to examine the unknown object; but it was in motion, and glided through the water without any visible movement, darting forth fearful glances, and shedding a kind of livid glimmer. There was no mistake this time; it was certainly a shark. M. EUBER, with his companion, turned to seek refuge behind the shattered hull of the shipwrecked vessel. Their position was a critical one. Their friends, not receiving any signals from them, might at any moment hoist them up to the surface; this would have given a greater advantage to the monster in attacking them; they therefore made up their minds to cut the rope. The creature came occasionally to watch them, glaring at them through the displaced planks of the ship. They fancied they could discover some signs of astonishment in his cruel physiognomy; he certainly had never before met with anything in the sea of a similar appearance. His surprise was not to be wondered at. The two divers had made every preparation to sell their lives as dearly as possible; but, after mature deliberation, the shark slowly took himself off.

MEAT OF THE BISON.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE has a herd of bisons, which were running wild until lately in Wharncliffe Chase, and are now in an inclosure there. One of them, a bull, lately became so savage that it was necessary to destroy it. Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND writes in *Land and Water*: "The poor bull has now suffered for his ferocity, and has been turned into beefsteaks. The meat is grand eating, with a slight game flavor, possibly a little hard, which perhaps was my fault in having it broiled, but many degrees better than 'hippocreas,' or horseflesh. I distributed the meat sent to me in small portions to various friends; they all agree as to its excellent quality. We should all be much pleased that Lord WHARNCLIFFE is cultivating bisons. They will doubtless do well in this country. One hardly hears of a gravel-pit or a new brickfield being opened up on the London basin without discoveries being made of the bones of *Bos* something or another, *Bos longifrons*, *Bos primoginus*, &c. England is doubtless a *Bos* carrying country, and any new variety of beef will be most acceptable to the public, while the animals themselves would be highly ornamental to parks, and be a change upon the ubiquitous and old-fashioned fallow deer. Lord WHARNCLIFFE has, I believe, presented the skeleton of his bison to Prof. ROLLESTON, of Oxford."

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.—A correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury*, Mr. G. APPLETON, makes the following statement: "A Mrs. ARCHER, of Lady Lane, Leeds, a friend of my family, was taken seriously ill about five weeks ago. She died on Sunday, the 12th instant. A week previous to her death she was attended to spiritually by a curate of the parish church, named CARGILL. Mrs. ARCHER had not been baptized, and the curate, on learning this, not only refused to pray with the poor woman, but discontinued his visits. She then requested to be baptized, which was also refused, and the next day she died. The day following her death the curate again called, and informed the survivors that the church burial service could not be read over her at the grave. On learning this, I went privately to the chaplain of the consecrated portion of the Burmantofts Cemetery, Rev. Mr. BICKERDIKE, to remonstrate, but was very firmly told by the reverend gentleman 'that Christian burial was intended for Christian people.' On telling him that I should make his intolerance known to the public through the press, he replied, 'I shall be glad if you do; it is high time our principles were known.' The decision was faithfully carried out, and Mrs. ACKER lies interred in one of the burial grounds of the corporation, without Christian burial."

THE FAMINE IN ALGERIA.—Another shocking instance of cannibalism is reported from Algeria. A little Arab girl was picked up in the road half dead from hunger and fatigue. "Where are your parents?" she was asked; "why have they abandoned you?" "My family live in a tent in the fields," was the answer; "we are very poor, and for a month we have been living only on human flesh. In the evening my father watches people who are passing by, kills them if he can, and we eat them. We had seven in the space of three weeks, and as there was nothing more in the tent we were famishing with hunger. I then heard my father say he was going to kill me because nobody was coming that way, and that there were too many of us. 'With her,' he said, 'we shall have food for a few days more.' As I knew he would do what he said, I ran away, and being very weak I fell on the road where you found me; I thought I was going to die there." The story told by this poor child is perfectly true. An inquiry has proved it to so.—*Paris Siecle.*

SEVENTY-TWO YEARS IN A WORKHOUSE.—The *Daily News* mentions the case of a blind inmate of the Marylebone Workhouse, over 80 years old, who has been 72 years in the workhouse. He is in his little sphere a remarkable personage, knows the Psalms by heart, leads the singing in church, and never fails in the responses. A better behaved or more inoffensive inmate never passed a long life within workhouse walls. He knows every brick and stone in the place. His only regret is that in his younger days the guardians did not teach him some useful trade. Although he has been bred in a workhouse, and has passed more than a full term of life there amid workhouse associates, his learning and conversation are those of a man who has seen much better days.

THE NEW MINISTER TO GREECE.—Mr. CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN, a Boston boy and Latin School Medal scholar, the brother of HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Esq., sailed with his family from New-York, recently, in the French steamer *Periere*. The unsolicited appointment of this gentleman to the important post he is to fill, is in itself eminently fit, as well as timely. It was conferred as a recognition of unflinching practical loyalty during the war, shown by devotion of time and means to the cause of the Union and freedom. One who was so true at home to liberty and humanity could not fail to take a deep interest in any struggle against barbarism and despotism; and Mr. TUCKERMAN has been known as an ardent Philhelene, giving his pen and his time energetically and zealously to the relief of the Cretans. By training and culture, as well as by strong sympathies, he is eminently qualified to be our representative at Athens at this interesting period. Our Government, in reciprocating the fraternal feeling exhibited by Greece in sending a resident Minister to this country, has selected an agent whose departure from their social and literary circles many friends would regret, were it not for their belief that he is the right person to undertake and faithfully execute a mission full of interest, and likely to prove most beneficial in its influence and results. Regenerated Greece will find the new United States Minister ever ready to favor its highest aspirations.—*Boston Transcript.*

LORD BROUGHAM.—Advices from Cannes, received on Thursday, assure us that this venerable nobleman, now in his 90th year, is in the enjoyment of as good health as can be expected from his advanced age. He is still able to take his usual walking and carriage exercise.—*Westmorland Gazette.*

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at T. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, up to 23d of April, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon, Francis G. Young, S. H. Wales and family, George Harral, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Woolsey, John A. C. Gray and family, Miss Van Santvoord, Mrs. W. H. Webb, Marshall Webb, Wm. Hidden Webb, G. Francis Opdyke, Theo. B. Starr, G. H. Marrin, Geo. C. Taylor, Edward Austin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. S. Innes and daughter. Boston—Miss C. J. Young, George Dickinson, the Misses Daniell, H. A. Upton. San Francisco—Mrs. Annie Grattan. New-Haven, Conn.—Rev. Dr. Flagg. Ohio—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Flagg. Troy, N. Y.—C. Stewart Warren. Mississippi—Mrs. J. Murdoch. London—R. M. Holborn.

THADDEUS STEVENS' letter to Hon. R. C. PARSONS, favoring his nomination for Congress from the Eighteenth Ohio District, is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I learn that you are again a candidate for nomination for Congress in your district. I have been told that my letter two years ago did you some injury in your last canvass, which I wish now to repair. I earnestly hope that your people will nominate and elect you as their representative, and can assure them that in my opinion, they will secure a faithful and reliable public servant, and one at whose election good men will rejoice. Very truly yours,
THADDEUS STEVENS.

Hon. R. C. PARSONS.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "Recent conferences with leading public men in the Northern States compel us to adopt with sadness the deliberate opinion that the South has politically nothing whatever to expect from either of the great political parties of the North." It thinks that if the Democrats should, by a happy chance, elect their President, the prospect for the South would not be much brighter than if the Republicans succeed; and it especially declares that the Democratic politicians are not prepared and do not intend to reverse the reconstruction legislation of Congress in case they obtain control of the Government.

The Congressmen elected in North Carolina are as follows: First District, JOHN R. FRENCH; Second, DAVID HEATON; Third, OLIVER H. DOCKERY; Fourth, JOHN T. DEWEESE; Fifth, ISRAEL G. LASH; Sixth, NATHANIEL BOYDEN; Seventh, A. H. JONES. All of these are Republicans, except Mr. BOYDEN, of the Sixth Distric.

The New-York Times.

WITH FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The death sentence upon the Fenian Barrett is to be carried out.

The prisoners Nugent and O'Connor have not been released.

The report of the betrothal of the Princess Louise is contradicted.

George Francis Train was yesterday admitted to bail by the Dublin Court of Bankruptcy.

The *Deutschland*, from Bremen May 25 and Southampton May 28, arrived at this port yesterday.

GENERAL.

It is thought that the murderer of Michael Sharpe, at Toledo, Ohio, has been arrested. His body was identified by a young man named Michael Harrington, who was formerly acquainted with him in Massachusetts. Subsequently, pieces of paper, which had evidently been fired from a gun, were found on the spot where the body was discovered, and these pieces were found to fit exactly with a torn paper that was taken from Harrington's room. The two men were together, as Harrington admits, on the night of the murder, but he stoutly avers his innocence. There is no motive apparent for the commission of the crime by him, as the victim had no money, and they were apparently good friends.

A daring attempt at murder and probable robbery, took place in Whitefield, New-Hampshire, on Thursday night. As J. S. Locke, a messenger from Cheney & Company's Express, was on his way from Littleton to Lancaster, he was shot at by some person from the back of his wagon. The ball passed through the top of Locke's hat, and the ruffian immediately escaped.

Another duel was fought near Baltimore yesterday. Col. P. X. Green of Missouri, and Daniel G. Wright of Baltimore, were the principals. At the first fire Green was shot in the shoulder and Wright in the leg, neither wound being dangerous. Another shot was demanded, but the seconds would not permit it, and the parties returned to the city unreconciled.

Two thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars were contributed in Boston last week to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A horse jumped over the chain of one of the East Boston ferry-boats on Thursday, and, as the wagon was caught in the chain, he hung over the end of the boat, his head in the water, until he was drowned.

On Friday a band of Indians made a raid upon the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, near West Cayote Station, burned three carloads of freight and tore down the telegraph wires. Two companies of cavalry were sent in pursuit.

Mrs. Brown, who with her husband was murderously assailed on Thursday night at Hampton Falls, N. H., died of her injuries yesterday morning. There is little hope of Mr. Brown's recovery.

The Canastota Hotel, at Canastota, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The Central Railroad ticket office, a telegraph office and an express agency were in the building. The total loss will amount to $15,000.

In San Francisco a mob in favor of the eight-hour labor system, have been going about the city during the past week preventing laborers working more than eight hours per day.

The charges of perjury made against Gov. Baker, of Louisiana, were yesterday dismissed, the prosecution having failed to sustain them. The perjury was alleged to have been committed by the Governor in taking the oath of office.

The Supply bill was signed by Gov. Fenton yesterday morning, and transmitted to the office of the Secretary of State. It is understood that the Governor filed a protest against a clause smuggled into it, for the purchase of a large tract of land in the northern part of the State.

In the case of Mrs. Belinda Elms, who sued Daniel Kelley, in Boston, for breach of promise of marriage, the jury yesterday awarded the plaintiff $3,000 damages.

A deficit of $100,000 has been discovered in the accounts of James D. Martin, cashier of the Hyde and Leather Bank of Boston. The defalcation is attributable to speculation on the part of the cashier.

A fight, in which three women were engaged in a house in Boston on Friday, was abruptly ended by one of them being thrown out of a third-story window. She was fatally injured.

The Boards of Trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Toledo and other cities have petitioned that the rule of the management of the Welland Canal prohibiting travel on Sunday be rescinded.

A man who requested a Chicago jeweler to show him a diamond ring valued at $3,000, put it on his finger, courteously bade the jeweler good bye, and walked rapidly out of the door, which he shut, putting a block of wood behind the handle in such a manner that it was impossible to open it from the inside.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, on Thursday evening, Thos. C. Brinsmade, M. D., for several years the Vice-President of the Institute, was elected to the Presidency, and Hon. Geo. Gould, long a member of the Board of Trustees, was chosen to the position vacated by the President elect. Hon. F. S. Thayer and A. B. Morgan were elected to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

The departure of Pontifical Zouaves recruited in Montreal will hereafter take place in detachments of twelve or twenty-four men every three weeks, the first of which will leave this City on the 16th inst. A priest will accompany each detachment. Only those recruits are to be accepted who are recommended by their parish priest, who enjoy good health, and bring $100 to be deposited with the Treasurer. It is said the Committee have now in hand $10,000 after having paid the expenses of the first troop at present in Rome.

The deluging rains of the last few days have done a great amount of damage in Northern Illinois.

A meeting of the Directors of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was held in Poughkeepsie on Friday, and it was resolved to fill up the present stock subscription to $100,000, and proceed immediately with the work and have it graded to Hibernia by the 1st of October next.

The wholesale periodical trade of Boston, which is now divided among three firms, is soon to be concentrated in one company, with the title of the New-England News Company.

A hundred and fifty barrels of gunpowder were landed at a wharf in Kingston, Canada, a few days since, and the laborers removing it were permitted to smoke while at work. One was seen vigorously smoking, with a keg under each arm.

The master shipbuilders of Detroit, Mich., have determined to pay no more than $2 50 per day for the best caulkers and carpenters, saying that their business will not warrant higher wages.

There was in the Michigan State Treasury on the 1st of May a balance of $860,513, an increase over last month of $150,540, and a larger amount by $50,000 than ever before shown to be in the State Treasurer's hands since the organization of the State.

Governor Bullock of Massachusetts has appointed Benj. D. Frost, of Boston, Superintending Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel.

Thomas L. Harper, conductor of a construction train on the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad, has brought suit against the Company in the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, for $20,000 damages for injuries received while in the performance of his duties through the carelessness and incompetency of other employes of the Company.

Eliphalet Stone, Esq., of Dedham, Mass., recently made known to one of the State officers his desire to give a farm in Worcester County to some worthy disabled soldier, and at his suggestion he has presented it to Mr. William B. Morse, a member of the First Massachusetts Battery. The farm contains ten acres, and has a good two-story house and a barn, and a fine orchard.

The trial of Richard C. Enright and John S. Allen, for uttering fraudulent bonds, was resumed yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn. Testimony at great length was taken, after which the case was adjourned for further hearing until to-morrow.

Wm. Murray and three others, charged with mutiny on the high seas, on board the bark *Ida Lilly*, were yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Betts on the ground that the important witnesses for the prosecution are absent from the City and their whereabouts is unknown.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Mrs. Mary Sherman, who was found dead in her apartments in James-street. The evidence so far goes to acquit the husband of the charge that he had a hand in her death. The *post mortem* examination showed that the woman was much diseased, the result of excessive indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks.

The case of Thomas J. Harvey, charged with practising extensive confidence operations with fraudulent purposes, was called up yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Several witnesses, and almost victims of mistaken confidence, were examined and interesting details of Harvey's business habits elicited. The examination will be resumed to-morrow.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Justice Dowling had occasion to reprimand, severely, counsel in a case on trial for badgering and insulting a witness. Peter Fitzgerald, in a state of semi-consciousness, but of vigorous muscle, threw a stone through the window of the down-town store of A. T. Stewart & Co., for which he was sent to break rocks on the Island for three months.

Yesterday a black snake made its appearance, from its Winter quarters, and joined the promenaders of the Fifth-avenue, to the consternation of the timid fair ones. Before it had completed its tour of the fashionable neighborhood, or made a single call, it was attacked by some courageous urchins and killed.

The bakers of New-York and Brooklyn met *en masse* in the last named city last evening, and discussed the subject of working hours and wages, advocating the shortening of the former and the lengthening of the latter.

A National Militia.

The political schedule drawn up by the German Turners, in their biennial National Convention, held last week at Boston, embraced a noteworthy recommendation that "there be formed a national militia, on the basis of general military duty, with classifications according to age."

A national militia has been the dream and aspiration of American publicists and legislators for many years. Were it practicable in our Republic, it would, of course, be a great benefit—a source of security on the one hand, a means of martial education on the other. History and theory alike recommend it. The astonishing successes of Prussia in the war of 1866 are largely due to the excellence of her *landwehr*, and her present prestige rests on the same foundation. M. Rouher's Army bill was based on the extension of the *Garde Nationale* to "general military duty." England counts largely now for defence on her trained volunteers and militia. Switzerland preserves her integrity by her perfect system of national militia, under which "every Swiss is a soldier." With one day's notice this little Republic could put into the field a hundred thousand well-drilled soldiers—citizen soldiers of the highest type.

What the history of other countries teaches, our own political theory has inculcated from the start. In the early days of the Republic, no subject was more earnestly discussed than that of the effectiveness of the militia; and the perils and expense of a large standing army were of course the main reasons urged for an extensive and thorough organization of militia to take its place. "None but an armed nation," said Jefferson, "can dispense with a standing army; to keep ours armed and disciplined is therefore at all times important." Yet a national militia has never been organized. The various attempts to create one have ignominiously failed. Congress during the first two years after the late war went over the subject with fresh vigor, and several elaborate plans of militia organization were drawn up and most earnestly pushed by Senator Wilson and others in the Senate, and Gen. Paine and others in the House. But, as we have said, despite the zeal and influence of their advocates, and despite the vivid sense of the need of militia left on the minds of the people by the events of 1861, all the schemes fell through, and this year not a word thus far has been heard of them.

What, then, is the trouble? It lies simply in the word *national*. In the peculiar construction of our Federal Union, it seems impossible—at present, at least—to have "a national militia," and the resort must be hereafter, as heretofore, to State militias. The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions—to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." The source of the difficulty is here apparent. Under a clause giving general supervision of the militia to Congress, and allowing that body to use the militia for the objects specified, the practical means of fitting the militia for use is specially reserved to the States themselves. Hence, if States do not choose to perform their duty, the Government cannot complain; and, accordingly, as applied to such bodies, the words "national militia" are out of place.

But may not Congress, by sufferance of the States, practically create a national militia, without overstepping its constitutional bounds? Apparently not. The jealousy of Federal encroachment of Gerry himself, in the Convention, was not greater than that of State Governors and legislators in our day, regarding this subject. The Congressmen who would fain have been the artificers of a new militia system in 1866 and 1867, were so beset by murmurs, objections and protests from all quarters, that they seem to have abandoned their plan in despair. Nor did these complaints and menaces proceed from civilian State officers alone, but from the militia as well, who would not consent to be moulded into a national militia; and all the influences of historic association, and of State and local and corps pride combined to foil the well-meant Congressional scheme. Some of the objections were sound, and others frivolous and unpatriotic; but united they were very influential.

We incline to the belief that something is still practicable in Congressional action for the benefit of the State militias, directly within the legislative sphere prescribed in the constitutional clause already quoted. But it is hardly practicable, with existing laws, customs and prejudices, to establish an organization at all worthy to be called a national militia. It was a national militia which the late bills aimed at—and with a worthy motive, namely to substitute something for a large standing army. However, our present purpose has not been to indicate what might be done to improve the condition of the militia of the country, but rather to show why the national militia systems of European countries are so difficult to reproduce here.

After Removal.

We find a great many statements as to what Mr. Johnson intends to do with himself after his removal from the Presidency. If the Senate does not disqualify him from holding office, we are told that he will either be a candidate for his old position of Senator from Tennessee, or try to get again elected as Governor of that State. This would not only gratify his love of office and power, but would take away a part of the dishonor connected with his removal. It would enable him to keep himself prominently before the country, and would be an answer to the charges of traitorism made against him. It would help him greatly with future history; for the fact of his rising to eminence after attempted degradation, would be conclusive at once of his abilities and his merit.

If he is disqualified, his friends are anxious to draw up a great programme for him. They wish to bring him to this City, and get up an immense ovation under the auspices of the Common Council, which will far surpass that given him a couple of years ago, when he began "swinging round the circle." This salve, applied to the wound immediately after its infliction, will be very grateful to his feelings. From hence he will proceed through the Southern States, where the white population will rise *en masse* to welcome him, and from Richmond to New-Orleans his march will be triumphal. As he goes he will operate against the Radical party, attacking them from stump to stump, and with all the force of his powers. There have been fears expressed that this programme might be interfered with by the military commanders of the Southern States, and that he might be arrested as a disturber of the public peace, for the preservation of which they are responsible. The authority of these commanders is practically unlimited; and neither Wade nor Grant would be averse to their exercising it for the suppression of such a dangerous adversary as Johnson.

Another report is that the removed President will take the stump for the Democracy in the pending Presidential campaign. One writer says: "The Radicals know too well the convincing power and effect of Mr. Johnson's speeches to believe that if he undertakes a task of this character he will not make most effective work of it, and arraign the party of moral ideas as they rarely have been arraigned before. The impeachment trial will furnish vast quantities of campaign material, and who better that Mr. Johnson understands in what manner to make it available?"

We conceive that this will be the most unfortunate of all the jobs cut out for Mr. Johnson. He thought two years ago that a speechifying tour through the United States would aid his policy and his personal popularity. Everybody knows, and *he* will never forget, in what way it aided his popularity and his policy. The further he went the worse he felt, and the stronger grew his adversaries; and when at last he got to St. Louis, he delivered that extraordinary harangue which forms the basis of one of the articles of impeachment. Mr. Johnson would be even more violent now than he was then. His grievances would be greater, and his feelings more inflamed. There would be no restraint upon him, either from official position or from the presence of such men as Grant and Seward. We don't suppose the Republicans would desire anything better than that he should repeat that circular tour; and therefore it is likely that the Democrats will exert all their power to hold him back from it.

A Vital Issue of the Presidential Campaign.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, which was in session last week, passed a series of resolutions denouncing "all forms of repudiation" as a national crime, and declaring that national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, according to the letter and spirit of the laws under which it was contracted. They also pronounced it premature to consider the question of calling in the loans; for before the first issue of such indebtedness becomes payable the currency of the country will be equivalent in value to gold, unless the enemies of the public credit shall meanwhile destroy it.

We are gratified to see Republican Conventions throughout the country taking the highest and most honorable ground in reference to the national credit. There was cause of fear for a time that the doctrines of Butler and Stevens would gain as strong a hold upon the Republicans, especially in the West, as the analogous doctrines of Pendleton have gained among the Democracy. The cry of paying the bonds in greenbacks, and thus getting rid of the debt, is as specious as it is preposterous. It could only take among those who refused to trouble themselves with studying the financial question, and who were as reckless of the principles involved as of its consequences to the country. But still it was taken up by hundreds of newspapers, adopted by the ambitious politicians of many localities, and incorporated into the platforms of a great many conventions.

It looks now as if the question was going to form one of the main dividing lines between the two great political parties in the approaching Presidential campaign. The Republicans will stand for the principles that uphold the national honor, and the Democrats will maintain doctrines that lead directly to repudiation. We would a great deal rather that both parties were sound upon the question. We would a great deal rather it were not a political issue. We do not like to see a great party seeking the dishonor of the country in such a way and upon such a vital matter. But the signs are too numerous and palpable of the course which both parties will pursue for us to be in doubt. A few Democrats here and there still uphold the national pledges, and a few Republicans here and there are laborious in their attempts to evade these pledges. But the great bulk of the Democratic Party are as distinctly in favor of Pendleton's scheme as the great bulk of the Republican Party are distinctly opposed to Butler's scheme. We cannot doubt which way the American people will turn.

The Week.

This will be a great week in the history of the country. We shall probably have the conviction and removal of the first President in the line of American Presidents. Our last President was assassinated; our present President is on the eve of conviction as a criminal; and the fate of the next one will depend upon who he may be, and how he behaves himself.

There has not been the first sign yet of Mr. Johnson making any sort of attempt at resistance to the fate which seems to be impending over him. Congress has so weakened his authority, tied his hands and diverted the powers formerly supposed to belong to his office, that he can neither use the military nor the financial resources of the country. Upon the rendering of the judgment of the Senate, he can but obey the summons of its messenger sent to notify him of its order, and resign such shows of office as are still left in his hands.

Immediately following the Senate's judgment—if it be a judgment of guilty—we shall have the inauguration of President Wade. The ceremony will doubtless be even less showy than the ordinary simplicity of a Presidential inauguration. The circumstances of the occasion, and the little time possible for preparation, will not give room or desire for much in the way of display; and probably not even the first inauguration of Mr. Lincoln was more bald and sombre than will be the inauguration of Mr. Wade—if it shall be his fortune to be inaugurated.

Congress and the Iron-Clads.

The Retrenchment Committee has at length had its attention directed to the sale of the iron-clads *Oneota* and *Catawba*, and Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, reciting that these vessels, sold immediately to Swift & Co., are, as there is reason to believe, to be resold and delivered to the Peruvian Government, "now at war with a friendly Power," was adopted. This resolution requests the President forthwith to order the seizure and detention of these vessels, (which are now, we believe, at New-Orleans,) until Congress can investigate the whole matter.

So flagrant a violation of the Neutrality laws, as is described in the Congressional resolution, is not only infamous in itself, but without parallel on our part; and it is peculiarly discreditable at this moment, when we are indignantly talking about the case of the *Alabama*, which is one of pretty much the same sort. The worst feature of this sale, however, (for we do not propose to discuss it in detail before the facts are investigated,) is the carelessness and ignorance, to use no worse terms, on the part of the authorities who directed the sale, which it discloses. It is useless to say (however true it may be,) that they did not suspect the ulterior purpose of the purchase, since that is precisely what they should know—who else, indeed, but they? This is the very excuse that we used to hear urged regarding some of our own claims for the depredations of cruisers built in English dock-yards. If a proper Naval Board, like the Board of Survey to which we have before alluded, had cognizance of such transactions, it would have time and skill enough to avoid such blunders. At present there has been a palpable remissness in duty.

Again, if the information given to the Retrenchment Committee be correct, the price to be paid by Peru for the iron-clads shows that they were parted with for not more than half their actual market value. And this is not only evident from the price to be paid by Peru, but from the half a dozen other offers made by responsible parties to our Government—all of which, it is said, were larger than the bid accepted, and some nearly twice as large. Now this part of the alleged transaction may be safely left to the result of investigation without comment; but it is sufficiently strange that when we propose to sell iron-clads as an economy, we sell them at half-price, and half their actual worth.

We hope that the result of this inquiry will be to stop the sale of all the iron-clads, until there shall be authorities in the Department to give the subject proper attention, and to dispose of them for ordinary prices, and without complicating our foreign relations. In truth, however, a large part of the iron-clads now offered for sale are needed for our own defence. The *Oneota* and *Catawba*, and the whole class they represent, are serviceable vessels, and ought not to be taken away from our own country, when in the event of war we should have to build other iron-clads at double the price now received for them. If Congress wishes to raise money out of surplus material, let it sell the "light draughts." But to sell iron-clads which we need, at half their original cost, although they are still comparatively new, is certainly a very shabby business transaction.

Must We Fight for Our Fish?

The Canadians seem inclined to be quarrelsome. A law of the Dominion was lately passed which laid a tax of two cents on every newspaper coming over the border from the United States. The managers of the *Scottish American* of this City appealed to the Canadian Executive against such an injurious tariff; and it is said that this prohibitive law will not be enforced—a decision which would seem to show that there had been more caprice in the enactment than any sense of sound policy. At the same time the Colonial fishermen and coast guards are interfering with our fishing vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Government of the Dominion proposes to lay a tax of four dollars per ton on all fishing vessels from the United States.

Contemporaneously with these demonstrations, and others of a minor significancy, we find a resolution adopted in the Dominion House of Commons, appropriating about a million sterling for the building of fortifications to protect the country against invasion, and in the House of Representatives at Washington, a resolution by Mr. Pike, calling on the President to send armed ships to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to protect the interests of our fishermen, which last resolution was passed by 92 to 39 votes.

These things wear an unpleasant aspect. The controversy may become a very complicated and angry one, leading to consequences which the common sense of the two nations would lead them to deprecate and be sorry for. The interests of both divisions of the same country are closely bound up together, and any jealous taunting or tormenting of one another for trifling advantages would have but one result, very probably—another deplorable convulsion of society and the further and more general paralysis of trade and commerce. We have had enough of this last. We think a reciprocity system, such as worked so well between us and our neighbors for ten years, would be more to the purpose than all these huffish tariffs and the menaces of armed warships on one side and frontier fortifications on the other.

Lord Brougham.

Lord Brougham, so the Atlantic Cable informs us, died yesterday at Cannes, France.

Henry, Lord Brougham, Baron Brougham, and Vaux in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to his brother, William Brougham, a brother rendered notorious, not by his greater brother's celebrity, but by the ruin of a still greater Chancellor, was born on the 19th September, 1778. He was, therefore, 11 years of age at the beginning of the French Revolution. He was educated at the celebrated High School of Edinburgh, under Mr. Fraser, who had the extraordinary fortune to turn out Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey and Henry Brougham from three successive classes, of four years each. Jeffrey, "the greatest of British critics," as Lord Cockburn, his devoted friend, calls him, was, however, five years older than Brougham. Yet the veteran orator outlived the gentle and more secluded critic by nearly eighteen years. Henry Brougham owed his advancement mainly to himself. It is a mistake to say that he rose from the ranks. His father was a small squire—Brougham, of Brougham Hall. Yet however small, a squire is a squire still who holds to the traditions of hereditary government, aristocratic preëminence, the hierarchy of class over class, and the virtue of blood, as proudly as the proudest Duke in the realm. Henry Brougham's father was an educated man. His mother was a niece of the historian Robertson. His brothers were, one an eminent wine merchant, and two others barristers and members of Parliament. The early ideas of Henry Brougham were therefore derived, not from the governed, but the governing classes. It is true that in those days the middle classes had little power. But their ideas, so far as they were cultivated, were on a level with those of the families in power. Consequently, in later years, Mr. Brougham was enabled to fight a section of his own class with their own weapons. At the age of fifteen he was entered a student of the University, and distinguished himself by some physical and mathematical speculations, which were deemed worthy of a place among the Philosophical Transactions. They were not really worth much, except as an early indication of his chief characteristics, the extraordinary activity and versatility of his mind. These he soon had occasion to display in the then new publication of the *Edinburgh Review*. When the other contributors flagged, the powerful and inexhaustible pen of Henry Brougham was never at fault. He joined the Liberal Party of that day with a raging activity. Politics, science, literature—he grasped all in a coarse but powerful grasp. It is difficult to say how far, and how far not, he was sincere in his advocacy. "From the beginning of the century to the death of Lord Liverpool was an awful period for those who had the misfortune to entertain Liberal opinions, and who were too honest to sell them for the ermine of the judge or the lawn of the prelate," says Sidney Smith, Lord Brougham's collaborator and contemporary. "Jacobin, Leveler, Atheist, Deist, Socinian, Incendiary, Regicide, were the gentlest appellations used." If so, they were not the opinions, which a self-seeking wire-puller would embrace. Nevertheless, nobody in England who knows anything of Lord Brougham believes that in character he was other than a selfish and violent partisan, unscrupulous, bent only on his own aggrandisement, and blind to all considerations, except those of his own elevation and supremacy. The belief in the total absence of any real greatness of character in the departed statesman, beyond a certain coarse and devouring activity, coupled with a powerful intellect, is, it may be said, universal among all those of his contemporaries who have watched him with the most jealous attention, and known him with the greatest intimacy. That being the intimate opinion of all the best judges, it is difficult to account for the position which Henry Brougham held among the young men, who started the *Edinburgh Review* in 1801,—the Sydney Smiths, the Jeffreys, the Horners, and that whole generation, you might almost call it, *family*, of warm-hearted, devoted and high-minded men, except upon the supposition that he made himself useful to them. It was said that he "could master the contents of two quarto volumes in an hour," and "dispatch three letters, three newspapers, three bottles of wine, and three applicants for livings in a quarter." Of course, this is partly rhodomontade. Yet, of his towering activity there cannot be a doubt, and to that we must look for much of his success and popularity—for in the sense of personal and intimate love we never heard that Lord Brougham ever had any popularity at all. At all events he made himself necessary. "After the third number of the *Edinburgh Review*," says Jeffrey, "he was admitted, and did more for us than anybody." Brougham was then 23, and the youngest of all—for Allen was 32, Sydney Smith 31, Jeffrey 29, Thomas Brown the metaphysician, 24, Horner 24. It was while writing these articles that he was preparing the first work, which brought him prominently before the public, on the Colonial Policy of the European Powers, a work forgotten now, but novel and striking then. Why Brougham left the Scottish Bar for the English is only surmised. At all events he was called to the latter in his 29th year, namely, in 1808, and brought a great reputation with him from Scotland. It is said that Sir James Scarlett owed much of his celebrity to the emulation with which his younger rival inspired him. His unsuccessful but celebrated plea that the famous "Orders in Council," leveled by the English Government against Napoleon's Berlin Decrees, be rescinded, brought him so much credit that the Whigs soon after put him into Parliament. The Earl of Darlington, subsequently Duke of Cleveland, returned him for the rotten borough of Camelford. Brougham, later, helped to sweep it away. His maiden speech on Mr. Whitbread's motion, reprobating the conduct of the Earl of Chatham in privately transmitting to the King his narrative of the expedition to the Schelde, disappointed his patrons. But he was not long under a cloud. His energy, his daring, his amazing fluency, his command of every subject of thought in its superficial novelties, and his unequaled brass, his utterly remorseless invective and perfect absence of scruple, soon made him the most formidable antagonist in the House. It is said that Canning alone could face him. From 1810 to 1812 he spoke on every question of home, foreign and colonial policy. His speech on the famous Orders in Council, which were passed by the British Government in retaliation against Napoleon's no less famous Berlin Decrees, will be familiar to American readers. These Orders in Council nearly provoked a war with America. Mr. Brougham opposed them in 1810 vehemently. At that time he pleaded for the United States, as he might have pleaded for a youth under age. "Jealousy of America!" he cried. "This perpetual jealousy of America! Good God! I cannot with temper ask on what it rests! It drives me to a passion to think of it. Jealousy of America! I should as soon think of being jealous of the tradesmen who supply me with necessaries, or the clients who intrust their suits to my patronage. Jealousy of America! whose armies are at the plow, or making, since your policy has willed it so, awkward (though improving) attempts at the loom—whose assembled navies could not lay siege to an English sloop-of-war," &c., &c. Mr. Brougham lived to speak in a different strain, when he might with honor to himself have changed the language of lofty complacency into that of friendly respect and brotherly sympathy. The orders in council were not rescinded until 1812. But it is admitted that their abolition was greatly owing to Lord Brougham. It is not necessary to dwell upon his efforts to abolish the slave-trade, and his signal success. These features of his career are too well known. Suffice it to say that in 1811 Mr. Brougham brought in a bill making the slave-trade by whomsoever practised, felony, and the bill received the Royal assent. Mr. Brougham was then in his his thirty-third year, and such a feat would have been enough to preserve his name in history. He was, however, busy with other enterprises. He opposed flogging in the army, supported the Catholic claims, advocated reform in the Government of India, and in prison-management. In 1811 he defended Messrs. Hunt, the proprietors of the *Examiner* newspaper in an action for libel on the subject of flogging, and in December, 1812, against the Prince Regent, who was as much offended by Mr. Brougham's defence as by Mr. Hunts' article. At the following election Mr. Brougham was bold and vain enough to oppose Canning, at Liverpool. He failed and remained out of Parliament for four years, reappearing there in 1816. He had employed his time well in the interval. The period between 1816 and 1830, that is to between his thirty-eighth and fifty-second year, were those of his zenith and celebrity. The whole of this period was one of running warfare between Tory privilege and Popular rights, and that the latter won the day, only step by step and point by point. In 1816 Mr. Brougham fought the questions of the Reduction of the Army Estimates, the Repeal of the Property Tax, the Distress of the Agricultural Interest. Then, also, he began his labors in the cause of popular education, and obtained a Committee of Inquiry into the education of the poor in the metropolis. He was fiercely assailed, and the Education Committee was accused of aiming at pulling down the church by pulling down the universities and the great schools. Then followed his speech on the distresses of the manufacturing classes, in which he attacked the foreign policy of the Ministry on Tithe Laws and Parliamentary Reform, and his celebrated letter to Sir Samuel Romilly on the abuse of public charities, which ran through ten editions in a few months. The years 1820 and 1821 are epochs in his life, owing to his conduct in those years of Queen Caroline's case.

His two great speeches as Her Majesty's Attorney-General on her divorce and coronation, though forensic, greatly increased his reputation in Parliament. Shortly after, the clergy of Durham indicted the Durham *Chronicle* for libel, on account of an article reflecting on their not permitting the city bells to be tolled on the Queen's death. Lord Brougham defended the journal, and fell on the clergy with peculiar ferocity: "These reverend slanderers—these pious backbiters—devoid of force to wield the sword—snatch the dagger, and destitute of wit to point or barb it and make it rankle in the wound, steep it in venom to make it fester in the scratch." While engaged in these heavy cases, Mr. Brougham could yet find time to take part in the debates on education, Admiralty reform, the state of Ireland and other matters. In 1823 Mr. Brougham denounced the Holy Alliance and Mr. Canning's foreign policy, and laid down a policy of free intercourse with free States and the doctrine of non-intervention, which seems now to have become, for a few moments, the national creed. The debate on Catholic Emancipation gave rise to one of the most memorable scenes in the English Parliament.

Lord Brougham charged Canning as having been guilty "of the most monstrous truckling for office that the whole history of political tergiversation could present." Canning started to his feet and cried, "It is false!" The Speaker interposed. Formal explanations were given on both sides. But Mr. Brougham bound himself not to take office under Canning. In 1827, however, he defended Canning, on the ground that "now he had established a system of liberal and manly foreign policy." He even sat unofficially on the Treasury Bench. In 1828 he spoke for six hours on law reform, and has lived to see most of the reforms which he advocated carried out. To pass them in review would be to pass in review the Statute Book. Slavery, the Law of Libel and the Press, Charities, Education, Chancery and Privy Council and Patent Law, the Law of Real Property, Criminal Law, the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, the Jurisdiction of Local Courts, Evidence and Procedure, and a host of miscellaneous acts and bills—nothing escaped his monstrous activity. Mr. Brougham took a notable part in the then paramount question of reform, and resigned his seat for Knaresborough because his patron, the Duke of Cleveland, was opposed to reform and supported the Wellington ministry. He was, however, returned free of expense for the County of York amid indescribable enthusiasm, and at that moment occupied a position as powerful as that of any British Commoner. We shall not enter into the merits or demerits of the Reform bill which Mr. Brougham intended to bring in. The Wellington Ministry was defeated. The Whigs having been out of office for nearly a quarter of a century, suddenly returned to power, and Mr. Brougham, to the surprise of every one, became Lord Brougham and Vaux and Lord High Chancellor of England. Even now the transactions by which Lord Brougham came into the Whig Cabinet are obscure. It is certain that the Whigs would have left him out if they could. And as for Lord Brougham's account of the matter nobody believes a word of it. Indeed, it was the misfortune of that veteran nobleman that he had forfeited in private life the claim to be considered scrupulous in his regard to fact. There is a tradition that he forced himself into the Chancellorship. But a note in his handwriting exists in which he expresses his regret at having to give up his seat for Yorkshire.

That might be purely conventional regret. But it was remarked at that time by those who knew him familiarly, that his manner, no less than his ideas in private, were strangely excited, and it is even said on very minute authority that he had visions of a dictatorship in which he should play the part of founder in a new state of things and in some sense become another Cromwell. Be this as it may, his activity as Lord Chancellor was as prodigious as it had been as plain Mr. Brougham. In the first year of his Chancellorship he sat two days longer than Lord Eldon had done, "and by devoting more hours each day to the business of his court he was enabled in the course of a few months to decide no less than 120 appeals, and instead of leaving, as his predecessor (Lord Eldon) had done, a large arrear of causes, he had the gratification of saying that he had not left a single appeal unheard, nor one letter unanswered." In the reconstruction of 1835 Lord Brougham broke from the Whigs and retired on his Ex-Chancellorship of £5,000 a year to what has been called a life of "energetic isolation." The causes of this rupture with the Whigs in 1835 are not yet publicly known, but they are perfectly well understood in private circles. Lord Brougham had conceived, or rather matured into an impracticable form, such an opinion of his immeasurable superiority, that the other ministers felt it impossible to work with him. The Duke of Bedford meeting a private gentleman in the street, was asked by him who would be in the Cabinet, to which the Duke replied emphatically, "*Not Brougham.*"

We shall not follow Lord Brougham through the last period, namely, that of his independent activity. Once, indeed, in his speeches on the "Maltreatment of the North American Colonies," delivered in the House of Lords, in 1838, against the Melbourne Government, he produced a great sensation, and led to the singular return of Lord Durham from Canada, inflamed against the Whigs. But, in truth, in so far as Lord Brougham carried out his own pet objects, whether in connection with education or law reform, his efforts became paler and paler copies of his earlier exploits. Whereas, on the other hand, so far as he departed from his earlier antecedents he obviously sided with his former foes for the express annoyance of his former friends—if he ever had any. Admirers he always had. It is possible that he conceived a passion of hatred against the party, who had presumed to dispense with his services, that he learned in time to believe, with some show of inward sincerity, that the Whigs were wrong and the Tories right. But, on the whole, the general impression among the best critics is that Lord Brougham was, in the grain, a place-hunter and political jobber, redeemed only by the astounding vigor of his understanding. Of genius, properly so-called, Lord Brougham never had a particle, for even his boundless activity was different in kind from that patience which, Sir Isaac Newton said (and, in his sense, truly said) is genius. Lord Brougham's energy, to use a homely simile, was rather that of a boy gathering sticks and stubble, and all that falls in his way, with tearing zeal, to light a bonfire and roast a potatoe, than that of a man who, having the secret of a diamond far down in the cleft of a rock, would work for years at that rock to conquer the jewel. Nevertheless, Lord Brougham will probably remain in English history as one of the greatest of English public servants. It was as a great public servant that his part in the Edmunds scandal, which ruined Lord Westbury, was condoned and ignored, not from any belief in his purity or his truth. One lesson the student of history may learn from the great Chancellor's career: The sweetening and purifying influences of representative freedom. No system would have repressed Lord Brougham's energy; but a despotism would have made him the most dangerous firebrand, or the most nefarious intriguer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As our rains will soon be over, it might be worth the while of somebody to try experiments with a new style of street-watering lately brought into public notice in London. The water used is impregnated with a composition consisting of the chlorides of sodium and calcium, which have the power of continuously retaining moisture, and so keeping the dust down instead of being obliged every little while to lay it with sprinkling. These deliquescent salts attract moisture from the atmosphere, which is the secret of their peculiar humidity. Their antiseptic properties might also be beneficial in neutralizing the effects of putrefying animal and vegetable matter so unwholesomely felt in the atmosphere during the Summer weather.

We trust the public will not lose sight of the good work going on at Castle Garden under supervision of the Labor Exchange. The semi-monthly report of the Superintendent for the thirteen days ending with April, shows that during that time there were 1,404 applications for employment, all of which were provided for, and 1,613 applications for employés—some of which evidently had to wait. The demand for workers, then, is ahead of the supply, and it will be well for those who are approached by men begging because they can find nothing to do to bear this in mind. Emigration is something slacker than at this time last year, the aggregate thus far being some sixteen thousand short of last year's figures. We are very glad to see the deserved success attending this attempt to bring together the classes in need of each other. There is no need of a man to starve from want of work.

The letter from George Washington to Dr. Franklin in Paris—which we republished from the Trenton *Gazette*—shows the different dispositions of the men. The Doctor, a lively, bustling and practical man of the world, who knew the effect of great sensations on society, desired to introduce to the notabilities of Europe, the greatest and most fortunate individual of that, or, perhaps, any other age. But Washington refused to go in the way of any splendid ovations. Simple and severe in his tastes and manners, he preferred the quiet of his own fields to the noisy homage of the world. Such a European visit would certainly have made a striking episode in his life and widened, so to speak, the canvas of his biographical portrait; but would have been a greater trial for himself than the Jersey campaign; and, after all, his own genius was a better counselor than the Doctor.

The late Abyssinian war is remarkable for the singular ease with which the invaders moved through the country—meeting no obstacles but those of nature. This shows that Abyssinia is not a kingdom but a group of kingdoms, existing rudely independent of one another and the nominal Emperor, and resembling the Octarchy of the Saxons, and the Pentarchy of ancient Ireland. Abyssinia is, in fact, a barbarism—a thousand years behind the age. Something of this native apathy may have been due to the unpopularity of Theodore; and those mountaineers may yet show fight, and give the English much annoyance. But the fate of modern progress is upon them, as well as the immemorial fate of Africa, which is for ever destined to succumb before the force of its foreign enemies or friends.

Two inches of snow fell in Albany yesterday. Nature is evidently making an effort to purify the atmosphere of the State capital. How would it do to send the Legislature on a trip to Mauna-Loa?

An International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations meets in Detroit on the 24th of next month. Since the last meeting of this kind, the growth of these associations has been very great, and it is believed that not less than 400 of them will report by delegates at Detroit—no delegation to consist of more than fifteen members. The call for the Convention says that "representation is to be based only on male membership; and it is suggested that as few *ladies* as possible be invited to accompany the delegates, in view of the fact that no arrangements are practicable for their entertainment." A variety of topics are to be discussed, relating to the work of the association, and its influences upon young men. The Convention will be one of great importance.

An English correspondent, traveling in Italy, gives an interesting notice of his arrival at the town of Montecchio Maggiore, near Vicenza, which he visited for the purpose of testing the authenticity of certain statements which have for a number of years passed current respecting SHAKESPEARE's tragedy. Montecchio Maggiore takes its name from the Montecchi family (the Montagues of "Romeo and Juliet,") whose castle, now a splendid ruin, overhangs the road at a height of some five hundred feet. There stands the castle to this day, sure enough, (called Romeo's Castle,) and near it another ruin, smaller, but higher up, (called Juliet's,) which both together form what may be called the poetry of the chivalry of the lovely plain of Verona and Vicenza, interspersed with hills and clumps of forest land, and flanked toward the north, but in the far distance, by the snow-white mountains of Friuli and Tyrol.

Nothing could exceed the bravery and gayety of spirit with which the African explorer, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, meets the most terrible difficulties and sufferings. And nothing could more finely illustrate this than the way in which he speaks of his condition under long-continued hunger, in one of the letters that have been recently received from him. The letter was written in February of last year; and after mentioning that the chief man of Bemba had given him a cow on his arrival, it goes on to say: "We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow-out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard lines; and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and *our bones sticking through as if they would burst the skin.* When we were in a part where game abounded I filled the pot with a first-rate rifle given me by Capt. FRASER; but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called 'macre,' which passes the stomach almost unchanged." The bold man's spirit never flags, even though his bones protrude.

The *Journal des Débats* states that Austria is very busy just now in the organization of its army—a fact at which some commentators wonder, thinking that Government had latterly grown too wise to fall into such an expensive and disastrous old habit. But Austria must abide by the "good old rule" that regulates all kingly difficulties; and there is a work of reconstruction to be carried out to the east of her, in the region all round the Danube—above and below—which may soon set the European Powers by the ears. The Christians of that historic and classic part of the world are anxious to drive away those terrible Unitarians, the Turks, and will drive them away. The Danubian question meant "war" in every age, and can only be settled by war in ours. The other great prize-fighters are putting their weapons in order, and Austria must do the same. BEUST could give up the *Concordat*, but he will keep the grand army.

The Pope and the Italian King have chosen a good subject as the first occasion of exchanging political courtesies since the Mentana fight. They have made a military convention for the more effectual suppression of brigandage on the confines of the two States by allowing the mutual privilege to each other's troops to follow the banditti across the frontiers. It is an outrage on civilization that this blot of barbarism should remain on the fair fame of young Italy. Old Italy has been for centuries the world's proverb for all kinds of treacherous outlawry; but the new career which that beautiful land might have has been thus far obstructed by the feeble policy of its rulers. Since the Garibaldian raid, which broke up the cooperation of the two Powers, brigandage has increased with wretched rapidity. It is to be hoped now that common labors may do the double work of ridding Italy of her worst pest, and promoting harmony between the powers that share her territory.

The grosser forms of quackery have just been made the object of legislation in Ohio. A bill has been passed prohibiting the practice or prescription of medicine by any person who has not graduated at some school of medicine or cannot produce a certificate of qualification from some State or county medical society. It also provides that any person attempting the practice of any department of medicine or the performance of any surgical operation in violation of the present law, shall be severely punished by fine and imprisonment; and in no case wherein the law shall have been violated, shall any person so violating receive any compensation for services rendered. Now that Ohio has this law on its statute book, we shall see whether it has any better success in enforcing it than other States which have the same kind of law.

We have not yet seen any sign in Broadway of the new fashion announced in Paris. Ladies, it seems, now carry their parasol-umbrellas—the technical name for the implement is an *en-tout-cas*—hitched to their sides like swords; which confers on them—especially if they wear hats and plumes and high boots with high heels, a decidedly military appearance.

After the announcement of our Richmond correspondent about Gen. ROBERT E. LEE's appearance in that city dressed in "a very plain suit of black broadcloth," there can be no longer any doubt of his being at heart again an American. All over the world the American is known by his black broadcloth clothes, and in Washington, where are gathered the most numerous assemblage of national representatives, one gets the impression of a perpetual funeral. Both gray and blue have very largely disappeared again from the streets and public places of our cities while "buttons" are as rare as they once were plentiful. Black clothes are rather a doleful sign of unity, to be sure, but we must take what we can get in that line now-a-days.

However loth the full-grown patriots of Ireland may have been to seem cordial in their recognition of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Emerald Isle, young Ireland is certainly disposed to make the most of it. The students of Trinity College, Dublin, addressed a memorial to the Prince asking that they might be "*allowed credit*" for their approaching examinations on occasion of his Royal Highness' visit. To which remarkable request the Prince's Secretary replied, courteously acknowledging the communication, and conveying his master's regret that he could not comply with the request, "possessing, as he conceives, no power to interfere in matters of such a nature." The good sense of the response would seem to indicate that the Prince is once more in the hands of competent managers.

A couple of letters from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, published in the Glasgow *Herald*, show that he was safe and well at the beginning of last year—as he still is, according to all accounts. He was journeying around among the tribes of some mountain ranges, near the centre of the Continent, and well treated by the natives. Indeed, the conduct of these people shows that they have little of the ferocity we are in the habit of attributing to savages, and have a good deal of kindly feeling and generosity. The Doctor, far from having any fear of his Africans, tells how he himself is an object of terror to some Arab slave dealers, and sets them all scampering for their lives on his approach. A respect for strangers was always a superstitious virtue among savage nations; and it is probable that those African travelers who suffered from the natives did something to offend them and provoke hostility.

Being in our own "haunt and main region" singularly, though not entirely, free from the combustible and convulsive elements of nature, we seem bent on having our share of them some how. We have got a nest of earthquakes with St. Thomas—if we *do* get it—and a volcano—a dead one they say, but there is no saying how soon it may break out again—in Aliaska; and now it is said we are inevitably bent on having the Sandwich Islands, which will be the most terrible bargain of all, for we shall buy Mauno Loa, the outrageous fire mountain of Hawaii—a place which broke out over a month ago, and continued to vomit fire and smoke for fifteen days with a fury beyond anything yet on record. If our "earth hunger" is great, and we are bent on possessing such a treasure, it is very probable we may have it for little or nothing, and it would be a good place of experiment or illustration for our museums of natural history.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—Arrangements have been perfected with the Erie Railway Company by which those desiring to attend the National Republican Convention at Chicago on the 20th inst., can obtain excursion tickets for the round trip, *via* Salamanca, Dunkirk, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, at $25. These tickets are valid for passage from May 12 to June 1, and can be procured at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway; depot, foot of Chambers-street, New-York, and Long Dock depot and No. 18 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

Various Notes of Theatricals in the City and the Country.

That newness in theatricals which play-goers have been led to expect in Springtime, from immemorial custom, and which has been rather backward, so far, this season, will burst forth in two or three places during the coming week. At Pike's Opera House a new dramatic season will commence, and a new drama, called "Lost," will be produced on Wednesday evening next. On the same evening Mr. WALLACK will produce a new play, by WATTS PHILLIPS, called "The White Cockade." To-morrow evening, a new dancer from Europe, named Mdlle. ROSA, is to make her *début* at Niblo's Garden.

The run of the "White Fawn" is to be limited, it seems, and about the 11th of July it will be withdrawn. Mr. BATEMAN will occupy the Niblo's Garden thereafter with *Opera Bouffe*, aided by a portion of the PALMER & JARRETT ballet. The "White Fawn" and BONFANTI and the rest will retire to Philadelphia during the opera performances.

An extremely amusing and farcical scene burlesquing the operations of the "Kuklux Klan" has been added to the usual merry and musical entertainment with which the San Francisco Minstrels delight their friends. All the comedians, BIRCH, BACKUS, WAMBOLD and BERNARD, have a free and funny share in the performance. The burlesque will be acted all the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are to give a *matinée* at the Broadway Theatre for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund. Every member of the company has volunteered, we believe, and therefore the clear receipts of the performance will be handed over to the Committee. Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to give her performance of "Mary Stuart" in aid of the Fund, and this will be her farewell to the stage in this country.

Mrs. VAN ZANDT, (or Mlle. Vanzini, as it seems we must say now,) has won a very commendable success in London, it would appear by the newspaper reports. She was announced to *début* at the Royal Italian Opera in *Gilda*, but reached town too late for proper rehearsals, and had to come out as *Oscar*, the page, in "Un Ballo." The critic of the *Times* praises her for "the sweet quality of her voice and its penetrating tone," and her "thorough familiarity with the stage." The *Daily News* says, "Mlle. VANZINI created a most favorable impression in the first air, 'Volte la Terrea,' an impression that was improved in each subsequent scene in which she appeared." The rest of the journals and weeklies are equally admiring in their remarks.

Blind Tom is to give a second Series of his eccentric concerts at Irving Hall during the coming week.

To the rule that our places of amusement during the Summer months are bake-ovens and generators of offensive and hurtful gases, the Olympic Theatre promises this year to be an exception, as the management have already taken means to secure a thorough ventilation of the auditorium. The appliances adopted to attain this end comprise what is known as Woodward's System, and appear to be chiefly a simplifying and combination of well-tested mechanism. First, there is a foul-air exhauster, which is a duct two feet in diameter, attached to the outside wall, but reaching with its arms under the plastering to all parts of the house, and communicating with the auditorium by means of small grated openings in the ceilings of the dress circle and parquette. The interior of the exhauster is heated by means of four large gas-jets, and by this contrivance the foul air is drawn into and through the grated openings as fast as generated, and carried off to be discharged from its mouth over the roof of the theatre. The foul air being thus removed, its place is supplied by fresh air introduced through the centre domes by means of windsails and zinc air-ducts, and also by openings in the exterior walls, placed in the spaces between the several circles. The third contrivance to assist a normal Olympic audience in getting through a dog-day or dog-night performance with some degree of comfort, is the Indian Punjah, an implement that is fondly remembered by the *habitués* of the Broadway Theatre during the *regime* of the elder WALLACK, where it was first used in this City. It is simply an immense fan, some three feet in width, and a dozen feet in length, so attached that it is worked by manual power from beneath the floor, and oscillates a few feet above the heads of the spectators. There are six of these punjahs, three being fixed to the ceiling of the dress-circle and three to that of the parquette, and it is expected that the fresh air will be so agitated by them as to be thoroughly diffused throughout the house. By means of the entire system, it is believed that the atmosphere within the theatre will be kept at all times as pure and at as low a temperature as the air without the building.

Bryant's Minstrels are to appear in Newark on Monday and Tuesday, thus following a new fashion in theatricals that authorizes public demi-rehearsals in some country place of the novelty which is designed for the metropolis. The BRYANTS will open their new hall in New-York on the 18th.

Miss TRIMBLE has decided upon rebuilding the Albany Academy of Music. The architect is to be Mr. JACKSON, after whose plans the present Opera House in Irving-place was erected. The new theatre in Albany is to be built very much after the pattern of our own Academy, and is to be ready for occupancy early in the Autumn.

A theatrical company visited Annapolis, Md., last week, with ill luck. On the first night "Mazeppa" was to be played in the small and only hall in the place that could be adapted to the requirements of the drama. The rush was immense, so great indeed, that after selling three or four hundred dollars' worth of tickets, the cards of admission gave out, and pasteboard had to be cut in slips and sold to the avaricious public. So far so well. As *Mazeppa* came on, lashed on the back of his steed, the seats gave away, precipitating the audience and everything else into confusion, and the management were compelled to discontinue the performance. To appease the people, however, Mr. KERNAN announced that as the audience left each would get a ticket at the door entitling them to admission at the next performance. This, however, worked to the disadvantage of the Company, as those who received *whole* tickets, on discovering that a *half* ticket would answer the same purpose, divided with their friends; consequently at the next performance the management suffered. Giving a *free* performance and the expenses of repair, board bills, &c., was more than the show could stand. It was therefore decided to leave the town; but before carrying their decision into execution the Sheriff pounced on them and seized *Mazeppa's* horse, the canvas and everything available.

Madame PAREPA-ROSA is to give a concert in Manchester, N. H., to-morrow evening, assisted by Sig. TESTA, Sig. FERRANTI and CARL ROSA.

The Albany public is to have opera on Monday, the 11th, interpreted by Sig. RONCONI, LOTTI, ARDAVANI, and Madame GAZZANIGA.

The Cleveland *Herald* states that on the 2d inst. Miss LIZZETTE PEAK, of the celebrated Peak Family of Swiss Bell Ringers, died at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st inst. She was born on the 2d of May, 1852, and was, therefore, nearly 16 at the time of her death. She was universally beloved in the family, and a great favorite with the public all over the country.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is playing in his own "Lottery of Life" at the Walnut-street Theatre, this week.

The Summer season is to commence at the Arch-street Theatre on June 1, with "Under the Gaslight." Mr. LEWIS BAKER and Miss LIZZIE PRICE are engaged for the leading business.

Miss ANNIE KEMP and Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, with the ballet troupe that has been dancing at the Boston Theatre, produced the "White Fawn" in New-Haven on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is to play *Hamlet* and *Richelieu* in New-Haven Wednesday and Thursday next.

"Ten Nights in a Bar-room" was the latest attraction at the Savannah Theatre, which has been opened under the management of JOHN TEMPLETON & BRO.

Mr. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, Jr., made his first appearance in Boston on Wednesday last for the benefit of his wife (AGNES PERRY.) He played *Jaques* in "As you Like It," and *Petruchio*.

Mme. RISTORI appears as *Sor Teresa* at the Boston Theatre on Monday night.

The horse drama rules this week at the Howard Athenæum, and Miss KATE FISHER is its star.

The new theatre that was proposed to be erected in San Francisco, Cal., for German performances, is, owing to some disagreement with the proprietor and lessee, to be a large concert hall. The building is to be three stories high, with a livery stable on the first or ground floor, over which, by a large separate entrance, is to be a hall 94 by 47, with a stage at rear 20 feet deep. The height of the hall is to be twenty-six feet four inches.

The "Humpty Dumpty" tricks have been introduced into a version of "The Black Crook" that has been acted in Troy.

HARTZ, the magician, exhibits in Troy on the 11th and following nights.

Mlle. LAMBELLE is playing the *Grand Duchess* in in French at Detroit.

A "Blind Bear Hunt" and German Schutzen Platz were the only amusements advertised in the Charleston, S. C., papers last week.

Subscriptions for the next opera season in New-Orleans are being received on the following terms: There are five representations during the week, and the number of subscribers' places is 600. Consequently 3,000 persons wishing to attend once a week only would be sufficient to cover the subscription. The boxes and the parquette ought to be rented for the 130 representations of the season—that is to say for five times a week—but several families may unite to rent a box, and in the same way several gentlemen may unite to rent a place in the parquette. The operas being performed several times during the season, the associated subscribers can easily divide the representations. The subscription is to be payable in six monthly installments, beginning with the 15th of November, 1868; and each person, on paying his sixth, will receive his tickets for the month. This payment by sixths has been established to facilitate the subscription. The following table indicates the sums which would have to be paid by the subscribers in the different combinations:

Lege.	Total.	Sixth.
One family	$780 00	$130 00
Two families, each	390 00	65 00
Three families, each	260 00	43 35
Four families, each	195 00	32 50
Five families, each	156 00	26 00

It is noted, says a foreign correspondent, that in the annals of the Paris stage, this year is remarkable for the employment of English subjects. "Hamlet," "The Fair Maid of Perth," and "Robinson Crusoe" have been done in opera. A French version of "Hamlet," as a tragedy, has been produced; and one of "King Lear" is now acting at the Odéon. ALEXANDER DUMAS' drama, of which EDMUND KEAN is the hero, has been revived. "Gulliver" has been produced as a spectacle. One of BOURCICAULT's plays has had a long run. "Jack Sheppard" has been resuscitated with success. Several pieces, new and old, of which the personages and the scenes are English, have been presented. Among them are "Glenarvon," the "Bell-ringer of St. Paul's," and "Miss Susane," and now the public are informed that a piece founded on DICKENS' "No Thoroughfare" is in preparation at one of the houses, and that BULWER's "Last Days of Pompeii" is set to music by a composer who has already tried his hand on "Hamlet."

Lady DON opened in Newcastle, England, on April 13; in "The Child of the Regiment" and the burlesque of "Kenilworth."

KATE REIGNOLDS arrived in London, England, on April 20. She will shortly appear at one of the provincial theatres.

The French comedy will close the 15th of July for one month, when $20,000 will be spent in new decorations for it; it will be opened the 15th of August.

Managers, players and public are more and more dissatisfied with the luminous ceilings introduced into the theatres a few years since, and are exerting themselves to prevent their introduction into the Vaudeville.

The Gymnase, following the example of most of the Paris theatres, has suppressed the pit, and converted it into parquet places. The *claqueurs* are relegated to the third tier.

MUSICAL.

The Boston Festival—Grand Orchestral and Vocal Concert.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, May 8, 1868.

The first piece on the programme, yesterday afternoon, was overture "Meeresstille und Glückliche Fahrt," (Becalmed at sea; a breeze; happy voyage; coming into port)—by MENDELSSOHN. This always-pleasing composition was played by the orchestra with fine effect. As the festival progresses, by continued playing of the orchestra the *ensembles* improve. This was this afternoon very perceptible. Next on the programme was BEETHOVEN's great song, "Ah, Perfido," sung with magnificent effect by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. Mme. ROSA sang this very arduous song as we have scarcely ever heard her. One has no idea of the real difficulties of this vocalism by simply hearing it. By looking at the score one really discovers them. It was never, in our judgment, a *forte* in BEETHOVEN to write properly for the voice. There was a shower of plaudits, and again and again was she recalled, which she acknowledged in the usual manner.

Mr. CARL ROSA played one of the masterpieces of SPOHR's, viz.: the concerto for the violin in G major. This really difficult *morceau*, one of SPOHR's most sprightly compositions, was played by Mr. ROSA uncommonly well. He was careful in his bowing, and played with unerring correctness, entering into it with all his soul. We have never heard Mr. ROSA when he appeared in a better mood. The *piece de resistance* this afternoon was, however, the symphony in C major by SCHUBERT, which ROBERT SCHUMANN ever held as of "heavenly length." What a little heaven of beautiful themes this symphony contains! The opening with the andante—the grand annunciator of the entire work, and the following allegro was finely rendered. The andante con moto is always so attractive, with its sweet minor and major melody, full of sparkling innocence. So with the scherzo and finale. Mr. FERRAHU's conducting was very fine, the movements being given in about the right temper. The coloring of the symphony was not, perhaps, altogether free from little imperfection; the sudden changes from the forte to piano, and *vice versa*, from piano to forte, should have been more strongly marked. The attendance this afternoon was a good one, although at the time of commencement of the concert quite a heavy northeasterly rainstorm was blowing.

Quite a large audience gathered together Thursday evening to listen to MENDELSSOHN's "St. Paul." To say that this oratorio was given with all the power, and especially enthusiasm, that can be mustered, is only saying what every one present must have felt. The great and mighty chorus poured forth its volumes of massive sounds, as one seldom in his lifetime hears. We had not heard such before in many, many years, and we hardly expect to hear it very soon again. Mr. FERRAHU, as conductor, has the magnetism, which he imparts to those who are under his charge. He has great powers of endurance, and it seemed as though the chorus, from the beginning to the close of such an oratorio, retained its freshness and strength. The solos were sung by Miss HOUSTON, Mrs. CARY, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. J. F. RUDOLPHSEN, all with the exception of Mr. SIMPSON, we believe, Bostonians. They acquitted themselves finely, especially Mrs. CARY, who sang the aria, "But the Lord is mindful," with great pathos, and who won—deservedly so—great applause. Boston, by the aid of foreigners, (strangers,) is awaking up. Miss HOUSTON sang with great feeling the beautiful aria, "Jerusalem! Thou that killest the Prophets." Mr. SIMPSON sang with telling effect, "Be thou faithful unto Death," and was rapturously applauded, and was compelled to repeat it. But what words shall be used to express our delight of the choruses! They were all sung by the great chorus magnificently. Some, perhaps, better than others. One seemed to climax the other. The chorals in the oratorio were—including the one, "Sleepers, wake! a voice is calling"—beautifully given. The last chorus in the first part, "O great is the depth of the riches of wisdom, &c.," might be called the great feature of the performance. We have in this quite hasty sketch of the festival dwelt at length on the excellence of the chorus. Who were the persons comprising the chorus? They are not obscure persons. The members of this choir represent the best of families in Boston and suburbs. It is considered an honor to sing in such a chorus. There is an *esprit du corps* which should be emulated elsewhere. The wife (a poetess, whose *one* song, written during the late rebellion, has immortalized herself,) of one of New-England's most prominent philanthropists was seen this evening standing side by side with others less exalted, singing her alto part in this chorus. And other quite similar cases are at hand.

As a fitting accompaniment to this festival we are having quite a May snow-storm. Where we are writing the birds, such as robins, are hopping from tree to tree, looking about, scarcely knowing what to make of it. Verily, Winter seems hard to part with this year.

S. L.

WORK AND WAGES.

Mass Meeting of Bakers in Brooklyn—Higher Wages and a Reduction of Working Hours Demanded.

The bakers of New-York and Brooklyn held a mass meeting at Commonwealth Hall, over the Post Office Building, Brooklyn, last evening. In consequence of the distance the New-York members were compelled to march, the organization was not effected until a late hour. The object of the meeting was to consult as to the advisability of demanding an increase of wages and a reduction of working hours. The wages, it appears, now range from $12 to $14 for underhands, and from $16 to $20 for foremen. The hours of labor average eighteen hours, and they request a reduction to twelve hours.

At 10 o'clock the New-York procession, carrying torches, escorted by the Brooklyn bakers, and preceded by two bands, entered the hall, which soon became completely packed.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. THOMAS MIXON, who introduced, as the first speaker, Mr. JACOB KNOBLOCH, of New-York, who explained that they had come to Brooklyn for the purpose of ascertaining whether the bakers here were alive or dead. In 1864, the New-York journeymen went on a strike and succeeded in obtaining all they asked for, but Brooklyn was not with them. They thought it unnecessary to have associations in Brooklyn, and some of them went to New-York to join the Unions there. This was not the proper way to do. Brooklyn contained as many bakers as New-York, and it was as much to their own interest to join their brethren over the river, and they also would succeed. The bakers, he contended, constitute an important portion of the community, as useful as any other branch, and more necessary than all others, as when people could do without almost anything else, they would scrape together a few pennies for bread. As it was, the bakers were in effect slaves—the only slaves in the country, as the negroes were now free. They had stepped into the shoes of the negroes. [Laughter.] After working all day for little or nothing, they were compelled to sleep in their holes under the sidewalks. Now, the New-York men meant business, and he hoped the Brooklyn men meant business also.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. HENRY SCHALL, who addressed the meeting briefly, alluding to the benefits which would accrue to the Brooklyn men if they were thoroughly organized, and exhorting them to do so in order that they might be successful.

Remarks were made by several other parties present, after which the New-York men retired. The Brooklyn men then took the initiatory steps toward a Union by the election of JOHN BERRINGER as President and H. W. FREDERICKS as Secretary.

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that on and after the first Monday in June the Brooklyn bakers should demand that twelve hours be regarded as a day's work, and that the wages be increased to $18 per week for second hands and not less than $15 for third hands—providing the New-York men were ready to coöperate with them at that time.

The meeting shortly afterwards adjourned.

The Parks.

The Spring being somewhat late this year, as it was last year, the City Parks are but slow in developing their beauties. Regardless of the absence of the reluctant blossoms, nevertheless, the impatient multitude pours itself eagerly into the pleasure haunts of these favored places. Yesterday at Central Park the drives were thronged with vehicles, the rides with equestrians, and the promenades with happy thousands, who, if they saw little else to praise, were lavish in the expression of their admiration of the emerald radiance of the lawns, the placid stillness of the lakes and the promise of an early and beautiful fruition given in the plenitude of buds on every side. As each season hitherto has added some new and agreeable surprise to the store of treasures of the Park, so will this one upon which we have just entered. The beautiful proportions of the Observatory at the southwest corner of the Old Reservoir will begin to show themselves, and the progress of his structure will be watched with interest. The passage way underneath the terrace will probably be completed—the ceiling inlaid with the rare encaustic tiles which we have before described, and the panels on either side completed in their enrichments. New walks are being constructed up at the northern end, adding to the beguiling labyrinths of this most romantic portion of the Park. Yesterday several new boats were placed upon the lake. Work goes on briskly in all directions, and in a few days we may look for the announcement that the Park is duly opened for the season, with a burst of eloquence from the brazen throats of DODWORTH and his men.

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn has a park—indeed, it has several; but the one which is now the chief out-door attraction is Prospect Park. It is not yet complete, although sufficiently in shape to afford no small gratification to tens of thousands of the population of New-York, as well as Brooklyn, every week, for many persons have come to think that Prospect is as near as Central Park from certain down-town standpoints. It is one of the great breathing places provided for a prospective population of two millions, that being the extent to which the present City limits is capable of furnishing accommodation, before being compelled to expand into the furthest portions of Kings County. EMERSON says that "a pot of earth will remain the same for a thousand years, but put a seed into it and it completely changes. Set a man in the world and he changes." Now, the Prospect Park Commissioners have put some good and experienced men into their work, and the roads, mounds and drains which they have been laying out and constructing, and the order and beauty which they have already called out of the ruggedness and wildness of nature, shows that the natural spot for a park was chosen to begin with, and that, when finished, it will not be surpassed for situation, effectiveness of scenic display and the freshness of air, by any park in America. Although the work is still going on, there is nothing to obstruct the enjoyment of visitors. Rather, it is one of the sources of pleasure that one has in strolling through the grounds, leisurely to contemplate the progress of the work as it goes on from one step to another. One of the points which contributes to the grandeur of Prospect Park is the delightful scenery which the visitor enjoys, whether he looks toward the Bay, or the City, or the country. Commerce and agriculture are to be comprehended at one glance, and there is a favorable spot to sit down and contemplate the mutual relations of both these great levers which move the world. Since the weather has become favorable the people flock to Prospect Park with an avidity that tells how much a really good thing is appreciated. The verdure which clothes the ground, the evergreen foliage, and the now sprouting buds give such vigor to the ideas of the pedestrian and the rider alike, in traversing all parts of this Park, as almost to interpret BEECHER's gospel of nature as laid down in the sayings of Dr. Wentworth, the Norwood physician. Should the weather prove favorable to-day, thousands of Brooklyn artisans will avail themselves of its advantages, and in the evening listen to the preaching of the Word with greater readiness than if pent up in city dwellings all day.

The Park Commissioners, it is hoped, will not forget their duty to Washington Park or Fort Greene. It offers a splendid opportunity for the display of those functions which the landscape architect can exercise, and its improvement is loudly called for by a populous region round about it.

A Fifth-avenue Excitement—A Monster Snake Out for a Promenade.

Yesterday was among the first warm days of Spring, and the bright sunshine of the morning lured many from the crannies where they have been hibernating during the long cold Winter. The ladies were out in full force, and troops of children tripped gaily along the pavements. Fifth-avenue from end to end was thronged with gay costumes and bright faces, and humanity seemed disposed to make the most of the little period of sunshine vouchsafed us. Even the dumb creation knew there had been a change, and horses stepped off with a brisker tread, dogs wagged their tails in very frolicsomeness, and cats sat on the walls purring with supreme satisfaction. Everybody and everything that could be was out of doors. The policemen walked their beats with a sense of comfort they have not experienced of late, and so thoroughly was everybody engaged in enjoying the fine weather that the blue-coated guardians found their positions something in the nature of sinecures. So found Officer BEAM, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who, walking his beat about 10 o'clock in the morning, saw a crowd of urchins, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, evidently engaged in something more exciting than enjoying the sunshine. There were shouts, and shrieks, and hurling of sticks and stones by the boys, and much jumping and squealing upon the part of the ladies. The officer hastened to the scene of hubbub and arrived at the moment the boys gave a great shout of victory, and lo! there in the centre of the ring of victors lay a huge black snake five feet in length, conquered, mangled, dead.

Everybody else being out for an airing, the snake had doubtless determined on doing the same thing. So out he crawled from some cellar or crevice—nobody knows where—and suddenly made his appearance, wriggling with an air of self-importance along the aristocratic sidewalk of Fifth-avenue, and soon found that his idea of his consequence was not at all exaggerated, for the hundreds of promenaders gave him free passage, and indeed left him the sidewalk to himself. Ladies screeched and ran up door steps, children bellowed and darted into areas, and so with head erect and hissing complacently, the snake went leisurely up Fifth-avenue, the feared, if not respected, of all beholders. But a venturesome boy thought of a stick and hurled it; other venturesome boys joined in hurling sticks, and the snake soon came to an untimely end upon ground where none of his kind had lived or died for at least two scores of years. Officer BEAM threw the carcase into a cart to be taken to the refuse dumping ground, and the tide of travel flowed on again undisturbed by such an unusual and undesirable sharer in the sidewalk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDES.—May, usually the month of all others bringing cheer to the gloomy in spirit, already gives a fearful record of that unhappy mania in our City often attributed to November fogs, but never to the sunshine of the month of flowers. Seven suicides have taken place in the metropolis during the past seven days, and are recorded as follows:

MAY 1—CHARLES GUNTHER, a barber, native of Germany, twenty years a resident of New-York, 34 years of age, married, died at No. 232 West Twenty-eighth-street, by cutting his throat.

MAY 3—JAMES WATSON, married, storekeeper, native of Maine, 83 years of age, thirty years a resident of this City, died at No. 219 West Twenty-eighth-street, by cutting his throat.

MAY 3—Unknown man, supposed to be Dr. EDWARD WERNER, 45 years of age, died at the New-England Hotel; "suicide by some narcotic poison."

MAY 7—JOSEPH KLUPIEKE, married, cigar-maker, native of Bohemia, 36 years of age, died at No. 121 Willett-street, by shooting himself through the head and chest with a pistol.

MAY 7—DAVID THEALE, married, collector, native of New-York, 62 years of age, died at No. 215 East Fifty-first-street, by taking laudanum.

MAY 7—JOHN BRICKETTS, single, butcher, native of Germany, aged 60 years, died on Randall's Island; "suicide by hanging."

PRESENTATION.—Last evening, being the last of the examination of the students of Columbia College Law School, was the occasion of a pleasant surprise to Prof. DWIGHT, the Warden of the school, to whom a handsome silver tea-service was presented by the graduating class. An appropriate presentation speech was made by Mr. D. J. NEWLAND, which was responded to in a feeling manner by Prof. DWIGHT. The service was appropriately engraved, and students and professors parted with mutual good will.

SERIOUS ASSAULTS.—Last evening, CORNELIUS and DANIEL MURPHY, both lads, quarreled at No. 49 Mulberry-street, when CORNELIUS threw a piece of a glass bottle at DANIEL, which struck him in the right eye, completely destroying the eye....At 11 o'clock last night, WILLIAM MURPHY quarreled with JAMES MAHON at No. 63 Mott-street, which resulted in MURPHY stabbing MAHON in the left side of the face with a knife, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound. MAHON was taken to the New-York Hospital.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—At an annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, on Friday afternoon, the following named gentlemen were reëlected directors for the ensuing year: JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN, MOSES TAYLOR, ADAM NORRIE, SYDNEY DILLON, BENJ. WILLIAMSON, F. F. FRELINGHUYSEN, ASA PACKER, and HENRY D. MAXWELL. The formality of reëlecting the officers of the Company will be held on Monday afternoon.

MISS DICKINSON.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver her lecture on "Idiots and Women" to-morrow evening, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside, and Prof. LIBETZ will perform on the grand organ, before the commencement of the lecture, the popular composition "Morning Sunshine, Noon Storm, Evening Calm."

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 44, North River, the body of an unknown boy, age about 12 years, three feet six inches high, light brown hair; had on brown corded jacket, white sack shirt, light gray pants, and woolen socks and laced shoes. The body is too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DELEGATES.—A meeting of the delegates of the Loyal Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held at Chicago, Ill., on the 19th inst., will be held to-morrow evening, at Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, at 8 o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.—The remains of an unknown man were found last evening floating in the water at Pier No. 46 North River. They were removed to the Morgue for identification.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—JOHN REILLY, of No. 282 Avenue B, while intoxicated, fell under the horses attached to stage No. 30 of the Eighth-street line, and was seriously injured. He was taken home.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MILITARY ELECTION.—An election was held last night at the armory of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Fourth-street, E. D., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Col. J. V. MESEROLE to the position of Brigadier-General of the Eleventh Brigade. The polls were opened at 8 o'clock and closed at 9, when Gen. MESEROLE declared that Lieut.-Col. DAVID E. AUSTIN was unanimously elected Colonel. The declaration was received with cheers, and the Colonel-elect delivered a brief address of thanks, during which he paid a well-merited compliment to the command and its former Colonel. A ballot was then entered into for the election of a Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* AUSTIN. Adjutant L. J. GEERY was nominated for the position by Capt. BARNES, and Capt. ROGERS was nominated by Capt. HEAD. Adjutant GEERY was elected by a vote of 14 to 7.

DEATH OF MRS. BRENNAN.—Mrs. BRENNAN, who was shot with a pistol while struggling with her husband for its possession, a week ago, at her residence in Flushing, near Clermont-avenue, the particulars of which were reported in the TIMES of yesterday, died from her injuries yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE.—At the meeting of the new Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City, on Friday night, the President, Mr. THOMAS GAFNEY, in the chair, the following changes in the force were made: JACOB FRIED, Sixth Ward, against whom charges were to have been made, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. MATTHEW BRADLEY, found guilty of sleeping on post, was dismissed from the force. THOMAS MCCAFFREY was appointed special policeman for the Sixth Ward, and PETER LEARY for the Seventh Ward.

YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—JOHN MURPHY, aged sixteen years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by AMBROSE FELIX, Erie Railway detective, charged with stealing grain and destroying the cars. He was held for examination.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.—The annual celebration of the Sabbath Schools of Jersey City will take place on Monday, 11th instant.

NEWS ITEMS.—Mrs. VAN DUSER, residing in East River-street, Newark, was badly burned two days since by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she was filling while lighted. The State Medical Society of New-Jersey, the oldest in this country, will hold their annual meeting at Princeton on the fourth Tuesday in May. Constable BECKER, and some detective officers of Newark, had a boisterous, wordy-fight in the lobby of the Newark Court-house Friday afternoon. Judge DEPEER ordered their arrest, when the fellows took to their heels and escaped.

Why does the odor of PHALON's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," remind you of one of our most dashing Generals? Because it is a pleasant un, (Pleasanton.) Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL.
"BEST IN THE WORLD."
Manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-av. Hotel. —*Advt.*

Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The proprietor begs leave to call the attention of the public to the spurious imitations and counterfeit Schiedam Schnapps that are offered for sale in this market.

The decision of Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court of this State, Dec. 23, 1864, gave him the exclusive right to the use of the words Schiedam Schnapps.

The genuine can be had at all the respectable apothecaries' and grocers' in this City.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole proprietor and importer,
—*Advertisement.* No. 22 Beaver-st.

Why Shake? Why Burn?

Put these two questions to a man passing through the alternate paroxysms of Fever and Ague, and he will probably reply, "Because I cannot help myself."

But he is mistaken. He *can* help himself. He need not continue to endure the marrow-searching cold and parching heat of intermittent fever unless he chooses.

If there is an established fact in the history of medication, it is this: that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS invariably breaks up the fits of this exhausting disease.

Quinine often fails, and whether it fails or not, it is always a dangerous medicine. It stultifies the brain. The Bitters have no such effect. Quinine shatters the nervous system. The BITTERS, on the other hand, are a glorious nervine; in fact, a specific for nervous ailments.

Medicines, as a general rule, are "bad to take." Not so, this famous vegetable specific. It is mild and agreeable, not pungent and nauseating. The liver is always greatly disordered in intermittent and remittent fevers, and this excellent tonic and alterative has antibilious properties of the highest order. The stimulant employed to diffuse its medicinal virtues through the organs of the body is perfectly pure, *and this cannot be said of the spirituous basis of any other tonic.* The best advice that can be given to persons residing in malarious regions, or in crowded cities, is to take it as a PREVENTIVE of diseases incident to both. Whether used as a protective antidote, or a remedy, it will be found wonderfully efficacious.

New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

A Prize Song.

BY ALAXP POST.

Of all the soaps beneath the skies
The greatest far—is David's Prize!
Its wondrous virtue, price—aye, all
Combine to make it swiftly fall
With weighty hand, 'pon such stuff
As rot our clothes, and use hands rough!

Indeed, already thro' the town,
Are indications that the crown
Of highest merit will arise—
And *press* the brow of David's Prize!

'Tis just "the thing," so many years
By woman sought, with scalding tears—
But sought in vain, until her sighs
Were hushed by *David's Mighty Prize*!

Within her quiet, humble home,
She now produces such a foam—
So pure and sparkling, strong and sweet,
As ne'er before her eyes did greet!

TRY IT. YOU'LL LIKE IT.
GROCERS SELL IT.

Fashions.

Ladies wishing a stylish and becoming round or dress-hat, a tasteful morning or evening cap, or mourning made in the latest style, should not fail to call at the Maison Mode de Paris of C. M. OLNEY, No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only true perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Genuine Meerschaum, at lowest manufacturer's prices, at POLLAK & SON'S store, No. 485 Broadway, near Broome, and store No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Repairing. Boiling, $1.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st. First-class medicines and toilet goods constantly on hand.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BOERUM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 8, HENRY BOERUM, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Nostrand, near Myrtle-av., on Sunday afternoon, 10 h inst., at 2 o'clock.

CLEVELAND.—At Tarrytown, on Friday, May 8, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. CLEVELAND, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence on Sunday, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot at 9 A. M., returning in the afternoon.

CLOCK.—On Saturday afternoon, May 9, after a lingering illness, ADOLPHUS E. CLOCK, aged 30 years, only son of Alfred and Ann Maria Clock.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 50 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

LOWELL.—In New-Orleans, on Wednesday, April 22, REUBEN LOWELL, aged 34 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, (Dr. Beach's,) on 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this day, (Sunday,) May 10, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARCANA LODGE, No. 246, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at the Lodge-room, No. 8 Union-square, on Sunday, May 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, R. LOWELL. The members of St. Cecile and New-York, and sister lodges generally, are invited to join us in paying the last mark of respect to our deceased brother.

J. EDMOND BANKS, M.

LODGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 7, at 7:40 P. M., HENRY C. LODGE, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, W. J. Timmons, No. 197 North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ New-Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

PALMER.—On Friday evening, May 8, suddenly, at Stonington, Conn., Dr. GEORGE E. PALMER.

TALMAGE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 9, HANNAH FOWLER, wife of Daniel Talmage, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Broadway and Grove-st., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The Green and Gates-av. cars from Fulton Ferry run within a block of the house.

TODD.—On Thursday, May 7, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of George W. Todd, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Sunday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday, May 8, Mr. GARRETT D. WILLIAMSON, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 225 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

☞ Freehold, N. J., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOW PRICES

FOR CHINA, GLASS AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.

DECORATED DINNER SETS	$30 00
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS	11 00
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 182 useful pieces	38 00
PARIS GRANITE DINNER SETS, 148 useful pieces	38 00
WHITE GRANITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces	3 75
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, 4 pieces	12 00
SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, six pieces	20 00
SILVER-PLATED ICE-WATER PITCHERS	5 00
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, six bottles	7 00

Also,
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, GLASSWARE, &c., &c., in proportion.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE (AUTHOR'S) GENUINE NEW AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
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PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed FREE by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av. The Rev. PERCY BROWNE will officiate in this Chapel on SUNDAY, the 10th inst., both morning and afternoon. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE RELATION OF SPIRIT TO MATTER, AND OF SPIRITS AND ANGELS TO MEN, subject of lecture in the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock; Sunday-school at 9 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS. Morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL SERMON IN BEHALF OF the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st. Singing by the Home children. The ladies' business meeting will be held at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on Wednesday, May 13, at 10 A. M. Public exercises by the children, with addresses, from 2 to 4, in the Chapel.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., Rev. HENRY JACKSON, missionary to India, will deliver an address on Mission Life in that country, and will illustrate the subject with drawings, heathen images, &c. The usual prayer, class and Sunday-school services during the day. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION SOCIETY.—A public meeting of this Society will be held in Calvary Church, (northeast corner 4th-av. and 21st-st.,) on SUNDAY next, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses upon the subject of *Lay Work* will be made by some of the prominent clergy of the City.

ALBERT McNULTY, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st.—Seats free. A general prayer meeting will be held in this church on SUNDAY, to continue throughout the day. Morning, 10½ o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. All praying brethren of other Churches are invited to come in and take part in the services. The general public are invited to attend.

WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAYS, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS, 10½ A. M.; FRIDAYS, 4 P. M. Strangers provided with seats. Pews can be selected before or after any of the services.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—SUNDAY MORNING, breakfast at 8½ for station-house men. Preaching service in Chapel at 10½. Sabbath School and children's meeting from 2 to 4 P. M. Anniversary at Pike's Opera House, 8th-av. and 23d-st. MONDAY EVENING, May 11, and Brooklyn Academy of Music FRIDAY EVENING, May 15.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., New-York.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., every SUNDAY. Prayer-meeting on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. Rev. LOUIS HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, (Switzerland,) will preach for the last time to-day, 10th inst.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The annual Baccalaureate Sermon before the Graduating Class in Columbia College Law-School, will be preached by Rev. PHILANDER K. CADY, at Trinity Church, on the evening of SUNDAY, May 10, at 8 o'clock.

AT ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 33th-st.—Rev. JAMES MURRAY, Curate. SUNDAYS, Services and Sermon, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL preach in Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., near 2d-av., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every SABBATH EVENING at the same hour until further notice. All persons in the vicinity, not connected with any other church, are earnestly invited to come in.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, 33D-ST., CORNER of 8th-av., Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Subject for morning, 10½ o'clock, *Scriptural Delineations, Human Depravity, etc.* Evening, 7½ o'clock, *Denominational Characteristics, Prevalent Errors.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STAMFORD HOLME, Pastor.—Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject in morning, from Rom. vi., 4—*Therefore we are buried with Him by baptism into death.* Evening subject—*The Test of the Great Day.*

POSTPONEMENT.—THE MEETING OF THE Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union, announced to take place on Monday evening, the 11th inst., in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., is postponed to MONDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at same time and place.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. F. BOTTOME. Sacramental Services at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

THE ANNUAL BACCALAUREATE SERMON before the graduating class of Columbia College Law School will be preached by the Rev. Mr. CADY of Poughkeepsie, in Trinity Church, on SUNDAY, May 10, at 8 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Anniversary Sermon of the American Home Missionary Society will be preached in the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of 34th-st., by Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., on SABBATH evening, May 10, at 7½ o'clock.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New-York.—The Anniversary will be on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., and Prof. THOS. H. SKINNER, D. D.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 10th inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MRS. C. FANNIE ALLYN, TRANCE-speaker, will give impromptu discourses and poems on subjects given by the audience, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. GEO. D. MATTHEWS, pastor elect. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Teachers' Prayer Meeting at 2½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector. Free Protestant Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Confirmation service on THURSDAY, 14th inst., at 8 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the evening, at 7½, the Pastor will continue his course of lecture on the *Life of Christ*.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject to young people. At 3 P. M. Sacramental services. Seats free; all invited.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 138 West 24th-st.—Preaching three times on SUNDAY. Subject in the evening—*The Resurrection.* Meetings WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. Seats free. All are welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening Subject—The fourth in the series—*Signs of the Times.*

REV. DR WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and administer the ordinance of the Lord's Supper in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock in the Chapel on 54th-st., west of 8th-av.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—37th Regiment Armory, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. E. Y. HIGBEE, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Bible class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.: the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by the visitors; singing by the children.

TRINITY CHAPEL.—THE THIRD LECTURE in the course on *Church Principles*, on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D. Subject—*Causes of Decay of Faith in the Ordinances of the Church.*

SPIRITUAL CIRCLE.—DR C. STILES WILL hold a circle every WEDNESDAY, at No. 345 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents. Sittings daily to test the return of the spirit.

DODWORTH HALL—DR. HALLOCK DISCOURSES upon *Spiritualism and the New Church*, in reply to Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, at 7½ P. M. Dr. WEEKS discourses upon *Phariseeism and Reform*, at 10½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES—Corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Services on SUNDAY EVENING, May 10, at 7½ o'clock. Anthem—"All people that on earth do dwell."

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—The Rev. Dr. FURNESS, of Philadelphia, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, May 10; morning service, 10½; evening, 7½.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st.—Rev. URIAH SCOTT will hold Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. SUNDAY, May 10.

REV. W. POPE YEAMAN, PASTOR, will preach in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, formerly of Cooper Institute. Elder. J. S. WHITE, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

S. S. SNOW, HERALD OF THE COMING Savior, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Vineyard of Red Wine.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—The hour of the EVENING service in this Church, until further notice, will be 4 o'clock, instead of 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation. Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD.—Southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—Sunday services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome extended to all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D. All are invited.

ADVENT MEETINGS—NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 10th inst., by Elder O. D. WOODRUFF, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR OF Strong-place Baptist Church, South Brooklyn, is one of the most eloquent speakers in that City. Services morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st. Services on SUNDAY by the pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

EBENEZER MISSION, NORTH-EAST corner 8th-av. and 48th-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School every Sabbath afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SANDERSON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. JAMES B. HOMANS, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MICHAEL FARADAY.

From the British Quarterly.

Faraday's mind was saturated with reverence for nature and nature's works. Unlike some of his scientific brethren, he expressed this feeling on fitting occasions with all honest frankness, and with a childlike simplicity which was as touching as it was delightful. It is a dreary spectacle to see a positive philosopher marching up to phenomena through which the light of creative intelligence is shining as through a transparency, and suddenly turning upon his heel when he catches a glimpse of the glory beyond, in order to tell his followers that they must pause and ignore the existence of everything they cannot actually demonstrate. On the contrary, the nearer Faraday approached a truth or a mystery of nature, the more his enthusiasm appeared to kindle, and when fairly in its presence, he stood gazing at it with wondering eyes, and a soul full of loving admiration. It was a beautiful sight to see the prince of modern philosophers bending over some fact which might appear prosaic or commonplace to many, but which to him was luminous—nay, resplendent with meaning. Pointing, for instance, to a jar standing over a pneumatic trough, with nothing visible in its interior, he informs his hearers that it contains a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen. Very true, you reply, but what of that? Those two gases are as transparent as the wind, and as tranquil as the dust of the dead buried in the quietest of tombs. Undoubtedly, rejoins the lecturer, and so they might continue for ever, if left to themselves. But, passionless and impotent as they appear, there is something in that vessel which is as marvelous in a physical sense as a ghost or a spirit is in the intellectual sphere; for it contains a "force of the most extraordinary kind—a force which, if we reduce it to a certain standard of comparison (and such standard is not wanting) will be found to equal the power of many thunder storms." Then blowing a few soap bubbles charged with the two gases (pedantry and ignorance looking on with a sneer, to see a philosopher occupied in such infantile sport,) he applies a light, and the filmy bombshells explode with a smart report, leaving nothing but a drop of moisture behind. "To me," (says FARADAY, as rendered by Dr. SCOFFERN,) "the whole range of natural phenomena does not present a more wonderful result than this. Well known and familiar though it may be—a fact standing on the very threshold of chemistry—it is one over which I ponder again and again with admiration. To think that these two elements holding in their admixed parts the power of whole thunderstorms, should wait indefinitely until some cause of union be applied, and then furiously rush into combination, and form the bland, unirritating liquid. Water is to me, I confess, a phenomenon which continually awakens new feelings of wonder as often as I view it. This waiting-state of bodies—might tarrying meekly and patiently for the signal to act—seems to have had a peculiar fascination for FARADAY. "When I consider the multitude of associated forces which are diffused through nature—when I think of that calm and tranquil balancing of their energies which enables elements most powerful in themselves, most destructive to the world's creatures and economy—to dwell associated together, and be made subservient to the wants of creation, I rise from the contemplation more than ever impressed with the wisdom, the benevolence and grandeur, beyond our language to express, of the Great Disposer of all!" But FARADAY was still more. His name must be entered on the bright roll of philosophers who have been as sincere in their faith as they have been profound in their science. So far from being repelled by revelation, as is too common in these carping, critical days, the man of genius not only saw nothing in the course of modern discovery to shake his belief in God's book, but clung to it with indomitable trust as the strongest, surest pillar of the universe. It is a fact which should never be forgotten, that he, the most experienced experimental inquirer of his day, the man most accustomed to anatomise phenomena, the man who held more familiar converse with nature respecting her laws than any other of his contemporaries, remained to the last one of the staunchest of believers. It is precisely in such cases as those of NEWTON and FARADAY that Christianity has its fairest play among philosophers: for it is precisely there that the pride of talent, and the conceit of superior knowledge—deadly foes to revelation—can have least disturbing power. The modesty and character which distinguished these two great captains of science, and the singular truthfulness of their dispositions, enabled them to judge candidly; and their verdict, recorded in Heaven as on earth, will outweigh the hostile decisions of hundreds of lesser and vainer men. Perceiving clearly the source of human error upon this point, FARADAY boldly asserted "an absolute distinction between religious and ordinary belief." He held that the truths regarding the future could not be brought to man's knowledge by any exertion of his faculties, but must be communicated by other teaching than his own. "But," said he, "I have never seen anything incompatible between those things of man which can be known by the spirit of man which is within him, and those things concerning his future which he cannot know by that spirit." To put the matter in plain terms—is human reason competent to solve all the problems of the present and the future? If so, let it cavil, let it argue, let it decide. But if it cannot explain how the will uplifts the arm; how a ponderous planet is chained to a central sun; how a poor wayside nettle is produced or sustained; if, indeed, there is not a single phenomenon in creation out of which we can wring the entire mystery, let us not beg the whole question by assuming the sufficiency of our intelligence, and by making this the sole standard by which marvels on earth and revelations from heaven are to be tried. FARADAY was a member of the Sandemanian community. One of the leading features in this body is the rejection of all ceremonial and set forms of supplication, which the members regard as parasitical encroachments upon Christianity. They have no Book of Common Prayer; the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the standard of their faith and the source of their instruction. They have a metrical version of the Psalms, it is true, but from this rhyme is excluded, lest it should distort the sense of the original text. There are no endowments in this church, and the officers all perform their duty without the slightest emolument. For ten years FARADAY acted as an elder, and only resigned the post three years before his death, on account of his growing infirmities. In this capacity he preached on alternate Sabbaths, and occasionally on week nights. In prayer, which must always be extemporaneous among this denomination, and which constitutes a large portion of their worship, FARADAY was peculiarly fervent and sincere; and it was noticed that he (one of the most modest of men) appeared ever to suspect a tendency in himself to intellectual pride; for no petition was more frequently on his lips than this—that the word might be as a hammer breaking the rock in pieces, and bringing every proud and high thought into subjection to the will of God. The Sandemanians insist with peculiar force upon the doctrine that human merit is nothing in the sight of heaven; and FARADAY held this view in all singleness and simplicity of soul. Doubtless it tended much to foster the humility which was one of the brightest ornaments in his character; for here was a man with a brilliant reputation—a reputation wide almost as the sciences he cultivated—officiating before a lowly congregation, in an obscure meeting-house, belonging to a community which, in social estimation, bore the same relationship to the national church, that a little Welsh chapel does to Westminster Abbey. Can we imagine his predecessor DAVY pursuing a similar course when honors came pouring in upon him, and titled people courted his company? It is alike creditable to FARADAY that he clung to his chosen community throughout life, and to the body itself that it should have retained such an illustrious associate to the last.

Fruit and Wheat in Southern Illinois.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, in a letter from Springfield, Ill., dated April 29, says:

A recent tour through a portion of the great Egyptian fruit-growing section enables your correspondent to speak understandingly of the prospect there. In some localities budded trees have suffered by frosts, and in some instances two-thirds of the trees will bear little fruit this season. The balance, however, which by some unaccountable phenomena have escaped, either by reason of elevated surface or being shielded by an adjoining forest, will yield more than an average crop. The common sorts of fruit have escaped damage everywhere. On the whole, it may be safely said that all through Southern Illinois there will be this year more than an average crop of the luscious peach. Apples are uninjured. Pears have suffered, perhaps, only enough to improve the quality and size of the fruit. Small fruits will be plenteous. The early variety of strawberries have been badly nipped, but of these and the latter kinds, there will, after all, be nearly an average yield. Early cherries are seriously injured, but the later varieties will yield about half a crop. Plums, also, have been badly damaged, and it is feared that the lovers of jams and tarts will be compelled to resort to the forests for any kind of supply. In respect to the grape, accounts differ. Some insist that it is badly hurt, but the most intelligent opinion is that in Egypt it has not been seriously injured. Raspberries, gooseberries, and currants have not fared so well. In many localities these, especially the latter, have been almost destroyed in their germs.

The wheat prospect in Southern Illinois is very good. Singular as it may appear, there is a rotation of crops in several of the Southern counties not in the kind of seed, but quality of yield. Thus, in St. Clair County, whose farmers are noted for their excellent agriculture and implements, the wheat prospect this year is not equal to the last, nor up to that of Clinton, Washington, Jefferson and Marion, where farming is not conducted so efficiently. Yet, in all that latitude the promise is favorable enough, and what with recent copious rains and genial suns, harvest time may be looked forward to with large hope of fruition. On the line of the Illinois Central road from Anna north to Mattoon, the wheat and oat crop is in good condition, with an occasional exception, arising from sorry culture or rather no culture at all; or very low and flat ground.

On the whole, the farmer has good reason to be thankful, and the people joyful. Whatever else betides, there will be plenteous bread throughout our State, with some to spare. Nor will there be lack of fruit in almost every variety, despite the clamor of the human frogs, who do little else but croak. We have spent some time in looking to the condition of these various interests, and in gathering correct data, in order to quiet by intelligent information the serious apprehensions of fruit lovers everywhere. Let this be recorded, Egypt and Central Illinois will have abundance of corn, oil and wine the present season, and not a little fruit also.

THE JUDD DIVORCE CASE.

Miss Reynolds Cross-examined—Dr. and Mrs. Judd again on the Stand—Close of the Examination of Witnesses.

During the past week the taking of evidence in the trial of the suit of JUDD *vs.* JUDD, for divorce, in New-Haven, has been completed, and the arguments of counsel are now in progress. We condense the report given in the New-Haven *Journal*, as follows:

Miss Reynolds cross-examined by Mr. Watrous—I am not a mother; never have been; there is a little girl in Canada who is my niece; was born January 1st, 1841; have a mother living on the Isle of Wight, England; have not seen her in eight years; have written to her often; first wrote her after coming to this city, from Mr. Frazer's house; lived with him about two months; did tell Mrs. Judd that I did not know a mother's love; never told her that I did not want my mother to know where I was, because I left her under some misunderstanding; my mother is a lady of wealth and estate; my father is dead; I came to New-Haven because my brother married, and I did not wish to be a burden on him; came to see Mr. Frazer; I knew his first wife; I lived with his second wife in this city; she never had any feeling against me because I was in his family; I did have some little intimation of Mrs. Judd's dissatisfaction with me before the time when she used the disgusting and revolting language which I wrote yesterday; it was the first distinct intimation that she did not want me there; this was the 1st of May; Mrs. Judd was jealous of her husband, of myself, Mrs. True, Mrs. Gillespie and Miss Barber; she was always following me around the house, to see if I was with the Doctor; she said I should not be so good, for it would make him like me better than her; she was jealous of me; I did receive hints that I was not wanted; I attached no meaning to them, except so far as she had said of others in the same way; I received $8 per month for my services; this was raised to $15 shortly after the first trouble; I was entitled to more pay for the work I did; I had the whole care of the house; cannot tell who it was that first proposed the increase of my pay; never kissed Dr. Judd; never threw kisses from the door to Dr. Judd on the street; he never kissed me; never walked arm-in-arm with him in the garden, nor with his arm around my waist; she never told me to leave the seat which she gave me at the head of the table; the Doctor very seldom came into the kitchen; he knew nothing of the supper which I prepared for Mrs. Judd on her arrival from New-York.

The witness was here stopped to give place to Dr. Purple.

Dr. S. S. Purple sworn: Reside in New-York; I have been Dr. and Mrs. Judd's physician; attended Mrs. Judd when she was sick with the rheumatism; she was sick some months; Dr. Judd did attend her three or four weeks; she was properly taken care of; Dr. Judd's manner was kind and attentive; there was nothing wanting in her sick-room; I have attended her on several occasions in New-York and Brooklyn; two or three times in confinements; she always received proper care.

Cross-examined—My visits were generally professional; have known Mrs. Judd since 1854; never saw anything that would lead me to suspect she was intemperate; never saw her treat her children unkindly.

Miss Reynolds' cross-examination resumed—Have drank lemonade and ginger tea after ten P. M.; Mrs. Judd was generally all over the house at all hours of the night; she often came to my door and used vulgar expressions to keep me awake; carried her ginger tea more than once a week all the time; used to sweeten hers with sugar, and the others with molasses; when Mrs. Judd and Miss Porter were in the sitting-room, Mrs. Judd and Miss Porter made grimaces at me, using an eye-glass; did not hear Mrs. Judd say that she would have the picture of her own daughter (Mrs. Tifft) if she wanted it; at the collision in the hall I never used the language, "Get out of the way you crazy woman;" never pushed her; did not see the Doctor take hold of Mrs. Judd; the children were not taken away from the house the day Mrs. Judd came from New-York; did not see Mrs. Judd weeping that night; I never engaged in a scuffle with Benny True and fell on the floor; I never scuffled with any one; Mrs. Judd spit in Dr. Judd's face three times to my knowledge; don't recollect the time; Mrs. Judd was quarreling and speaking tauntingly to him. (At this point Miss Reynolds exhibited the scar on her arm made by Mrs. Judd when she stabbed her with a pair of scissors.) I received three stabs on the upper part of the left arm and the shoulder; the other two were on the right arm; I have sung "Nearer, my God, to Thee;" it is a very favorite hymn of mine; have sung in the Columbus-street; (witness weeping;) have sung it in the Chapel-street house; never danced the "Highland Fling;" don't know that I danced any dance; I did dance, but don't know that it was called any dance; the Highland Fling is not a proper dance for ladies.

Mrs. Burton Sperry called and sworn—I spent some time at Dr. Judd's in 1866; went there September 30, and was there nearly seven weeks; Mrs. Judd was not there when I went; she came in about ten days; Kate Doyle asked me if I had ever seen Mrs. Judd; she said "she was the bad woman, that she had the devil in her eye, that she had showed her person to the Spanish boys;" when Mrs. Judd came home she said she was very unhappy, that she had no rest the night before, and that it was caused by her own foolish jealousy, that Dr. Judd is a perfect man; "Susie is an angel"—her very words; that she might be happy were it not on account of these foolish jealousies; she said, "Susie will do anything in the world for me."

Cross-examined—I went to Dr. Judd's to visit my husband; have been married over thirteen years; so far as I know, Mrs. Judd was friendly to me; we had no difficulty; don't know how Kate Doyle came to make her remarks; I reproved her for making them; I never knew Dr. Judd to speak harshly to his wife; never heard him speak a disrespectful word to me or his wife; never told me not to mind her—that she was crazy; I know that the door between Dr. Judd's and Miss Reynolds' rooms was locked, and the key-hole and the cracks stuffed full of rags; don't know how I came to notice the door was locked, except it opened to another room; I called Miss Reynolds' attention to it; at the games the frog was imitated; it was done very well indeed by my husband; the rooster was imitated by Dr. Judd, and that was done well, too.

Mary Duffin, formerly Mary Sharp, testified that she lived in Dr. Judd's family as cook from September, 1859, till the following June; she said that at one time Dr. Judd was very sick with the erysipelas, and that Mr. Judd came down to the kitchen and said that Dr. Purple said that Dr. Judd was likely to die in twenty-four hours, and said she would have a jolly time if she were a widow again; that she first had a lawyer, then a minister, and she would have a doctor next; that she generally kept her eye on a second one; at another time she said she was afraid he would get well, and that she would have no chance. She testified as to the visits of Cronck and Compton much as the other witnesses have.

Dr. Judd recalled and cross-examined: I never kissed Miss Reynolds; I never sat in her room with her; never came out of her room at four or five o'clock in the morning, when she was abed; was never in her room when she was in bed or out of bed; I think I have kissed Miss Barber more than once, but it was at the request of my wife; I did not keep it up; it was not my habit to do it; won't swear that I didn't do it at the Cove house; did not walk on the beach with my arms around her waist.

The counsel for respondent announced that they rested their case.

Mrs. Judd recalled: Witness explained about having the bedding marked "Goodyear," that she took it by permission from DeForest, Mr. Goodyear's agent, and that she replaced it with some got in New-York; the india rubber cloaks, four of them, were presented to me by Mr. Charles Goodyear; Dr. Judd has seen them a number of times; I gave one to my mother, one to one of the servants, one to my daughter Mary Lizzie, and one to Margaret Perry; some time after receiving blows from Dr. Judd, I wished to walk out with him; I wanted to talk to him, but he would give me no opportunity, but would cross over the street; we went to Mr. Hotchkiss' store; I spoke to him there, but he paid no attention to me; I said to one of the clerks, "You will trust me, I am Dr. Judd's wife;" I did not do it in a disrespectful manner, but I wanted my husband to feel that I was yet his wife, and I wanted to be recognized as his wife. On leaving the store I wished to speak to him, but he crossed over the street and I followed him. We reached the bridge. I had not yet had an answer to my questions. He suddenly turned around and as quick as a flash gave me a violent push against the side of the bridge. I did not *fall* down. He did not apologize to me, but ran across the street. I received bruises and showed them afterwards. I should not have fallen if he had not pushed me. I walked along, then, Judd on the other side, and when he reached the green he ran. I did not follow him any more. I did not hit him in the face with my parasol. I was asking for peace and that he would love me instead of Susannah. When I entered the house I found Judd and Susannah talking in a subdued tone. When I came in they went up to the library and went in and locked the door. I tried the door and heard Susannah laugh then. Showed the bruises to Katy Doyle, and he said to me, in Susannah's presence, "you vile woman, exposing your person to the servants and the Cuban boys." Objection made to new evidence. Was charged with destroying a picture of the first Mrs. Judd, and the parlor was locked nights. After the stabbing affair I took the key of the hall door. This was the key that was found under my carpet. I put it there. I took the key to let them know that I would not have the house locked against me. I never went to Susannah's door nor attempted to open it. When Miss Reynolds was hired I had no idea of giving up my charge of the house. When Dr. Judd said Miss Reynolds should stay I never gave my assent to it. I could not change the statements made in my previous testimony and say the truth; I know there has been untruth somewhere; I paid for my wedding dress when I bought it; it is not true that Dr. Judd paid for it after we were married; I did go to my husband's secretary; I went hoping to find some money, as I greatly needed some; I had seen my husband take out money from there several times, and thought that was his hiding place; I found five dollars in coin; I found a peculiar letter; it was out of the envelope; I noticed "Mrs. Judd and her daughter" on it; I opened and read it, and found I was charged with taking my daughter to an improper house in Grand-street; the letter I wish to say was a year old according to its date; I spoke to Dr. Judd and asked him why he kept such a letter about his wife, whom he professed to love so much; he replied, "why did you go to my secretary?" I said I went to get some money; I got five dollars, and wish it was fifty; I asked him again about the letter, and he said, "my dear, your condition of health is such I thought it might make you nervous to speak of it;" it is not true that he told me that he received it that morning; the house was kept by Mrs. Armstrong; her daughter was a member of my Bible class; I went at her request to visit her sick and dying brother, aged about 14 years; I knew nothing about Mrs. Armstrong or the kind of house she kept, and don't know now; I left the letter on the top of the marble-top centre-table; Mary Lizzie took it, and when Dr. Judd came home, tore it up in his presence; I know Mr. Cronck; became acquainted a few months after the decease of Mr. E. C. Grey through business transactions connected with the estate; he and his family were at my wedding with Dr. Judd; Dr. Judd knew it; Dr. Judd used to go down with me to visit his family on Staten Island; he was the contractor for building our Second-avenue house; he called often to see the family; while we lived in Broadway there was never any secrecy or privacy between me and Mr. Cronck, and nothing improper, either in word or act, occurred between us; after we came to Second-avenue he visited us; have been to Taylor's Saloon with him a great many times; I never have but a few times been there alone to meet him, and then it was at the suggestion of my husband and with his knowledge; never went to Taylor's in the night time with any one; my hair was never disarranged by anything Mr. Cronck ever did or that I did with him; never told Kate that he went to Saratoga, for he never did; he never occupied the same stateroom with me on any steamboat; don't know where he is now; have not seen him in seven or eight years; met Mr. Compton at his store with my husband soon after we were married; he called to see my daughter sometimes; there is no truth in the statement that I let him into the servant's bedroom, and I never met him at the basement front door; I never went into any room or place with Mr. Compton for any improper purpose; no relation held with him was kept from my husband; Mr. Norcross was in our family at one time in 1861, as a boarder; he was consumptive; he had hemorrhage of the lungs; he had severe attacks, and might have come back to the house after leaving; the statement that he came back, and I turned the blind, and met him at the door, is an unmitigated falsehood; I gave him syrup, and treated him like a child; witness stated that she had an interview with Dr. Whitehead, but that she refused to follow his directions, and nothing was done about the matter; no operation was performed; I so told my husband; never took any of his medicine; never knew there was a charge for it till I heard it in this Court; the witness explained in writing the matter of giving logwood tea to her daughter for an improper purpose, stating the reason why it was taken; I did not steal, or attempt to steal a piece of delaine at the store of Clapp, Hurd & Co.; think likely I went into Elias Hall's room; I went in one Saturday night; I went to call his attention, for I heard a noise, and feared robbers were coming; I never went to his room on that time, or any other, for an improper purpose; there never occurred between him and me any improper act or word; one night he had the painter's colic; heard him going down stairs and asked what was the matter; he said, "Aunt Elizabeth, I am very sick;" I arose hurriedly and prepared him something to take; I have kissed James Judd, but I have not taken hold of him in an improper manner; I liked him very much; never emptied Mr. James Judd's whisky jug; no person in the city of New-Haven, or anywhere else, ever heard me use obscene language; if I ever did, it must have been when reason was dethroned; I can't think—I can't bring my mind to think that I ever said such things as are stated I have; profanity does not belong to my religion; I never used the profane expressions imputed to me; I have said "for God's sake;" when the Doctor was planing the door I said, "So you are fixing your dear Susannah's door, are you?" that is all I said; at Thomas Kiernan's house they made me drunk; I took dinner there, and after dinner he brought me a glass of warm drink, which I at first refused to take, and after some urging, to please him I took some; I had not had it down but a few moments when I became deathly sick and had to lie down; I never was intoxicated on Christmas at the Chapel-street House; suppose Mrs. Miller told the truth; I know I did something dreadful, it seemed to me then; Mr. Hull staid over night once; Mr. Hull came up at the request of his wife, and he procured the ale for his wife; nothing improper occurred that night between him and me; I was once drunk before the time mentioned; Dr. Judd made me so; except these two times I have never been intoxicated; I have smoked, perhaps half a dozen times; I have no habit of smoking, for I don't like it; I smoked to get to sleep; I have made remarks to my husband about going to Mrs. True's house so much, and as she was not very well, I said to him a number of times (she was expecting to be confined) that I should think it would be very embarrassing to a lady to have a man around, and at such late hours; he was more there than in his own family; he was there late at night; I never said I supposed there was improper conduct going on there; I never charged him with being the father of Mrs. True's expected babe; I was not jealous of him on that account; I never said to visitors, in a taunting way, that my husband was at Mrs. True's; I am not aware that I requested my husband to kiss Miss Barber; prefer not to say anything about Miss Barber; Susannah said to me that she had a little girl that she was supporting; that she felt badly to leave her in Canada; she told me it was a deceased sister's child; I said to her, you have not lost a sister; she then said it was her cousin's child, and showed considerable excitement.

The witnesses gave much more testimony, but it was mainly a repetition of that already published. Dr. Judd was recalled, and testified in direct contradiction of what Mrs. Judd had charged concerning matters not heretofore denied by him. The anonymous letter, he was sure, had no date; he never suggested to his wife to meet Cronck at Taylor's Saloon, and knew of but one occasion when Mrs. Judd went there, and that was when Mrs. J. told him she had been there; did not know that Cronck came so frequently to his house, and should have objected most decidedly had he known he came so often.

The examination of witnesses closed on Friday morning, and the counsel commenced their summing up, being limited to two hours each. The decision will be in writing, and several days will probably elapse before it is given.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Richard C. Enright and John S. Allen for Uttering Fraudulent Bonds—Col. Wood Again on the Stand—An Expert Examined to Prove Enright's Signatures, &c., &c., &c.

Judge BENEDICT took his seat in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, at 10:30 yesterday morning, when the third day's proceedings in this case were commenced.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD P. EAGAN.

Richard P. Eagan, recalled and direct resumed—I do not know what you mean by several styles of writing.

Q.—Do you know whether Enright has practiced and is able to imitate the signatures of others? (Objected to and sustained.) Q.—Do you know whether he is able to imitate successfully the signatures of others? (Objected to, sustained and exception taken.) A.—As a penman and a very good penman can do the same thing; I believe he has ability to do it. (The District-Attorney called witness's attention to the bond of Hopke, Exhibit No. 1, and called his attention to the signature of William Brown on the paper, and asked him if that was Enright's handwriting.) Objected to, overruled, and exception taken.

A.—I am not positively able to say as to the signature; I never saw these bonds but once; (Exhibit No. 3, bond of T. C. Farrell, shown witness and his attention called to the signature of Thomas Rogers as surety to it;) I could not positively say that that is his signature; I mean I could not positively swear to any man's writing after a certain length of time; I don't believe I have positively sworn to this signature; (Exhibit No. 7, the bond of Patrick Crassen, was shown witness and his attention called to the signature of Alonzo Mette;) to the best of my knowledge that is in Enright's handwriting; it is the same as on Bond No. 33; (bond of Thomas Rogers handed witness;) the signature of Thomas Lillis on that bond is, to the best of my belief, the handwriting of Enright; the signature of Ferdinand J. Lecount I can't state in whose handwriting; Exhibit No. 2 is the bond of James McBride; the signature of Edmund Fox I can't say who wrote; I never saw the bond before; (the bond of Matthew Smith, Exhibit No. 10, shown witness;) the signature of Maurice Lawrence on that bond I could not positively swear to; could not swear it is the same as Enright's; on the bond I do believe it is Enright's handwriting—the signature of Maurice Lawrence; I can't swear to the signature in Form 33; I believe Thomas Rogers is in the handwriting of Enright; (the bond of Richard A. Butler shown witness;) the signature of Corwin and his name, as written in the body of the acknowledgment, I believe to be in Enright's handwriting, to the best of my knowledge; the signature of Samuel L. Cortis, on the same paper, is, to the best of my knowledge, in Enright's handwriting; the signature in Form 33, of J. Cortis, is, to the best of my opinion, in Enright's handwriting; I can't say as to Corwin's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanderson—I form my judgment by comparison of the bonds; looked from one to the other at the form of the letter; I should think they do not correspond with Enright's ordinary writing. (Mr. Sanderson here moved that the testimony of the witness on this point should be stricken out. Motion denied.)

By the District-Attorney—What do you mean by stating it does not correspond with his ordinary handwriting?

Objected to by Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Underhill. Objection overruled and exception taken.

Q.—What do you mean by saying the signatures do not correspond with ordinary writing? (Objected to, overeuled and exception taken.) A.—I mean that the signatures seemed to be disguised.

By the Court—I think the motion to strike out cannot be granted. I will give you an exception.

By Mr. Sanderson—I answer the same in reference to all the bonds as I have already done.

By Mr. Hollis—I could not say that the letters formed to the signature on Form 33 were in Enright's handwriting; if I say a page of manuscript in which the letters forming the words of Thos. Lawrence were the same as those on the bond, I could not say it was the handwriting of R. C. Enright; (Exhibit No. 7 shown witness;) if I saw a page of manuscript in which the letters were formed in the same way as those on Form 33 of Alonzo Mette, I could not say it was in the handwriting of Richard C. Enright; (Exhibit No. 9 shown witness;) I see the signature of Thos. Lillis on this exhibit, Form 33; if I saw manuscript formed in the same way as this I would not say it was Enright's handwriting; I answer the question in reference to the bond in the same way. Mr. Hollis here went through a number of exhibits in reference to Enright's handwriting, but the witness repeated the same answer as given above to all of them.

Re-direct—I mean to say that if I saw a page of manuscript in which the letters were formed as in the bond I would not say that Enright had written it.

It being now 12 o'clock, the Court took a recess of 15 minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

By Mr. Sanderson—If these bonds had come to the office, together with Form No. 33, in the ordinary course of business, I could not say on inspection that the signatures were in Enright's handwriting; have been in the office since the 2nd December, 1867; I am bond clerk now there; I saw Form No. 33 first about a year ago; I am not a notary public; I am a commissioner of deeds; I administer the oath to Form No. 33.

Q.—Just tell me before you administer the oath what you require. (Objected to and sustained.) I was not in the office when Callicot and Allen were there; after these bonds are brought in and the certificates are made out, the license is immediately issued.

Re-direct—The reason I would not know this signature to be Enright's in the ordinary course of business, was because they were passed over without investigation.

By Mr. Hollis—If my attention had been called to Exhibit No. 10, and the words Maurice Laurence had been pointed out to me, I could not tell in whose handwriting the words were; I could not tell you when I first saw the District-Attorney; could not tell when I first spoke to him about this case; I have spoken to him about this case; he never commissioned me to have an interview with Enright about this case; he never made a proposition to me to see Enright; I never intimated to Enright that I had received a proposition from Mr. Tracey to go and see him; I never intimated to Enright that I had an offer or the right from the District-Attorney to make a proposition to him about this case.

Re-direct—The only time I had an interview with Mr. Tracey was once in his office, when he placed half a dozen of these bonds in my hands.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. HENRIETTA R. MESSEROLE.

I reside at No. 257 Livingston-street; I resided there for two years and four months; I do not know John Murphy.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN J. BARRY.

Reside at Classon-avenue; do business at No. 37 Old-slip, New-York; have done business there two years; do not know John Larraway; on 22d of May, 1867, no such man was doing business as a merchant there, or for two years previously.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH E. PAINE.

Reside in Brooklyn; am of the firm of A. A. Low & Brothers for twelve years; paid a good deal of attention to handwriting for six years; have examined various handwritings; have had my attention called to distinguishing feigned handwriting from genuine; have been called a number of times as witness; have been special agent of the Treasury Department; have examined documents in the office of the Third Collection District of New-York; I saw Enright write this morning; I had in my hands certain bonds for examination, and found in them the handwriting of Enright—writing that I attributed to him from having seen him write; (Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 shown witness;) I have seen those before; saw them first about October or November last; I have studied the characteristics of a handwriting which was similar to the signature of R. C. Enright in his office; have studied the handwriting of the body of those papers; had the papers in my possession for the last six months, and have studied them from seven o'clock, perhaps, to twelve at night; I did not confine my attention exclusively to this signature; I had other papers to examine; I have observed the characteristics of the handwriting in those papers sufficiently to be able to know it is Enright's; I would know it wherever I met it;

By Mr. Sanderson—I answer as an expert from the examination of the papers.

Redirect—(Hopke's bond shown witness)—The signature of Wm. Brown, surety, to that paper, I have no doubt is in Enright's writing; the signature of Wm. Brown, on the bond, is, in my judgment, the writing of Enright; have no doubt about it; consider the signature in Form 33 the same handwriting; the signature of Jackson on the bond is the same; the same as Form 33; the same on the back of the bond; it is written by the same hand; (bond of James McBride shown witness;) the signatures on the face and back are in Enright's writing; the same writing in Form 33; the signature of Fox on the bond, on face and back, is in Enright's handwriting; the same on form 33; (bond of Thomas C. Farrell shown witness;) the signature of Thomas Rogers on this is in Enright's handwriting; also on Form 33; Wmlliam Robinson is not in his handwriting; (Exhibit No. 9 handed witness;) the signature to this bond of Ferdinand J. Lecount is in the handwriting of Enright; the same on Form 3s; the signature of Thoms Lillis on the bond, is written by Enright; the same writer did it on Form 33.

By a Juror—I never saw Enright sign his name and acknowledge it as his signature; the signature of Thomas Lillis is written by Enright.

Re-direct—The signature of Corwin is in the handwriting of Enright; the signature of Cortes the same; the same on Form 33; the signature of Alonzo Metti on the Crosson bond was written by Enright; the same writing on Form 33; could not say with certainty that Dupe's signature was written by Enright; the signature of George Scott on the bond of James Keeler, I think, is written by Enright; also on Form 33; the signature on the bond of Matthew Smith of Maurice Laurence, was, in my judgment, written by Enright.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanderson—I think the bonds were first handed to me at the District Attorney's office, or at his house; live at No. 42 South Oxford-street; lived there for seven years; have been acquainted with the District-Attorney for the last six months; I think I called at his house at the request of Mr. Robert Benedict; had the interview with the District-Attorney in his parlor; could not say whether it was at his house or at his office I first saw the bonds; I think the first time I called on him was at his house; I think I introduced myself to him; I understood he wanted to see me on business; I understood from Mr. Benedict he wanted to see me about certain forgeries to bonds; there was some general conversation with regard to the bonds between me and the District-Attorney; I can tell the substance; that is the most I can do; the substance was that he believed the signatures were fraudulent to certain papers, and he wished me to investigate the matter; do not recollect that he told me who had forged them; if he did I should shut it out from my mind at once; have been acquainted with Robt. Benedict some four or five years; he called at my house; I understood him to say the District-Attorney wanted to see me about forged papers.

By Mr. Sanderson—I held a position under Government up to about three months; I should think I fetched the papers home and commenced the investigation before I was appointed special agent; I did not apply for the position; the District-Attorney assisted me to get the position; held it three months; have been paid by Government for my services as special agent; my services under that commission were only as an expert; it would be quite impossible to tell the time I spent at these papers—probably two months' of evenings; noticed the signature of Allen to Form 33; I did not discover that day other portions were written by him; I decline to state what compensation I got for examining those papers; my knowledge of the signatures is derived from my knowledge and skill as an expert.

By Mr. Hollis—Have been examined several times in Court as an expert; was examined in the Cisco and Hunt case, and others, in all these questions of simulated handwriting; the case in one instance I was examined was in simulating a signature, trying to imitate that of another; In the Howland will case there was a genuine signature which was attempted to be simulated.

Re-direct—Q.—Was it not for that hand bond I sent for you signed by Hurd? A.—That is the fact.

Q.—And I handed you a large number of bonds, with that Hurd's bond and your friend, the signature of Enright among them? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Hollis—Q.—Will you swear that at that first interview he did not mention the name of R. C. Enright to you? A.—I could not swear.

Re-direct—Maurice Lawrence's signature in Form 33 I could not say in whose handwriting it was; I decline to say anything on it.

By Mr. Hollis—I have an opinion in it; I think it is written by the same hand.

Testimony of Maurice Reynolds: I own No. 150 Atlantic-street; in May or June, 1867, I did not know of any man named Wm. Robinson living there.

Testimony of John B. Rowley: I owned a building between Powers-street and Fourth-avenue; it was a blacksmith's shop; I owned it in May and June, 1867.

Testimony of William Robertson: I keep a livery stable in State-street, opposite Sydney-Place; no Wm. Robinson keeps a place there.

Testimony of John Carll: I am the owner of No. 271 Myrtle-avenue; have been such seventeen or eighteen years; knew William Malin; he is dead about a year; I think he died in June; am not positive about the date; some time last Summer; he had resided in that house ten or twelve years; he lived on the fourth floor, front rooms; he had three rooms in the house; he did not carry on the business of a confectioner in the premises; I think he was a poor man; he was a conductor on the cars; he then had a situation in the Almshouse; he committed suicide; he never did anything for about a year before he died; he paid me $9 a month.

Mr. Paine recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Hollis: Enright wrote the signature on Lewis' bond; I am certain that both are simulated signatures—the signatures of Maurice Lawrence and Wm. Leroy Berrian.

COL. WOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Col. Wood recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Hollis—I first saw the bond handed me now, I think, in the latter part of October, 1867; I think in the morning before twelve o'clock; am not positive; I think Mr. Perkins was with me when I first saw it; do not think Mr. Enright was present then; looked for the bond next day or the day after Enright spoke to me; do not recollect; it is more than probable I was not alone; do not know whether Enright came and leaned over the table; it was in my private office; my impressions are it was more of a direct than a general conversation; Enright may have mentioned the names of Malin and Jaggar, but do not recollect; do not know that the hand bond was mentioned at the first interview; I do not recollect at that time that Jaggard and Malin are in the hand bond; I heard they were on a bond; did not know it of my own knowledge; heard they were on a bond of the Third District; I recollect this fact, that the first I knew of anything of Jaggard and Malin being on the bond I saw it in the *Eagle*; I did not know I had them on a bond in my office at that time; at the first interview Enright may have mentioned the names of Malin and Jaggard; I can't swear whether he did or did not; I would not swear he did not; he came in my office to give me some information for my benefit—that he knew of a wrong in my district; that was my impression; shortly after I censured him for what I believed was his doing; spoke to him more than half a dozen times about it; I meant what I stated yesterday to occur at one interview; I was in my private office; can't say I was alone with Enright; think I upbraided him in the presence of other persons; do not know that other persons were present; do not recollect what part of my office I was in; I think Enright was standing up; I think I used the word infamous or outrageous conduct; it was in my mind that he was the man who had done it; I think Enright was standing opposite me at the time; I know he treated the thing lightly; I can't give the words of what he said; he treated the thing cavalierly; recollect him saying he did not consider a distiller's bond of great moment; I think I charged him in that conversation of presenting that bond; with doing it or procuring it to be done; do not recollect the exact language, but I do recollect that I have often talked to him pretty hard; do not know that he stated that he did not present it; it was a fixed fact in my mind that he did, and treated it as such; my understanding is that Enright said he fixed up Allen; I could not swear that he said he fixed up those men; I recollect in the conversation that I said I was really surprised at Jaggard and Malin being on the bond; that no one could suppose they were worth $15,000, and I think he said they can be fixed up.

Q.—If a person whose handwriting and name was entirely unknown to you had filled up the bond as it is and was found in the office by you, would you have the impression that it was Enright presented that bond? A.—I knew he was a revenue broker and was in the habit of bringing men into the office, and I knew his handwriting; have known Enright three or four years.

Q.—Is he a sensitive, modest person, in your estimation?

Ruled out and exception taken.

Q.—How did Enright take it when you charged him? Did he blush? A.—He did, very much so.

Q.—Was it the blush of guilt?

Ruled out and exception taken.

Q.—Have you ever had an interview with the District-Attorney in regard to this case? A.—Not particularly; have had conferences with Toucey, in which Enright has been discussed; do not think I had any interview with him in regard to this case; have partially been commissioned by the District-Attorney to speak to Enright about this case.

Mr. Hollis offered to show that witness had been commissioned by the District-Attorney to offer immunity to Enright, provided he would give evidence in behalf of the United States against Mr. Callicot and others.

District-Attorney—Put that question to the witness.

Witness—No, Sir; that is not correct.

By Mr. Sanderson—The sureties on Hopke's bond are William Brown and James Jackson; I came to the conclusion that these signatures were Enright's, because I observed similar characteristics in the body of the bond; I think I know it from the capitals; I can only arrive at that from comparison; I form my judgment from comparison with the bond and Form 33; there is a similarity to his ordinary handwriting; can't point it out specifically; in my own mind I am convinced; (Butler's bond handed witness;) can't tell in whose handwriting Butler's signature is; I think that Corwin is written by the same man that wrote the body of the bond; there is evidence of an attempt to disguise; my reason for thinking so is that the characteristics in both the bond and Form 33 were similar to his general writing; my testimony in regard to all the bonds will be the same; I do not remember the time I had a conversation with the District-Attorney about the Jaggard bond; had several conversations with him; do not remember ever having an interview with the District-Attorney specially in regard to the matter; the Jaggard loan was called out before a Congressional Committee; I was summoned before at the Custom House; do not remember the time; the Metropolitan Board was organized.

Mr. Sanderson offered to show that Mr. Callicot gave sureties in $100,000 for the proper discharge of his duties as Collector, and that the bonds were passed by the District-Attorney. (Ruled out and exception taken.)

Witness—Before these bonds are given an application is made by the distiller; I am neither a notary public or commissioner of deeds; take affidavits as Collector.

By Mr. Hollis—I am not always in my office during office hours; I am in and out; I am there almost every day; am there more than every other day on an average; I do not think it would be a difficult matter to find a time when I am not in my office; I do not pass all the bonds; I think more than half the bonds were approved by me.

By Mr. Sanderson—I do not remember of having passed any bond brought there by Mr. Enright; I may have done so, but am not positive.

Re-direct—I remember a conversation I had with you about being summoned before the Congressional Committee, and I think that was the first time Enright's name was mentioned.

By Mr. Sanderson—I might not be as careful in talking with the District-Attorney as I am now under oath; there was an impression on my mind that Enright was instrumental in bringing that bond there to the office; it was not my impression that he made a confession; on the contrary, he never did.

By a Juror—I don't think he denied the charge, but treated it cavalierly; he never denied it positively; and he never confessed that he did.

By Mr. Hollis—Q.—Do you remember now what Mr. Enright said and did when you charged him? A.—What he said did not amount to a denial of being instrumental in bringing that bond to the office.

The Court here adjourned until Monday.

The Harvey Case—Heavy Confidence Operations.

The case of THOMAS J. HARVEY, reported in the TIMES of yesterday, came up yesterday afternoon before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination. The occasion brought together a large number of substantial citizens, many of them said to be victims of the aptitude of Harvey in his peculiar line of business.

The first witness examined was Mr. *Richard Williamson*, President of the Bull's Head Bank, who testified that on the 2d inst. Harvey came to the Bank and desired to open an account, giving his place of business as No. 311 Greenwich-street. Mr. WILLIAMSON said the bank did not solicit down-town custom, having been established to accommodate a local trade, and asked why he had come so far up town, passing several good banks on his way. To this question Harvey replied that his reason for the selection was that he resided at No. 34 West Twenty-eighth-street, and furthermore that the bank had been recommended to him by Mr. William H. Mapes, of No. 235 West Tenth-street; Mr. Mapes being an old depositor at the bank, Mr. Williamson concluded to take Harvey's account, whereupon the latter presented and deposited three checks, one for $4,967 upon the Chatham Bank, signed by Henry Clark; one for $3,850 80 upon the St. Nicholas Bank, signed Jos. T. Williamson, and one for $2,200 upon the Second National Bank, signed J. W. Reynolds, making a total of $11,017 80, for which he received credit upon the books of the Bull's Head Bank. This transaction being completed Harvey left the Bank, and in order to exercise due care in the matter, Mr. Williamson immediately sent a messenger over to the Second National Bank for certification of the $2,200 check. This messenger soon returned with the information that no such person as "J. W. Reynolds" was known to that institution, and consequently that the check was worthless. Immediately upon receipt of this information another messenger was sent down with the other two checks, who also soon returned, that the signers were myths, and their checks a little less valuable than so much waste paper. During the absence of this second messenger, and within three-quarters of an hour after the deposit was made the check of Harvey was presented at the counter for $6,020 for certification, but already having information that one of the three checks deposited was worthless, and having a messenger in search of information concerning the others, the certification was refused by the paying teller, Daniel Simms, who told the young man presenting the check that the bank could not pay until it had been ascertained that the checks were genuine; in consequence of the hurry of the moment and of the great crowd in the bank, the person presenting Harvey's check escaped from the building, taking the document with him.

Mr. William H. Mapes was next examined, and gave a statement that about a week ago Harvey had called on him and desired to be recommended to the Bull's Head Bank as a depositor, which Mr. Mapes refused to do, but told Harvey that he would find that a good institution and the officers gentlemanly men, and if everything was all right he would find no difficulty in opening an account. In the evening Harvey had returned with a friend, and the latter desiring a temporary loan of a few dollars, Harvey professing that he had deposited all his money, and exhibiting a check-book of the Bull's Head Bank, asked Mr. Mapes to cash a check for $75 or $100. When he professed that he had not the money Harvey asked for his endorsement, which Mr. Mapes, now suspecting that there was something wrong, declined to give. The next maneuvre of Harvey was to endeavor to get a bottle of brandy of the value of $3 50 from the saloon, where the parties were at the time proposing to pay for it with a check, but the barkeeper, in response to a negative shake of Mr. Mapes' head, declined the proposal.

At the conclusion of the examination, the formal complaint against HARVEY was voluminously drawn by Mr. THOMAS W. PITTMAN, Clerk of the Court, and the case was adjourned for further hearing. The investigation promises to be exhaustive, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Assistant District Attorney, appearing for the people, and Judges LANE and DUSENBURY for the prisoner. So far as the case has been developed the facts show one of the most bold, persistent, but least profitable confidence operations on record. It is not yet sure that Harvey has realized a cent, either directly or indirectly, from his raid upon the Bull's Head Bank. He endeavored to turn his mythical deposit to account as a basis for a conflict with fate at the game of faro; but even here fortune refused to do anything but frown, and in every case he was called on to give checks against the myth, instead of making it substantial, as he hoped, with the proceeds of his play.

The Supposed Wife Murder in James-street.

Coroner FLYNN commenced an inquest at the Fourth Precinct Police Station, yesterday, in the case of Mrs. MARY SHERMAN, who was found dead in the apartments occupied by herself and husband, JOHN, at No. 67 James-street, and who, it was supposed, came to her death by violence received at the hands of her husband, as published in the TIMES. Dr. THOS. C. KNOX, Deputy Coroner, made a *post-mortem* examination of the injuries on the person of deceased and found that they were not sufficient to cause death. The internal organs were found very much diseased from the use of intoxicating liquor, and death is supposed to have resulted from excessive intemperance. Mrs. BRIDGET CHARTERS, of No. 65 James-street, testified that she saw the deceased at 5 o'clock on Friday evening, apparently in good health. Her husband came in and she asked him for some money. He gave her a dollar and said, "for God's sake don't spend it in drink." The witness did'nt see the woman again alive. Mrs. ELIZABETH O'BRIEN testified that, while in a room adjoining the apartments occupied by the SHERMANS', she heard the woman say, "for God's sake don't murder me, John." Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. The inquest was adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following changes among the commissioned officers are announced by the Adjutant-General as occurring during the week ending May 2:

COMMISSIONED.

Eighth Regiment—Nelson Place, Jr., Surgeon, vice Smith, relieved by promotion of Colonel. Thirteenth Regiment—William J. Brooks, Second Lieutenant, vice Dusenbury, resigned. Twenty-third Regiment—George McMillan, Captain, vice Cartwright, resigned. Thirty-sixth Regiment—William N. Johnson, Captain, original vacancy. Forty-seventh Regiment—Robert M. Simons, Captain, vice Rogers, promoted Major. Mortimer M. Rogers, Second Lieutenant, vice Simons, promoted Captain. Eighty-fourth Regiment—Alexander McLeod, Captain, vice McLeod, resigned. Ninety-second Regiment—George W. Robertson, Major, vice Johnson, resigned.

Resigned.—Battalion of Artillery, Third Division—Second-Lieutenant, James E. Smith. Thirteenth Regiment—Chaplain Edward Taylor. Eighty-seventh Regiment—Capt. T. B. Phelps.

The officers of the Eighth Regiment have made an effort to induce Col. Wm. S. Carr to reconsider his determination to resign the command of the Washington Greys. They were unsuccessful, however; for while Col. Carr thanked the deputation for their kind feeling, he stated that he had fully decided on the step; so the Eighth will have to choose a new commanding officer. Col. Carr is an old member of the Eighth, and rose step by step through the various non-commissioned and commissioned grades. His loss to the regiment will be a severe one, though the command will not suffer, as all the officers are good ones.

Major Ed. Gilon will commence inspecting the several regiments in the First Brigade on or about the 1st prox., each command to parade on separate days. The First Brigade field-day and review will take place at Tompkins-square on the 8th of June.

The Thirteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment intend having a field-day on the Capitoline grounds on the 28th inst.

The drill of the Seventh Regiment, announced for Thursday last, at Tompkins-square, was postponed until next Thursday, on account of the recent storm.

The Burnside Rifles of Norwich, Conn., and the New-Haven Greys will probably visit New-York next month, they having been invited to do so by the Eighth Regiment to witness the Third Brigade drill at Tompkins-square.

On the 19th inst., Battery K, First Regiment Artillery, will drill in field movements with a mounted battery. Col. Teller is evidently making progress with his regiment. It is, however, strange that the First Artillery have not before this been equipped with light guns to be drawn by hand, similar to those used by the Washington Grey Troop during the Staten Island Sepoy war. With such pieces and attentive drill riots could never last longer than twenty-four hours.

An election will soon be held in the Thirty-seventh Regiment for the purpose of selecting a Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Dusenberry has declined to allow his name to be put in nomination.

The Fourth Company of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. Kipp commanding, had their skirmish drill at Tompkins-square on Monday evening last, though the moon did not keep her appointment as promised by the almanac. The movements were very well executed, considering the darkness and that the orders were given on the bugle. These drills are to be repeated.

Company C, Ninth Regiment, will celebrate their anniversary on the 21st of June, either by a parade in full-dress uniform, or by an excursion to some of our suburban cities.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—A male infant, apparently about one day old, was found late on Friday night under the stoop of the private residence No. 89 Madison-avenue....FRANK BIRDSALL, of No. 25 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, while dancing in a low dance-house, No. 318 Water-street, fell and sprained his ankle. He was taken home....CATHARINE CLANCY, an Irish woman, 45 years of age, residing at No. 202 Sands-street, Brooklyn, while crossing East Broadway near Catharine-street, was knocked down by a grocer's wagon and had one leg broken. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At a late hour on Friday night an unknown man walked or fell overboard at Pier No. 41 East River, and was drowned. His remains were not recovered, nor has any clue to his identity been obtained....The remains of an unknown boy, about 9 years of age, were found floating at Pier No. 44 North River yesterday morning, and taken to the Morgue for identification.

THEFT OF A VALUABLE SHAWL.—SAMUEL W. CUTLER and CATHARINE SCOTT, hailing from No. 83 Mercer-street, were arraigned before Alderman MOORE, at the Toombs, yesterday, charged with the theft of an India shawl, valued at $500, the property of WM. A. ANDRE, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The owner of the shawl, it appears, intrusted it to THOS. BISHOP, of No. 18 East Baltic-street, Brooklyn, to sell it, but being short of funds, BISHOP pawned it for $10, and with the proceeds went on a spree. While at No. 83 Mercer-street he was robbed of the pawn-ticket, and subsequently CUTLER redeemed the shawl and presented it to the woman SCOTT. The accused were committed for examination.

ROBBED BY FRIENDS.—On Friday night last TIMOTHY MURRAY, of No. 49 Pearl-street, who was about to sail for Europe, employed two friends named JAMES SCULLY and GEO. KEARNEY, to assist in packing his trunks. They all retired to rest late that night, and MURRAY placed his wallet, containing $171 in gold coin and $100 in Treasury notes, under his pillow. When he awoke yesterday the wallet had disappeared, and he therefore accused SCULLY and KEARNEY with having stolen it. They were arrested, and on being arraigned before Alderman MOORE, presiding at the Tombs, were committed for trial.

PICKING POCKETS IN CHURCH.—While Mrs. SOPHIA BOYER, of No. 191 Prince-street, was attending service at the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, on Friday night, her pocket book, containing a small sum of money, was stolen from her. A lad named WM. FISH, of No. 533 Broome-street, informed the loser that he saw a man steal the portemonnaie and hand it to MARY SMITH, who was standing near by. MARY was arrested accordingly, and Alderman MOORE committed her.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—The demise of Patrolman GEO. HYDE, of the Sixth Precinct police, which took place at his late residence, No. 156 Canal-street, on Friday night, is announced. The cause of death was consumption, from which deceased had been suffering for three months. The deceased had been attached to the Sixth Precinct for eleven years.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—WILLIAM LEE, a butcher, was arraigned before Alderman MOORE at the Tombs yesterday, charged with having, while recklessly driving a cart through West Broadway, run over and seriously injured AUGUST HEIS, a lad nine years of age, residing at No. 12 Leonard-street. The accused was committed.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN over the remains of WILLIAM MCGREGOR, a child four months old, whose death resulted from injuries accidentally received by falling off a sofa at the residence of his parents, in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT—PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday morning, Judges BEDLE, RANDOLPH, STURGES and QUAIFE, the following-named persons, against whom bills of indictment have been found, were arraigned and pleaded: Mary Englehart, receiving stolen goods; pleaded not guilty. George Warren, of Harrison Township, fornication with Cornelia Ann Van Deran; not guilty. Peter Reynolds, attempting to murder Wm. Dwyer at Hoboken, by cutting and stabbing with a knife; not guilty. Charles Jackson, (colored boy,) petit larceny; guilty. Hatty Smith and Elizabeth Kelly, (New-York shoplifters,) two indictments for grand larceny; Hatty plead guilty to both charges, and Elizabeth not guilty. John Green, of Hoboken, assault and battery on Catharine Green; guilty. William Paradise and John Oustermann, (youths), petit larceny, stealing goods from Wm. H. Wrightmyre, of Jersey City; not guilty. Thomas Higgins, petit larceny, stealing a clock from the residence of Hon. A. O. Evans, in Hoboken; guilty. Michael Gillen, aged 13, grand larceny, stealing table cutlery, valued at $49, property of Wm. Holcomb, of Jersey City; not guilty. Wm. Miller, indicted in connection with Julius Englehardt, (now in State Prison), burglary, in entering and robbing Dussman's Hotel at Weehawken; not guilty. Henry Holmes, burglary, breaking into the store of Henry & Wm. H. Wood, of Jersey City, and stealing hams; not guilty. John Maller, entering the dwelling house of Alex. Steward, in Hudson City, and stealing wearing apparel, valued at $84, and also stealing $70 worth of clothing belonging to David R. Wilson; not guilty. Judge Bedle stated that on Tuesday next the Court would announce what day will be fixed upon for the commencement of criminal trials. The prisoners were then remanded to jail.

Down With Pendleton and all other Repudiators.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to your assertion that "the rank and file of the Democracy here are heartily with PENDLETON," I wish to say: First, that I am opposed to all the distinctive measures of the Republican Party; second, that I regard PENDLETON as infamous; third, that I will vote for any honest man, against any repudiator, for any office; fourth, that the charges, in journals of both parties, that any large portion of the American people are in favor of paying, or pretending to pay, any United States bonds in greenbacks, are, in my opinion, calumnies; fifth, that the Press does not represent public opinion correctly, and cannot do so, until it gets the signatures of voters to propositions separately; and, with that I am anxious to learn what are Gen. GRANT'S views upon the public debt and the paper currency.

J. K. FISHER.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The Committee on Character, appointed by the General Term of this Court, have given notice that all applicants for admission to the Bar are required to attend in the General Term Room, at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 11th instant.

Mr. S. D. Law moved that Wm. W. McFarland, late of Hartford, Conn., be admitted to practice in the courts of this State. Mr. Donohue moved that Geo. Appleton, of the Maryland Bar, be admitted, and Mr. George W. Stevens moved that John P. Hudson, lawyer late of the Province of New-Brunswick, be admitted. The Court directed orders to be entered accordingly upon filing proof of citizenship. The General Term then adjourned to Saturday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following wills were admitted to probate, viz: of Jas. N. Aylward, Dudley B. Fuller, George O. Bridges, Samuel Cunningham, Eleanor Lee, Alfred G. Jones, Hampton Harriot, Thos. Bowen, Simon H. Ackerman, Geo. Underhill, Geo. Moeller, Gilbert Stanley, Sarah A. Schofield.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of Administration were granted on the following estates, viz: Henry Tieten, Joseph Gleunin, Johanna E. Schlobohnn, Sarah Brough, Alexander L. Oliver, Enoch B. Brinkworth, Elizabeth Bath, Harvey Reynolds, Edith T. H. Lees, Rudolph Heiss, David Harrington, Alexander G. H. Starr, George Volmer, Gustavus Huber, Achilles Berthoud, Barbara Kammer, Eliza Miller, Richard B. Tilly, Charles Bahre, John Cranney, Balthazar Keller, Bridget Reardon, Jas. A. Aylward, Samuel Massey, Gotleib Rikel, Jacob Muller, Isaac C. Van West.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Jas. Gill appointed Guardian of Catherine McGlonn, Hunting M. Stewart of William H., Minnie and Vannette Stewart, John M. Mason of Clara A. Mason, Olive Charlock of Marion Baxter, Peter Donnelly of Ann Donnelly, Jacob Eckhard of Elizabeth, Caroline and Christian Glaser, Peter Magnin of John Johnson, Gustave Shiff of C. A. Lees.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday presented the usual variety, the magistrates being called upon to dispose of fourteen cases of petit larceny, nine of assault and battery, four of cruelty to animals, one of malicious mischief, and one of keeping a disorderly house. All of the larcenies were very petty, the assaults had very little batter in their composition, the mischief was so exceedingly malicious, and the house so extremely disorderly, that the morning's work required no very protracted investigation and was quickly disposed of. The most of the session was occupied in

ABATING A NUISANCE.

George Schelfer, a flaxen-haired and blue-eyed Teuton, was arraigned on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 57 Bayard-street. The honest Germans residing in the neighborhood came in full force to assist in the removal of the moral cancer from their midst, by testifying to the unseemly noises in the place, and to the immoral conduct of the denizens of the premises. They all told straightforward tales, and some of them were duly and excessively badgered and insulted by Schelfer's counsel, who is noted for that style of winning a case, in which he has generally had the aid of the passive coöperation of the police magistrate. This time, however, Justice DOWLING tackled the counsel for his rude insults to a witness with a severity that brought the gentleman to a sense of his behaviour, and made him during the remainder of the trial exceedingly considerate. The progress of the case was here interrupted for some time by a morning call upon the Magistrate—a frequent occurrence. Justice had of course to wait until the confabulation had ended, when Schelfer was soon disposed of, being found guilty and sentenced to three months in the Penitentiary and pay a fine of $50.

A COSTLY FREAK.

Peter Fitzgerald, unshaven and unshorn and of general uninviting exterior, was called to answer why and wherefore he had thrown a stone through and demolished a plate-glass window of the down-town store of A. T. Stewart, thereby, as charged, maliciously destroying property valued at $300. Fitzgerald could answer nothing except that he remembered nothing of the occurrence, and with a reminder that drunkenness is no excuse for crime was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

James McMahon was called to answer for cruelly beating and tarring a dog. He proved that he was repairing a roof where the dog was kept, when the animal not approving of his operations, made a savage attack upon him. In self-defence McMahon gave the dog a kick and struck him with a tar-brush, and these facts appearing the dog case was kicked out of court.

Peter Murray pleaded guilty to cruelly treating turkeys, and was fined $3.

John Rosenbrook was convicted of driving a horse unfit for use, on account of sores upon the breast and feet, and was fined $10.

Orrin Parson admitted through counsel, that he had misused a horse, and was fined $5.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 9.

By Judge Cardozo.

George H. Barnard *vs.* Sarah J. Barnard; motion for alimony denied.

In the matter of the claim of D. C. Murray et al. *vs.* The Receivers of the Harmony Insurance Company; report of Referee is confirmed, subject to any necessary correction as to interest.

Claflin et al. *vs.* Lippmann; motion denied.

Zabriskie *vs.* Zabriskie; report of Referee confirmed both as to alimony and counsel fee.

Mary A. Henry *vs.* Caroline E. Peoples; order settled.

Haggerty et al. *vs.* Gill et al.; the judgment may be corrected by conforming it to the report on payment of $10 costs.

The Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company *vs.* John Kerr et al.; injunction modified so as to require the defendant Kerr to keep in his hands the proceeds of the stock over and above his own claims, &c.; $7 costs to abide event.

In the matter of the petition of Laura Karner, &c.; reference ordered.

Todd *vs.* Wright; motion granted without costs.

Sarah Eisenberg *vs.* Neiman Eisenberg; report of Referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Byington *vs.* House et al.; motion for commission granted.

Gardner *vs.* Stewart; motion granted with $10 costs to plaintiffs.

Ginoceco *vs.* Formoso; motion granted without costs.

Brockaway *vs.* Shanley; the costs as taxed affirmed.

By Judge Jones.

Jackson *vs.* Lehon; motion granted.

Sohns *vs.* Fettritch; motion granted.

Fullerton *vs.* Gaylord; proceedings dismissed.

Keyes *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 9.

By Judge McCunn.

McCarty *vs.* O'Donnell; motion granted with $10 costs.

Ross *vs.* Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Dannenbaum *vs.* Phillips et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

Litchfield *vs.* Sale; motion granted.

Biesse *vs.* Devlin; motion for commission granted.

Busick *vs.* Jolly; motion continuing injunction granted.

Cockroft *vs.* Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

Slocum *vs.* Hatfield et al.; motion granted.

Loesenburgh et al. *vs.* Addison et al.; motion granted.

Lesser *vs.* Seldis; motion granted without costs.

Bornstein *vs.* Bornstein; motion granted.

Mr. J. M. BOTTS has written a letter, in which he declines being a candidate for Governor of Virginia, but adds: "There is another situation, however, in which I have been encouraged to believe I might make myself useful to the State. My particular friends long since have settled among themselves that I could render more service in the Senate of the United States than elsewhere; and in the whole range of public service, I know of no position that would be to me more acceptable or desirable."

The Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina, of which WADE HAMPTON is Chairman, say, in reply to resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Party of Edgefield District, that they do not think it wise or proper to invite any other convention of the people of the State at this time, as the Convention recently assembled represented the sentiment of the State, and any other line of policy now would be disastrous to the unity and harmony necessary to success.

EX-GOV. SMYTH and GOV. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, declined to be considered as candidates for delegates at large from that State to the Chicago Convention, regarding the position as due to other members of the party.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-third Congressional District, has published a card in which he says, in substance, that while he will accept a renomination for Congress, he will not canvass to obtain it. As yet, no competitor with him for the nomination has been brought forward.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 9, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	113½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C...	113⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '62...	106⅛
3,000	do........	106¼
58,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62........	108¾
7,500	U. S. 5-20s, C., '64........	107
45,000	do........	107⅛
175,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65........	107¼
8,000	do........	107⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New........	109⅝
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67........	109⅝
1,000	do...... Small	109¾
1,500	U. S. 5s 10-40s C........	103⅛
50,000	do........b3	103¼
90,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s. 2d series........	107⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s,.x-c.	68¼
16,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	67
10,000	do........	66⅞
5,000	Virginia 6s. New	51
5,000	N. Car 6s.....x c	65¼
10,000	do........	65½
6,000	Mo. S. 6s,........	89½
3,000	do........	89⅝
5,000	Hud. R. 1st M...	102
11,000	Lack. & West. 1st	97
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	90
10,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	87
10,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	96
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st....	93
6,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	102
52	Am. Ex. Bank.....	117¾
10	Continental Bank..	104
10	Ninth National....	107
8	Fourth Nat. Bk...	105½

600	West. U. Tel......	38⅛
100	do........b10	38½
200	do........	38
100	Quicksilver........	31¼
200	do........	31⅛
100	do........	31
100	do........	30⅝
100	Mariposa Min. Co.	5
300	Bos. Water P.......	20¾
200	Adams Ex........	61¼
300	Wells-Fargo Ex...	23⅝
200	do........	23¾
150	Mer. U. Ex........	31½
500	N. Y. Cent........	128⅛
2800	do........	128
300	do........b10	128
2000	Erie R........	68⅛
200	do........	68⅜
260	M. S. & N. I........	84
26	Panama R........	320
400	Cleve. & Pitts........	84⅛
200	C. & N. W. R..b30	66⅛
250	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77
500	do........	76⅞
200	Chi. & R. I........	95⅛
500	do........	96⅜
300	Mil. & St. P........	63
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	75⅝
200	do........	75½
600	T., W. & W........	52
100	do........s60	51½
100	New-Jer. Cen. R..	119
215	P., F. W. & C.....	107
300	do........	107⅛
600	do........	107¼
300	do........b30	107⅜
600	do........s10	107¼
700	do........	107⅛
500	do........	107⅛
50	Al. & T. H. Pf....	73¼
33	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf..	28

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C...	113⅜
2,350	U. S. 5-20s. C., '62, Small........	109
23,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '64	107¼
5,000	do........	107⅜
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. '65........	107½
35,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New........	109½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109¾
16,000	do........	109⅞
15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C........	103¼
50,000	do........	103⅛
73,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s, 2d series........	107⅝
1,000	N. Car. 6s.....x-c	65½
10,000	do........	65¼
3,000	do........	65½
1,000	Tenn. 6s. new....	67
24,000	Missouri 6s........	89¼
11,000	do........	89
10,000	do........	88¾
4,000	do........	88½
10,000	Vir. St. 6's...x c	52¾

2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st..	93
100	Canton Co........	61⅞
400	do........	62
300	West. U. Tel........	38¾
5	Del. & Hud. C......	157
50	do........	158
100	Quicksilver........	30½
300	do........	30¼
500	do........	30
100	Pacific Mail........	93¼
50	do........b60	94
100	do........s60	92¾
100	Erie R........	68⅞
500	Reading R........	91
500	M. S. & N. I........	84¼
100	Chi. & N. W........	66
100	do........	66⅛
300	do........s30	66⅜
200	do........	66¾
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	77
400	Chicago & R. I....	95¼
200	do........	95
700	do........b30	95⅛
400	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	75½
500	Pitts. Ft. W. & C...	107⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex........	31½
400	Quick. Min........	31½
100	do........b30	32
100	do........b10	31⅝
300	do........	31⅜
100	do........b30	31¾
300	do........	31⅝
200	do........	31½
500	Pacific Mail........	93¾
100	West. U. Tel........	38¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R........	128⅜
1100	do........	128⅛
300	do........b3	128¾
100	do........b5	128¾
2200	Erie R........	68⅜
1200	do........	68⅜
200	do........b5	68⅞
200	Clev. & Tol........	106

200	Reading R........	90⅞
200	do........	90¾
100	M. & St. P. Pf....	75⅜
200	P., Ft. W. & C....	107⅜
100	do........	107¼
200	O. & Miss. R........	31¼
200	Mich. S. & N. I........	84⅜
100	do........	84⅛
400	Chi. R. I. & P........	95⅜
200	do........b3	95⅞
200	do........c	95⅜
100	do........b30	96
200	do........	95⅞
800	Chi. & N. W........	66¼
300	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	77⅝
300	do........	77
100	do........b10	77⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quick. Min........	30½
100	do........b10	30⅝
300	do........	30½
100	Mar. Pref........b60	11
300	Canton Co........	61¾
100	Adams Ex........	61½
400	Pacific Mail........	93⅞
300	do........	93½
100	W. U. Tel........	38¼
300	N. Y. Cen........	128¼
200	do........b10	128⅛
800	Erie R........	68⅞
500	do........b5	68⅞
100	do........b30	69
300	do........b5	68⅞
200	Reading R........	90¾
200	Tol., W. & W........	52

100	Mil. & St. P. P....	75⅝
100	do........	76
100	Ohio & Miss. R........	31½
100	do........b10	31¼
200	do........	31½
100	Mich. So. & N. I........	84
600	do........	84½
400	P., F. W. & C........	107¼
100	do........b10	107⅛
300	do........	107⅛
6	Am. Ex. Co........	59½
400	Clev. & Pitts........	84½
500	Chic., R. I & P........	95½
200	Chi. N. & W. R........	66¼
100	do........	66⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. Pf...	77
100	do........b10	77⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Wells-Fargo Ex....	23¼
300	do........	23
300	do........	23⅜
100	Quicksilver........	29⅞
200	Pacific Mail........	93½
100	Atlantic Mail........	34
300	West. U. Tel........	38⅝
200	N. Y. Cen........	128⅛
300	Erie R........b3	68½
800	do........	68½
500	do........	68⅝
300	Hudson R........	136¼

300	Tol., W. & W........	51¾
500	P., Ft. W. & C........	107½
200	Ohio & Miss. R........	31½
100	M. S. & N. I. R........	84
10	do........	84
600	Clev. & Pitts R........	84
100	do........	83¾
200	Chic., R. I. & P........	94⅞
100	do........	94⅞
100	C. & N. W. R........	66⅜
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf...	77
200	do........	77⅛

SATURDAY, May 9—P. M.

The sales of Gold advanced from 139⅞ to 140@140⅛@140¼ ℘ cent., the rise being ascribed to the heavy Export demand of the week, and the political situation at Washington. Out of the latter the speculators calculate to make one or two points, temporarily, however the Impeachment trial may result. It is not generally believed, however, that the market will be influenced by the political events of next week, either way more than a day or two, after the trial of the President ends. The movements of Specie of all descriptions during the week are unusually large. The shipments to Europe and Havana amount to $3,686,394. The receipts from California to $1,127,849. The Treasury Office paid out $3,919,000 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and received $2,337,000 for Customs Duties. The Banks gain on their Specie averages of the week $5,120,037. Their Greenbacks are about even with the previous Statement. They add $8,127,211 to Loans and increase $8,070,423 on their Deposits.

The week closed on a 6 ℘ cent. Money market, as the rule of the street, to the Brokers. We hear of occasional exceptions at 7 ℘ cent. and also at 5 ℘ cent; the latter on the Public Funds over Sunday, and also on Gold. The Foreign Exchanges firm on the basis of 110⅛@110¼ on London, 60-day Standard Bills, and 110⅝@110¾ ℘ cent. for Short Sight.

There was a further advance in the Public Funds of ⅛@⅜ ℘ cent, over the last sales of Friday. A large business, partly speculative, was done in all descriptions of the 5-20s and 6 ℘ cents. of 1881. The State Bonds were steady on Tennessees, but there was a further reaction against Missouris from the large rise of Thursday down to 88⅝@88½ ℘ cent.

The Railway market was considerably excited on New-York Central and Erie, on the downward turn in both stocks, a continuation of the movement initiated some days ago by a prominent speculator, Central fluctuated frequently through the day, and the sales ran 129@129⅛@128⅞@128@127½@128@128¼@128⅜@128 ℘ cent.; Erie between 69⅛ and 68⅛ ℘ cent. The Western Roads remained pretty firm, and so did Philadelphia & Reading. On the miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail was ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower, and Quicksilver 1 ℘ cent. lower, while Western Telegraph continued firm and Canton Company rose to 62 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Gold not so strong as during regular bank hours.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-[illegible]......	105⅛	103⅜	Missouri........	89¾	88½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	108¾	109⅛	Northwest......	66⅛	66½
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	109⅛	109¾	N. West Pref....	77	77
N. Y. Central...	128¾	127⅞	Rock Island........	95⅝	94¾
Erie........	68⅞	68½	Fort Wayne.....	107⅛	107
Hudson........	136	136½	W. U. Telegraph.	38	38⅛
Reading........	90¾	90⅝	M'chants' Union	31⅛	31⅜
Mich. Southern..	84⅛	84	St. Paul Pref....	75¾	75¼
Ohio and Miss...	31½	31⅛	St. Paul Com....	63¼	62½
Pittsburgh.....	84⅝	83¾	Pacific Mail....	93¾	93
Toledo........	106	105½	American Gold.	139¾	140
Tenn 6s. new....	67	67	Bills on London.	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868........	142	5-20 coup. 1867........	109⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868....	142	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81.	110½
6 ℘ cent. reg. '81........	113⅝	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871....	122½
500 & 1,000. 1881........	113⅞	End coup., 1871........	125
5-20 reg., 1862........	106¼	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874.....	112
5-20 coup., small........	109⅛	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874....	116½
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	109⅛	End. cou., 1874........	113
5-20 reg., 1864........	106⅛	10-40 reg........	103⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.....	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000........	103¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series........	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is..	109½	7 3-10 3d series........	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1867........	109½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan.	109¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873...	94
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan...	109½	Tennessee do., ex. cou.	68
N. Y. 7s., Canal, 1870...	101½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	66⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872.	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c......	52¼
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873.	102	Virginia 6s, new bds...	50
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	102	Georgia 6s........	75½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	102½	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	90
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877.	103	N. C. 6s, ex coupons....	65¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878.	103	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	64½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	96	Missouri 6s........	89½
Ohio 6 ℘ cent., 1881.....	102	Connecticut 6s........	100¼
Indiana 6 ℘ c. War L'n.	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York........	135	Bank of N. America.	108
Merchants'........	119	Hanover........	116½
Mechanics'........	125	Irving........	107
Union........	113	Metropolitan........	135
America........	143½	East River........	100
City........	180	Shoe and Leather...	111
Phenix........	106	Corn Exchange......	125
Tradesmen's........	137	Continental........	104
Butchers' & Drovers'.	130	St. Nicholas........	106
National........	110	Commonwealth.....	112
Merch'ts' Exchange..	112½	Importers' & Trad's.	126
Seventh Ward.....	112	Park........	147
State of New-York...	112	Manuf's & Merchants.	103½
Commerce........	120	Central National....	107½
Ocean........	104½	Fourth National.....	105½
American Exchange.	117½	Ninth National......	107
Chatham........	147	Tenth National......	103
Bank of the Repub..	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	93½	Lack. & West'n. bds....	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	94	Del. L. & W. 2d M......	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es....	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort......	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n...	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876.....	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76..	126	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76..	126	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	75
Erie 7s, 2d. ind., 1870...	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex........	101
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883...	96	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880...	89½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M......	101½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888...	90½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is....	94⅞
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	96	Morris & Essex 1st M..	96½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70.	102	Morris & Essex 2d M...	87
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85.	106½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75....	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M........	98	Cleve. & P. 2d M......	96
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72.	108	Cleve. & P. 4th M......	78½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	113	Chi. & Alton S. F. in....	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870.....	112	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	94	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Ohio & Miss. Con......	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	79½	Peninsula R. R. Bds..	83
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	93
Chic. & N.W. int. Bds..	90	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	85
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv....	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	88½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	90	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M....	83
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.....	103	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......	95½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,382,136 89; payments, $1,363,875 39; balance, $101,315,192 08. The receipts include for Customs, $276,000; gold notes, $440,000.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending May 8, 1868, was $3,091,247.

The *Commercial & Financial Chronicle* publication office has been removed to Nos. 79 and 81 William-street, corner of Liberty. A new feature has been introduced into this very deserving business weekly, namely, a weekly list of changes in the redeeming agencies of National Banks, which list is to be given regularly in each issue of the *Chronicle*, in accordance with an arrangement made with Comptroller HULBURD, of the National Currency Bureau.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 25th inst., I have to say that a manufacturer, selling his goods under a dealer's license, will be required to pay a tax of $2 per one thousand, on the excess of his sales above the rate of $5,000 per annum, and in case his sales exceed $50,000 per annum, an additional tax of $1 per thousand on such excess, by the act of March 31, 1868, section 4; act of June 30, 1864, as subsequently, section 79, paragraph No. 2.

Yours respectfully, E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Equitable Life Company—Splendid Broadway Improvement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last October the Building Committee of the Equitable Life Company issued a circular to eight of our most distinguished architects, requesting them to send in designs. The architects accepted the invitation and presented plans of much merit. After constant meetings and long deliberation, the Committee unanimously adopted the plans and elevations presented by Messrs. GILMAN & KENDALL, No. 92 Broadway—a decision which was confirmed by the Board of Directors, and the successful architects are now pushing forward the working plans as rapidly as possible. It is proposed to commence tearing down the old building at present on the site on the first of May next, and we are assured by the architects that the Company will be able to occupy their new offices by one year from that date.

The style chosen is the Renaissance, which is a combination of the Italian, or Classical, with the Venitian school of architecture, and is that employed with so much effect by Baron HAUSSMAN, the architect of the Emperor NAPOLEON III., in the erection of the new and magnificent buildings of Paris. The frontage on Broadway of 87 feet will be divided into five bays or openings only, and the Cedar-street front of 138 feet into nine openings. This treatment gives a largeness and breadth of parts seldom seen in this country. The great breadth of the building required a corresponding dignity in its vertical parts, and therefore the half-story or mezzanine treatment was adopted, that is the division internally into two stories where but one story is apparent on the outside. It is to be built of Concord granite—one of the noblest materials for a large structure, as it gives it a grand and massive effect. Successive stories are in the Doric and Composite orders, which are surmounted by a balustrade, dormer windows, and double pitched French roof. The centre of each front stands out in a slight projection, finished with an additional story of stone-work, and crowned with a pavilion or tower roof, which will give an elevation of 125 feet from the sidewalk. Over the main entrance will be placed an allegorical group representing the Guardian Angel of Life Assurance, stretching an arm of protection over the widow and the fatherless. The name of the Company will be cut in front in bold letters. The basements, 11½ feet high, will be approached through the central entrance on Broadway, somewhat like the entrance to the Astor House; the stairs to the main floor starting on either side of the doorway. Thus the basement rooms, which will be very large, are virtually thrown into Broadway, and will have an increased value. They can also be approached immediately from the street if desirable. There will also be a general side-entrance on Cedar-street, opposite the two steam elevators, which will be kept running for the convenience of the occupants of the building and those transacting business with them. This will be a new feature, and the Committee deserve much praise for their endeavors to make the building complete and convenient for their tenants and for the public. The first or principal floor, 19 feet high, will contain three banking-rooms, fitted up in the most complete manner, the largest being 32x100 feet, and the others about 30x55 each. Over this are located the offices of the Company. The main room, or grand business hall, will be one of the most imposing in this country—35x105 and 26 feet in height—lighted by two large skylights and through the glass partitions of the agents' and officers' rooms, which are in two stories around the hall, the upper tier being approached by a gallery 5 feet in width. The clerks' department will be in the centre of the grand hall, and will have a fine walk or passage laid in encaustic tiles around it, for the convenience of those having business with the Company. The officers' rooms are to occupy the entire front, and will be connected by sliding doors so that they may be virtually thrown into one for meetings of the Directors, &c. The packing room is in immediate connection with one of the steam elevators, which will be used partly for the porterage of the building. The safe rooms are near those of the officers, and will be under the control of one or more of them at all times. On the second or gallery floor is a large lunch-room, 25x30, in connection with the lift, so that nothing has to be carried through the hall or offices in providing a lunch for the employes.

Above the offices of the Company are four stories about twelve feet high, each of which is divided into sixteen offices, averaging 14x20 in size, so arranged that they can be let singly or in suites, and all fitted with toilet arrangements and some with safes. It is estimated by competent judges of real estate that the rent derived from that portion of the building not occupied by the Company will pay the interest on the investment, and enable the Company to enjoy their fine offices free of rent.

Such are the details of this magnificent building, to be erected for a Company, which although in the beginning of its career, has already achieved an extraordinary success, and which promises to be one of the first Life Insurance Companies—not only of this country, but of the world. This success must be ascribed to good management—to an efficient corps of officers. The President is Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, the second son of the venerable Dr. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, of Princeton, whose name is held in such honor throughout the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and brother of the late Prof. ADDISON ALEXANDER, of Princeton, and Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, of this City.

Payment of the National Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the resolutions passed by the Turners' National Convention, in Boston, is the following:

"That the payment of the national debt and interest shall be made in accordance with the promises already made by the Government."

As STEVENS, BUTLER, PENDLETON, and others, claim that the Government promised to pay the principal in paper, and CHASE, MCCULLOCH, JAY COOKE, and others, claim that it promised to pay the principal in gold, resolutions of this kind cannot be certainly understood, and are likely to be suspected of intending to favor the infamous scheme of paying in paper. If the Turners mean that the debt ought to be paid in gold, they owe it to their honor to say so in words that cannot admit of doubt.

J. K. FISHER.

Funding Operations of the Treasury in April.

From the Financial Chronicle, May 9.

The most satisfactory debt movement last month was the buying up of $21,000,000 of Seven-thirties. The $530,000,000 of these notes which were issued in 1865 to mature next Summer, have now dwindled to $163,000,000. The thirty days within which they fall due has for a long time past been looked forward to with much of apprehension, because under certain contingencies the payment might have to be met in cash. Every holder of a Seven-thirty note has the right at maturity to demand greenbacks, and a sudden demand for $500,000,000, or even $300,000,000 of greenbacks, in June and July next, would be productive of no small consternation. Among the chief horrors of the late panic was this. Had a general revulsion come, Government bonds would have sunk below par, and if they remained so till next Summer, no holder of Seven-thirties would convert his note into a bond worth less than par. He would demand greenbacks, and he must have greenbacks. For such was the contract. The holder was to have free choice. When his note fell due he might claim either greenbacks or a Five-twenty bond at par; and if he could buy the bonds for less than par, the Treasury would be obliged to pay its Seven-thirties in greenbacks. Here would be a new source of inflation. The currency would become as redundant as in the darkest period of our financial history, or even more so, and the results to the business of the country would be too appalling to be quietly and calmly contemplated. It is then with no small satisfaction that we see the short currency debt diminishing month by month, and in its present curtailed proportions we see one of the proudest triumphs of Mr. MCCULLOCH's administration.

The Seven-thirties, as will be seen, amount now to no more than $163,000,000, and the Five-twenties are so much above par that there is no longer any danger whatever of that "Seven-thirty deadlock" which has so long been the great danger of the financial situation. The Compound Notes were reduced last month by only about $1,500,000. On the 15th of this month, however, $22,000,000 more will become due, and in their payment will be issued the remaining $22,000,000 of Three Per Cent Certificates authorized 2d March, 1867. The $22,000,000 of maturing May compounds will carry about $4,500,000 of accumulated interest, so that several millions of the compounds will have to be paid in cash. Those persons who wish to secure the certificates should therefore make early application, as it is reported that the Treasury is issuing the certificates in payment of both the face and the interest. Hence the holder of $1,000,000 of compounds, if he applies in time, will receive about $1,200,000 of the new Three Per Cents. A question has already been raised as to whether the $50,000,000 of these certificates should not be increased to $75,000,000 or $100,000,000. As such an increase would tend to inflation, the expansionists will make vigorous efforts to get this concession if they fail in their other schemes before Congress.

It has been urged with some displeasure that the currency balance has increased $9,000,000 during the month. At this period of the year the movements of the currency should be interfered with as little as possible by the Treasury, and Wall-street is just now extremely sensitive on the subject. In a few weeks the accumulation of money in this City will be so large that any little currents into the Treasury will cease to command so much attention.

Let us now turn to the more general aspects of this debt schedule. In a more buoyant state of the public mind than prevails at present a very cordial welcome greets the financial officer of any Government who can contradict a disagreeable anticipation, and he will be condoned if not applauded for offering a balance sheet better than his own or other people's prophecies. The national debt, Mr. MCCULLOCH informs us, was again reduced last month. It is now $27,000,000 less than at the end of January, and $18,000,000 less than on the 1st of April. There has been a general anticipation that the repeal of internal taxes to the amount of $80,000,000 a year, or almost $7,000,000 a month, would lessen the revenue, embarrass the Treasury, and even bring an ugly deficit. We were thus to go deeper into debt, and to pay a part of the expenses of the year by new loans. In support of this view, Mr. MCCULLOCH, on the 16th March, wrote a remonstrance to the Finance Committee of the Senate, urging that the tax remission should not pass. The bill did pass, notwithstanding, and the debt at the end of the first month after the repeal shows an apparent decrease, with a conjecture of a further reduction from the heavy receipts this month from income tax. It is to be wished that this pleasant view of the national finances could be sustained.

Let us look more closely at the figures, however. The present aggregate of the debt seems to be $2,500,000,000, or rather it would stand at that sum if our Treasury balance—$139,000,000 in paper and gold—could all be used to pay off outstanding Seven-thirties. Part of this cash balance might probably be so paid out with advantage, and if so the keeping of it idle is needless loss to the Treasury. But not to insist upon this we pass on, and find that a large part of the balance represents accruing interest. Twenty-seven millions for example were due on the 1st of May, in coin. Other interest payments are also approaching maturity. Hence our $139,000,000 of cash is seriously lessened, and the total debt is proportionately augmented.

FRUIT PROSPECTS IN WEST JERSEY.—The Vineland *Weekly* says: "Although the season is backward, yet the prospects for all kinds of fruit is good. In fact, we are led to believe that the backwardness of the season has been no detriment to a large yield of fruit. Strawberries are looking vigorous, and the blossoms are now showing themselves quite plentifully. Raspberries and blackberries did not Winter-kill much, and the vines bid fair for an abundant yield. Peaches show indications of an abundant crop. Many trees are now in full bloom. It is true in some localities the fruit buds have been Winter-killed, but as a whole the prospect for this delicious fruit is most cheering. Apples, so far as they have come under our observation, promise a crop. On the whole our fruit growers may feel hopeful in regard to a good crop the present season."

Gen. MOSES COOK, a member of the Connecticut Legislature, from Goshen, who has been classed as a Democrat, took his seat in the Republican caucus on Tuesday evening, and says he never was and never will be a Democrat. He declares himself a friend of Senator DIXON, and on all the general party questions he is with his old friends. His vote increases the Republican majority in the House to 22.

DRY GOODS.

IMPEACHMENT.
JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED.
PUBLIC OPINION VERSUS HIGH PRICES.
UNANIMOUS VERDICT IN FAVOR OF THE CHEAP STORE, NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
WHICH HAS BEEN CROWDED EVERY DAY LAST WEEK,
SINCE IT WAS OPENED ON MONDAY LAST,
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED,
AND HANDSOMELY FITTED UP.

This week will be even superior in attraction and inducements.

CALICOES REDUCED FROM 15 cents to 12½ cents per yard.
CALICOES REDUCED FROM 12½ cents to 10 cents per yard.
GINGHAMS REDUCED 3 cents and 5 cents per yard.
MUSLINS AT 8 cents and 10 cents, WORTH 12½ cents and 15 cents.

AUCTION LOTS OF DRESS GOODS.
200 PIECES POIL DE CHEVRE, 25 cts., worth 37½ cts.
CASES CHINA POPLINS AT 37½ cts., worth 50 cts.
CASES CHINA POPLINS, splendid colors, at 50 cts.
These are the most desirable articles of the season:
CASES OF ALPACAS, double width, at 31, 37½, 44 and 50 cents. These include all the handsome new colors.
Our stock is unsurpassed.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, MANTLES.
This department has been much increased, and offers the best styles and materials at the lowest prices.
CLOTH SACQUES FROM $3 UP.
SILK SACQUES FROM $6 UP.
All made up in the very latest styles and of the best workmanship.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A splendid stock of all grades, black, red and white centre Paisley Shawls; elegant Paris Broche Shawls; Scotch Llama, Ristori and hundreds more of other makes.

LINEN GOODS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
DRAPERY, MUSLINS, NOTTINGHAM LACES and other housekeeping goods, very cheap
ADOLPH KUSTER,
No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.
MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c. JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3, REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

AGAIN WE UPSET HIGH PRICES.
Come on all who want their stores crowded, sell goods cheap, and don't be left behind.
HONOR AND WEALTH LIE AT THE FRONT,
DISASTER AND FAILURE LURK IN THE REAR.
We sell to-morrow a
SPLENDID YARD-WIDE WHITE MUSLIN FOR 1s.
AND A SPLENDID UNBLEACHED MUSLIN FOR 1s.
These muslins were sold last week for 18c.
THEY HANG OUTSIDE THE DOOR. LOOK AT THEM. HOW ABOUT ALPACAS?
ALPACAS 37½c., WORTH 50c.; ALPACAS 50c., WORTH 75c.
BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS, 25c. AND 30c., AND A SPLENDID LINE OF POPLINS, 37½c.
HANDSOME BALMORALS, $1; GOOD FLANNELS, 25c.
Table lines, 3s., 4s. and 5s. SPRING DELAINES, 15c.
Very handsome Marseilles, 50c.
All wool Cassimeres 4s. and 6s. Fine Ginghams, 20c.
BLACK BOMBAZINES 50c. A YARD, UNDER PRICE. Drapery Muslins from Auction.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, HALF PRICE.
GOOD SUN UMBRELLAS, 60c. and 75c., AND EXTRA FOR $1; HANDSOME PARASOLS, $1; EXTRA HANDSOME, $1 25, VERY CHOICE PARASOLS, $1 50, $2 and $2 50.
These prices will be higher later in the season.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, May 11,
PLAIN AND GLACE POPLINS, CAMELEON SERGES, CHENE JASPE REPS, PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, CHAMBRAY GAUZES, DRESS SILKS, &c., &c.
The very latest Parisian novelties for
EVENING AND STREET DRESSES
just received.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer
BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, HUCKABACKS, CRASH, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, CARPETS, CARPETING, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS, PLAIN AND BROCHE REPS, TAPESTRIES, PLUSH, SHADE HOLLANDS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
The above form only a small portion of the immense variety now offering for sale
AT EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PHYSICIANS—A PARTNER WANTED immediately in an old-established medical office. For particulars inquire at No. 6 East 9th-st., one week.

DRY GOODS

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

Have opened the New and Elegant Stores,
Nos. 312 and 314 BOWERY,
(near Bleecker-st.,)
as a first-class
ONE PRICE RETAIL DRY-GOODS HOUSE.

Their long experience in the house of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, (Mr. Sugden as Superintendent, and Mr. Bradbury as Buyer,) will enable them to offer the most desirable goods at
VERY POPULAR PRICES,
and respectfully call your attention to their
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, &c.,
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES,
to which we invite special attention
ALSO,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS,
DOMESTICS, &c., &c., &c.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
FULL ASSORTMENT FROM AUCTION
and per steamer,
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Fancy colored and Black Silks, Magnificent Embroidered Robes, &c., &c., including every novelty of the season.
ALSO,
A full line of Plaid, Check, Striped and Chene Silks—very low.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE SACQUES,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.,
including the latest Paris Novelties,
and also those of our own manufacture,
AT RETAIL, AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES
AT ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETINGS,
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Quilts, Counterpanes,
Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Window
Shades, Damasks, Curtain Materials,
Lace Curtains, Nottingham
Goods, Draperies, Cornices,
and Fixtures of
every kind.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS
OFFERED BY
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

NEW CARPETINGS, &C.
AT THE GRAND-STREET STORE ONLY,
Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels, Three-ply, Two-ply, and Stair Carpetings, Oil-cloths, Matting, Rugs,
Mats, Stair Rods, &c.
ALSO,
Feather Beds and Pillows, Curled Hair and Moss Mattresses, Paillasses and Bedding of every description, of their own manufacture.
N. B.—These goods will be offered at the lowest market rates, and parties about refurnishing will do well to call and examine our stock.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner CHRISTIE-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS.,
Will offer at retail, on Monday, great novelties in
RICH DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
PONGEES, WASH POPLINS,
in great variety, for SUITS and WALKING DRESSES, from auction, at great bargains. Also,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
at much less than former prices; PILLOW LINENS from auction, at the price of Cotton, in all widths; DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, QUILTS, &c., in great variety. Also, 500 PIECES WHITE PIQUES, from 25c. up to the finest imported.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at Retail, on Monday, the largest assortment of
LUPIN'S BLACK AND COLORED
IRON FRAME GRENADINES, ALL WIDTHS,
from last week's auction sales, ever exhibited. Also,
REAL FRENCH POPLIN MOHAIRS,
a new and very desirable article for SUITS and DRESSES, far superior to English in colors and for wear.
500 BLACK ALPACAS, from auction, from 35c. up to the finest imported; greatest bargains ever offered by us.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.
No. 355 BROADWAY, will offer at Retail, on Monday,
PARIS CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
in SQUARE and LONG. Also, PAISLEY and all other styles of Shawls, with BLACK and WHITE GRENADINE BAREGES,
From last week's auction.
Also,
the largest assortment of
REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,
in BLACK and WHITE, from $10 up to the finest imported. GREAT BARGAINS.
Also,
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, best ever sold for $1 per pair, all colors. Also,
ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, ROBES and PRINTS in great variety.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
MONDAY, GREAT ADDITIONS to all the different departments. Silks, Poplins, Barege, Alpacas, Cloths, French, English and American Calicoes, &c.
A large choice of FRENCH PIQUE FOR DRESSES, guaranteed fast colors, at a great reduction.
NEW MATERIAL, Camels' Hair, Chally—beautiful new shades.
500 PIECES STRIPED SEERSUCKER, MOHAIR, for seashore, at 37 cents, worth 60 cents.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 11,
NOVELTIES IN CARPETS.
FRENCH MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, BRUSSELS, BODY BRUSSELS, &C., &C., AND WILL LARGELY REPLENISH WITH FRESH GOODS, IN NEW DESIGNS, THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS at $2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS at $3 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS at $3 50 per yard.
FIRST QUALITY AXMINSTERS at $5 per yard.
OLD ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS at $1 50 per yard.
EXTRA QUALITY WHITE AND CHECKED CANTON AND COCOA MATTING, MATS, RUGS, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

SILK CLOAKS, $12 AND UPWARD—AT MRS. GEORGE BRODIE'S, Nos. 31 Union-square and 300 Canal-st.
SILK CLOAKS, SACQUES, BLOUSES, &c.
SILK SUITS.
CLOTH CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., in all the latest styles. Also
CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS now selling at greatly reduced prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, May 11,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND NEW-YORK MADE SACQUES AND BASQUES, THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.
BLACK SILK SACQUES, nice quality, only $6 each.
VERY FINE VELVET CLOTH DO., Spring colors, only $5, to close.
Also, BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MORNING ROBES, WALKING SUITS, INFANTS' DRESSES, CLOAKS, HATS, PARIS MADE LADIES' HATS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.
IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE.
TO CONNOISSEURS OF MINERALS.
A rare and splendid cabinet collection of choice minerals, consisting of
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and other specimens.
The greater part of which cannot be duplicated, as their equal is not to be found in the United States.
Can be purchased low.
Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
WEST 34TH-ST.—An eligible twenty-one feet high-stoop house, full lot, well-built, at a BARGAIN, if applied for soon. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 736 6th-av.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE FOR $15 80 per month, and no rent to pay. How to buy a lot for $2 per week. How to invest your money safely at 7 per cent. interest. Apply to Cooperative Building Bank, No. 202 Broadway. Circulars free, on application to J. ANDREW, Secretary.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—79th-st., near 9th-av., and 9th-av., opposite the Zoological Gardens. Also, 4 lots on north side of 94th-st., near 5th-av.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FOUR STORY, high stoop, brown stone, superior order, beautifully furnished; lot 200 feet deep, with fine stable; finest location on Murray Hill, for sale; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY PRETTY LITTLE BROWN-STONE house, No. 99 Lexington-av., for sale, or rent, furnished or unfurnished, $15,000; also, No. 38 West 54th-st., $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WEST 16TH-ST., four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, in good order; 19 rooms. Seen only by permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—VERY ATtractive place to be sold; a bargain to some one; house frame, built in best manner, all modern improvements, gas excepted; situation high, with most extensive view; 20 acres, with outbuildings complete; two miles from either ferry. Photograph of house at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated, fronting on the river, high ground, near depot, a desirable residence, fourteen rooms, outbuildings complete; 15 or 30 acres superior land, finely fruited, shaded, &c. Price very low.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—HYDE PARK, L. I., SEE "Spirit of the Times" of 9th instant for description of farm for sale by PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND—LOTS for sale; building sites most eligibly located near ferries, at low prices. See maps and particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, L. I. RESIdence, Italian cottage, 4 acres, with frontage on East River. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED IN best style, a residence in Morrisania, 8 minutes from depot; stable, coach-house and coachman's room; acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruits; nine trains from City daily; neighborhood private and first class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Lower part of house No. 46 Jane-st., comprising eight rooms, in splendid order; rent $62 50 per month; if the furniture is not sold, will let it furnished. Inquire of Mr. MURPHY, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses at Staten Island, Tarrytown, Bergen Point, Brooklyn, Elizabeth; West 19th-st., City; East 20th-st., Gramercy Park, and other locations. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, ten minutes from Factoryville Landing, cottage house (17 rooms,) with 8 acres of land; fruit, garden, and stabling; very desirable winter and summer residence. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, S. I. HANDSOME cottage house; garden with fruits of all kinds; stable, &c., &c. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN SUMMIT-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry; neatly furnished; good order. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET CHEAP—A FINE COTTAGE HOUSE on 104th-st., near Boulevard, containing 13 rooms.
BLISS & JAMES, No. 346 Broome-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STABLE TO LET IN EAST 22D-ST., near Lexington-av. Apply to H. A. MOTT, No. 17 Broad-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family, occupying their own house and having more room than they require, would let, with board, a suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, to a gentleman and wife or to two single gentlemen. The house is located in one of the best streets in Brooklyn, has all the improvements, and is convenient to the ferries. Address H., Box No. 2,455 New-York Post Office.

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETELY FURnished large second story room to let to one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family; location first class and very convenient. Address Box No. 4,931 Post Office.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHed parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

TO LET—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET one room, with board, to a gentleman; location Lexington-av. and 40th-st.; references exchanged. Address G. S., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS—Singly or en suite, on second floor, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 255 West 25th-st.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, AND A large front room on third floor, to a small private family. Apply on the premises No. 112 East 83d-st.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A VERY DEsirable room near Union-square. No other lodgers. Address UNION-SQUARE, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

NO. 211 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED room and bedroom to let to one or two gentlemen with or without board. Ask for Mr. STEVENS.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st. Rooms for families or single gentlemen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—SUMMER RESORT, BELMONT, Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island, (North Shore,) now open. Thirty minutes from Cortlandt-st., four from landing. Bath-house, splendid air, &c. Call at No. 34 East 12th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD THREE minutes' walk from depot and five from boat landing; 1½ hours from New-York; in Stamford, Conn.
R. J. STEVENSON.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WESTERN LANDS WANTED.—PERSONS owning lands in the Western States, whether sold for taxes or not, can have them sold for a commission. Address JAMES BENNETT, No. 309 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS McSPEDON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas McSpedon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 9th day of May, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
my10-la3wwSu* No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 14.

FURNITURE.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.—Furniture at a great sacrifice for cash: Magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color French satin brocatel, $175, $200, $225; parlor suites, covered with reps and hair-cloth, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150; also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, latest style; mattresses, mirrors, &c., cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NOS. 154 AND 158 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.—Cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS AND Libraries bought for cash, at 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 books for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In consequence of the numerous requests which have been addressed to him by the leading Irish and other prominent citizens of New-York,
WENDELL PHILLIPS
will deliver his celebrated Oration,
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY, ON
TUESDAY, MAY 12.

The Ticket Office at the Academy of Music will be open on Saturday, May 9, at 9 A. M.
PRICE OF TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CTS. EXTRA.
In order to accommodate the many applications made for Tickets, by persons residing outside the City, Tickets will also be sold at Pond's Music Stores, Nos. 547 and 865, and at No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, MAY 11.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
And the leading members of her Company have most liberally
VOLUNTEERED THEIR VALUABLE SERVICES
for the
BENEFIT OF THE
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND.
And will appear on the above date in
SELECTIONS FROM HER GREAT CHARACTERS
of
MARIE STUART
and
DEBORAH.
Upon the same evening will also be given a
GRAND VOCAL CONCERT,
BY DISTINGUISHED ARTITS,
Among whom
MISS MINNIE HAUCK
AND
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
HAVE VOLUNTEERED THEIR SERVICES.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $1 50. Family circle, 50 cents.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, and at the usual ticket offices.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, 1868, and every evening until further notice,
FRED. G. MAEDER'S
Five-act Sensational Play, from the French, entitled
LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS WITH STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS.
ACT 1.—The Coral Bracelet—Shadow of Love—"The Garden of the Chateau."
ACT 2.—The Prodigal Brother—Shadow of Danger—The Freshet on the Island.
ACT 3.—The Royal Notary—Shadow of Misery—"The Notary's Office."
ACT 4.—The Red Chamber—Shadow of Death.
ACT 5.—The Accusation—Shadow of the Future.
COMBINATION CAST.
Mr. JOHN DYOTT, Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. CHARLES HALE,
Mr. FRANK LAWLOR, Mr. GEORGE ATKINS,
Miss KATE NEWTON, Miss CELIA LOGAN,
Miss EMMA SKERRETT, Mrs. G. C. BONIFACE.
LILLIE ELDRIDGE,
&c., &c.
VILLAGE FESTIVAL. COMIC CLERK'S DANCE.
CHARACTERISTIC SONGS AND CHORUSES.
NOVEL TRANSFORMATION SCENES BY L. W. SEAVEY.
PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.
LOST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS..........Directress.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS.
MONDAY..........MARTHA.
TUESDAY..........MARITANA.
WEDNESDAY (in Brooklyn,)...CROWN DIAMONDS.
THURSDAY (in New-York,)..........SONNAMBULA.
FRIDAY..........CROWN DIAMONDS.
SATURDAY, (Matinee,)..........FRA DIAVOLO.
Seats at the theatre, No. 701 and 114 Broadway.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY, MAY 18. THURSDAY, MAY 21.
TUESDAY, MAY 19. FRIDAY, MAY 22.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20. SATURDAY, MAY 23.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, MAY 23.
Tickets for the entire festival, including reserved seats.
FIVE DOLLARS.
For sale at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. General ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.
The sale of the $5 tickets will positively close on Wednesday afternoon, May 13.

IRVING HALL.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
The management respectfully announce that in compliance with the expressed desire of many patrons, they have decided upon giving a second series of concerts, to commence on
MONDAY, May 11, 1868.
BLIND TOM,
THE INSPIRED NEGRO-BOY PIANIST.
The most wonderfully-gifted musical genius that the world has ever known.
THE GREATEST MUSICAL PRODIGY OF ANY AGE.
AN INCOMPREHENSIBLE PHENOMENON.
A MUSICAL MYSTERY,
whose imitative powers, coupled with originality, have no limits; whose eccentricities mystify and amuse, while his marvelous execution of the most classical music enraptures every listener, will appear as above for a short time longer. Matinees on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. Tickets for reserved seats may be obtained six days in advance at Ponds' music stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at the box office from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. daily. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

GRAND CONCERT,
For the benefit of the widow of the late A. Hirschmann, will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, at the Academy of Music. The following distinguished artists—Mme. CAMILLA URSO, Violinist; Mr. S. B. MILLS, Pianist; Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor, and a powerful orchestra, have in the kindest manner tendered their valuable services for the occasion. Tickets $1. For sale by Ch. Rosenbluth & Co., No. 334 Canal-st., New-York.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."
Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

NEW COMIC SONGS.—"MY FATHER Sould Charcoal," price 30c.; "Cruel Mary Holder," 30c.; "Flying Trapeze," 30c.; "Whistling Thief," 20c.; "Two in the Morning," 30c.; "Uncle Joe," and "I'm Seventy-five," by Dan Collins, each 40c.; "Not for Joseph," 30c., and "Champagne Charlie," 30c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MADE TO ORDER BY MESSRS. POTTIER & STYMUS.
ELEGANT PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS.
SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.
VERY RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS.
The property of a family now residing in Europe. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 1?8 5th-av., southwest corner 16th-st., the entire contents of the above residence, being the property of a family now in Europe, comprising superb Bois de Rose, silver wood and gilt parlor suites in crimson and green silk reps; superb curtains to match; elegant Bois de Rose and silver wood etageres and cabinets, jardinierres, lolling chairs, marble-top centre and fancy tables to match; most superb pier and mantel mirrors, side mirrors, all of the most elegant design; superb walnut dining-room and library furniture, very rich carved rosewood, maple and walnut bedsteads, etageres, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace; fine mattresses, bolsters and pillows; elegant Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets; a fine assortment of china and glass.
Also, a most superb upright piano-forte, in rosewood and ebony case, with bronze and silver wood uprights and marqueterie panels.
The house will be open for inspection on Monday, 11th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 13th, 14th and 15th May, 1868, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS,
embracing the works of

Wm. Hart,	W. M. Oddie,
Wydeveld,	J. G. Brown,
J. F. Cropsey,	Wm. Brown,
Geo. Inness,	Mario,
Blakelock,	Ream,
Otto Sommers,	Sully,

and others.
Also, fine collection of ANCIENT PICTURES by celebrated masters. They are now on exhibition free, as above till sale, and two evenings previous.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction MONDAY May 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household and office furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier and mantle mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites in brocatelle, reps, and hair-cloth, oak and chestnut chamber suites, carved black walnut bookcases, wardrobes, marble-top buffets, centre and side tables, dressing bureaus, ladies' secretaries and writing desks, oak extension tables, black walnut hat stands, sofas, lounges, cane-seat chairs, hair and straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, office furniture in great variety, oak and walnut desks, tables, revolving chairs, stools, iron safes, glass show-cases, &c., &c. Also, two rosewood 7-octave pianos.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, May 11, 12, and 13, at 7 o'clock, P. M., each evening, at Messrs. Goldsmith's & Co.'s music store, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre, and opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, will sell
RICH AND VALUABLE REAL MARBLE STATUARY,
alabaster ornaments, bronzes, clocks, &c., &c., the direct importation of F. Zannoni & Co., of Florence, Italy. Sale positive.
For particulars see Brooklyn papers, and catalogues at the sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
OF CARPETS, &c., &c.
MONDAY, May 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
At the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
THE BALANCE OF THE PRINTED CATALOGUE, comprising about 275 lots; and in addition all the carpets and oil-cloths which may be received up to 12 o'clock on Monday.

BENJ. H. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, May 11, at No. 250 (new number) West 37th-st., by order of Executors, household furniture, consisting in part of fine English Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, French Plate, Pier and Mantle Mirrors, Mantle Clocks and Ornaments, Rosewood Parlor Suites, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Marble-Top, Side and Center Tables, Black Walnut Extension Tables, Chairs, Marble-Top Buffett, Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, Bedstead, Feather Beds, Hair Matresses, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Silver-Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, &c.
Also, one splendid grand action piano-forte of Hazleton & Davies' make, nearly new, cost $1,200.
Also, one Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine, in good order, all of which will be sold without reserve to close the trust.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, at 7½ o'clock,
A large invoice of rich China, bronze, Parian and Bohemian glassware just imported, consisting in part of China tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, groups and figures, busts, vases, &c., marble clocks, Bohemian glass vases, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Goods on exhibition WEDNESDAY MORNING.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TENTH WEEK.
CROWDS TURNED AWAY.
The great hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.

H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Panto- | H. D.
H. D. | mime, Burlesque. The brightest, most | H. D.
H. D. | amusing and most successful production | H. D.
H. D. | of the season. "STANDING ROOM | H. D.
H. D. | ONLY" announced every night since its | H. D.
H. D. | first performance; the merriest and com- | H. D.
H. D. | pletest hit ever known to New-York. | H. D.

G. L. FOX as H. DUMPTY
G. L. FOX CLOWN.
GRAND BALLET AND SKATING CARNIVAL.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c., admission

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WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1868,
Will be presented, for the last time, the beautiful play, by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, entitled,
MASKS AND FACES.
With elegant scenery, appointments, costumes and excellent cast.
Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss LIZZIE TIMONY, Miss McCORMICK, Mr. E. CASHIN, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss M. BARRETT, Miss FANNY GREENE, Miss JENNY TIMONY, Miss CARMAN.
TUESDAY, MAY 12, LAST TIME.
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 13, will be produced
A NEW DRAMA
of strong interest and powerful effects, entitled
THE WHITE COCKADE.
The play will be given with new and beautiful Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Undiminished enthusiasm manifested by crowded and delighted audiences to see the
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,
an adaptation from the French of LA BELLE HELENE, preserving all of Offenbach's exquisite music.
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL,
nightly in his inimitable character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in the laughable Farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Another Great Favorite. First Appearance of the popular Actor,
Mr. W. H. WHALLEY,
when he will appear as Otto, in THE THREE RED MEN, AND DON CAESAR DE BAZAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,
FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by
MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

THE GRAND LADIES' FAIR FOR THE Church of the Holy Innocents will be opened on MONDAY, the 11th inst., in the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st.
There will be a Promenade Concert and change of programme every evening, commencing at 7½ P. M., and a Grand Sacred Concert on SUNDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

PROGRAMME FOR MONDAY, THE 11TH INST.
1. March, Grand Duchess, Arranged by Thomas Manahan.
2. Aria, Op. Falstaff..........Balfe.
3. Quadrille Amina..........Bellini.
4. Selection, Lurline..........Vincent Wallace.
5. Duet, What are the wild waves saying?..........Horn.
6. Selection, Martha..........Flotow.
7. Galop, Morning Bell..........J. P. Clark.
8. Potpourri on Irish melodies..........Manahan.
THOMAS MANAHAN, Director.

GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING,
THE NEW REPUBLIC,
Or Emancipation,
A SPLENDID ALLEGORICAL PICTURE,
By the celebrated Artist,
FERDINAND PAUWELS,
Professor of the Academy at Weimer.
On exhibition at the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

KAULBACH'S GRAND CARTOON.
THE ERA OF THE REFORMATION.
5TH-AV. ART GALLERY, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
Daily from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and 7½ to 9½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES AND SCULPTURES,
Day and Evening, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 141 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall.
Terms, $10 per quarter.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM PARIS, WITH a very superior education, and an accomplished musician, wants a situation in a family as a teacher, either in the City or in the country; highest references given. Address Miss C. C. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

A CHRISTIAN YOUNG MAN, WITH proper qualifications, wishes to go as tutor and traveling companion to one or two young gents to Europe. Address, for three days, TRAVELER, Station D, Post Office.

A LADY HIGHLY RECOMMENDED wants a situation in a family, to teach the French language. Address Madame X, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as an attendant upon an invalid lady or gentleman; no objection to going into the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 17 Madison-av., two doors from 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady (unmarried) to take the place of housekeeper, or would take care of children; will teach them German if required; no objection to serve in a widower's family. Address Post Office Box No. 3,243.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, THAT has had many years experience in Veterinary Surgery, an engagement to take charge of a large quantity of horses; terms easy; no objection to any Northern State. A note addressed W. G. EDWARDS, No. 399 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED man, as porter in a store; writes a plain hand; quick at figures; reference if required. Address for three days S. F., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, in a wholesale or manufacturing business; good references will be given and a few thousand dollars furnished to perfectly responsible parties. Address, with full particulars, C. C., Box 130 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH the lumber trade and qualified by his experience and knowledge to undertake the sale of valuable white pine lands, most advantageously located in Pennsylvania. Address, with references and statement of precedents, N. R., Post Office Box No. 4,695.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMILY by the month and a few gentlemen's, done up in the best manner at 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 247 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

WANTED—TO LIVE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., as nurse, a respectable young woman, competent to take care of an infant. Call at No. 66 Union-place, Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 10 A. M., and 5 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house an experienced salesman with a large trade which he can control; no inexperienced person need apply. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED IN the silk department. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at second house from 5th-av., south side 125th-st., Harlem.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON....	GAGER..........	May 23.
CORTES..........	WHITMAN..........	May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL..........	VAILL..........	June 6.
MARIPOSA..........	KEMBLE..........	June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston as through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Real-estate Brokers, have removed from No. 11 to No. 31 Pine-st.

REMOVAL.
LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

REMOVAL.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. have removed to No. 18 Wall-st.

MADAME WATTERS DESIRES TO INform her lady patrons of her removal from No. 133 9th-st. to No. 131 in the same street, exactly opposite her former address. Madame Watters takes this opportunity to assure her many friends of her best services, giving her entire personal supervision to the management of the business, soliciting a further continuance of patronage.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON AN 8th-AV. CAR, between 19th and Canal sts., on Thursday, March 12, 1868, a package of six books belonging to the 12th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving them with LEON & CANTER, No. 514 West 19th-st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; gentlemen cured of private diseases, emissions, impaired manhood; circular sent free.

HOME, THE SPIRITUALIST.

(Continued from First Page.)

gradually assumed a somewhat bitter tone, Mrs. Lyon terminated the interview by ordering the defendant not to come again to the house till she sent for him. The defendant addressed a letter to her on the following morning, calling her his "darling mother," asking her to accompany him in a visit that he was ordered to take to some of the German baths by his doctor, and reminding her that he had taken her name because he could in no other way show his respect and esteem for her, being sensible of "the solemn undertaking in the sight of God and man I was taking upon myself when I called you by the sacred name of mother." Mrs. Lyon wrote a somewhat curt answer, approving his determination to go away, and offering to see him that evening. At eight that evening (June 11, 1867,) the defendant called. She was very pale, and did not shake hands, and then followed the following conversation (as stated by the defendant):

"Now, Daniel, I wish you to return me that trust deed, as I wish to have it." "Certainly, mother, and you know I never asked you for it." "It is just as well for you to do so quietly, for I have made up my mind to expose the whole swindle. You first sought me and then surrounded me with a set of people whom I now find to be a pack of well-known swindlers, but I intend to expose the whole thing. I have written for Wilkinson to bring that deed, and I will burn it before his eyes. You may come with him if you like, and I will tell them the same. Mrs. Pepper (her landlady) has been right to caution me and to keep the door locked lest I should be killed in my bed." I sat dumb with astonishment. She then told me that "Mrs. Parks was her friend, and had seen her almost every day, and did so scold her for being forced to make her will." I said, "How could that be when I was not in the house when you wrote the letter concerning it." She said, "she had been told to go into Chancery and take everything from me, and give it to the others, who were more deserving; and that Fred. Kent was an angel in comparison to a sickly man like me." I said, "Now listen to me. Vituperation is quite unnecessary. I would willingly have given you all you asked, as you gave it me of your own free will and accord, but you have closed my hands by making these vile charges against me and my friends. The plaintiff became still more abusive in her language, making use of dreadful oaths and imprecations, and I left her."

In spite of this stormy interview defendant wrote a short note next day to "my darling mother," but as the darling mother made no reply he wrote to her on the 16th of June as "my dear mother," stating the result of his decision in the matter, and the terms on which he would give up the trust deed of January, 1867, which were:

1. That the plaintiff should write him a letter acknowledging his personal honesty and that of the friends introduced to her since he had known her.
2. Written permission to resume his name of Home without that of Lyon.
3. A return of all his jewels, &c., he giving up the two rings given by her to him.
4. That he and his should be left in undisputed possession of the £30,000 "you, in your noble generosity and kindness of heart, gave me." A return of the money borrowed from him during the Winter was also desired, but not exacted. At the date of this letter, however, the plaintiff had filed her bill—a circumstance of which the defendant was, as he stated, ignorant when he wrote, and on the 7th of June she obtained, on an *ex parte* application, a writ of *ne exeat regno* against the defendant, who was thereupon arrested and lodged in Whitecross-street Prison. This was, in brief, the plaintiff's case, and her bill, filed on the 15th of June, prayed a declaration that the several transfers of stock and the assignment of the mortgage debt of £30,000 were obtained by the defendant from her by undue means, were fraudulent, not binding upon the plaintiff, and ought to be set aside.

Mrs. Lyon, the plaintiff, was called for cross-examination by Mr. Henry Mathews, Q. C., and with great difficulty reached the witness-box through the dense mass with which the court was packed: Was married in 1823; my husband died in 1859; he had several relations, but he did not see much of them; some difficulty and unpleasant words arose between my husband and them about the sale of some property under a decree of the Court of Chancery; he made over the great bulk of his property to me during his life, to save legacy duty, and also to secure it to me more surely; after my husband's death I lived a short time at Bridport; came to London after about a year and a half, partly from what I supposed to be my husband's wish; he said, "I shall always be the same as I am now. I shall be with you constantly, and that will be in London." It was a sort of inspiration; we were talking about death; I said, "Will you speak to me?" He said, "Better not." I repeated my question, but can't recollect whether he ever gave me an answer; perhaps he never did; my husband's property was out on mortgage at four per cent.; I keep the mortgage deeds at the bank at Bridport, but have attested copies in my own possession. I do not take second mortgages; I like not the security of them. All my money in the funds had been invested since my husband's death. I cannot tell the exact amount of my husband's property. Went to Mr. Pepper's, in Albert-terrace, Knightsbridge, on first coming to London; afterward to Yarmouth, and on leaving Falmouth, in May, 1866, I went to Mrs. James Fellows, meaning to live with her. I left Mrs. Fellows in September, 1866, being displeased with her about her insisting upon painting her house at that time. Contributed to the expenses while there. (Witness was pressed for some time about what she had heard in the family about Capt. James Fellows' will, but she declined to recollect anything about it, remarking, in answer to repeated solicitations, that the learned counsel could not influence her, as she was not a medium.) My husband's will was never disputed; he wrote it all himself. He was brought up to the law, and ate his dinners. No one grumbled. All his relations were satisfied. They got nothing. Her husband's grandfather was eighth Earl of Strathmore. They were none of them a proud family. Oh no! Spent the honeymoon near the old family seat, Glamis Castle, which was then empty, being "locked up in chancery." Occupied the drawing-room floor at Mrs. Key's, in Westbourne-place, from September, 1866. Had no visiting acquaintance but Mrs. Tom Fellows. (On being pressed to raise her voice and lift up her vail, witness said with energy: "I can't take it up, and I won't take it up.") Went more than once to Sloane-street before I could find the Spiritual Athenæum; had read several books, including Mr. Home's book upon spiritualism; I believed what I read in Mr. Home's book before I went to him; I have had, for many years, very extraordinary dreams, and, perhaps, what might be called visions; was very anxious to investigate the subject and understand it; what Mrs. Sims told me was quite a new light on the subject; have had visions, but nothing like that; went to see Mr. Home on the Tuesday (Oct. 2) without waiting for an answer; the servant was going to the post with the answer when she got there; did not know the servant's name; remember there was a large photograph of the Grand Duchess Constantine, but had another object in view; did not stop to look at pictures; might have been there a quarter of an hour; I know Miss Georgina Houghton; has talked to her about that visit to Mr. Home; told her the truth, but they have so altered it; has read Miss Houghton's affidavit; it is like all the rest—an incorrect version of what occurred; Home asked me to go up stairs after we had some conversation. (Witness was cross-examined at some length upon the statement alleged to have been made by her to Miss Houghton, which she denied with great emphasis;) the third time I saw him was when he brought the spoon; I fancied he suggested marriage, but I silenced him at once; it was distasteful to me; I would not have married the best man on the face of the earth; felt myself very much affronted (though this was afterwards qualified;) I was devoutly attached to my husband, who was the best man in the world; saw the defendant on the 8th of October, and also on the 9th; it was on Sunday (that was the 7th) that I gave him the fifty pounds; saw Mr. Hall the very next day; did not go to defendant's rooms on the 8th (repeated this answer with great energy;) Eleanor Kingdon was servant at my place; what she says is false; she did not receive me on the 8th, as I came home in a cab; I went into the shop as I generally did to save the servants trouble; did not go to Sloane-street on the 8th; did not see any laces; it is false if they say I did; it is all bosh. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. Home may have said some time or other, "Whenever this lady comes I am always at home;" never was there from the first time I went to the Athenæum till he returned from Malvern; if he said that, it was certainly not on Monday, the 8th of October; it is false to say I ever saw those laces in his bedroom; I think it was on the 8th of October I saw Mr. Hall; I saw him on one day only; Home came first that day; will swear it; (admitted an error in her affidavit in this respect;) Home came first; Hall came afterward by himself, and introduced himself; had a few minutes' conversation with Hall alone; told him exactly what had happened, that my husband's spirit had said that Daniel was his son, and, therefore, my son, and that he wished him to be independent; I said, "What do you think?" he said he thought £200 or £300 a year would make him comfortable; don't remember Mr. Hall asking me if I had any relatives to whom I might wish to leave my money; there was no time for him to have done so; never, never, never told Mr. Hall that I meant to adopt the defendant as my son; it was long after that business when Mr. Hall told me that by adopting a person I gave him no legal right to my property; quite certain it was not on that occasion; Mr. Hall did not warn me that my generosity might be misinterpreted by doing so much for a young man whom I had known so short a time. From no one at all had I ever any such warning; told him of the manifestations and of what my husband's spirit had commanded me to do; he did not say, "Spirit or no spirit, do not act in haste and repent in leisure." What my husband's spirit did say I would follow out to the utmost letter of the law. (Witness denied with great emphasis the particulars of a conversation with Mrs. Hall concerning the interview with Mr. Hall deposed to by that lady.) Had no recollection of a letter of the 19th of October, (admitted in her answer to have been written to Home, and set out in his answer.) Admitted the letter when shown to her, but said that it was written from a draught composed by the defendant, as Mr. Hall wished such a letter to be written, as his character was at stake; copied the draft brought to her; cannot remember when Mr. Hall expressed this wish; believe it was on the day that Daniel brought the cab—the day the business was done; it was no message from Mr. Hall.

The letter in question was as follows:

No. 18 Westbourne-place, }
Hyde Park, Oct. 10, 1866. }

My Dear Mr. Home: I have a desire to render you independent of the world, and, having ample means for the purpose, without abstracting from any needs or comforts of my own, I have the greatest satisfaction in now presenting you with, and as an entire free gift from me, the sum of £24,000, and am, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly and respectfully, JANE LYON.

The letter was not from my own mind; did not dictate the words; don't think the dashes were put by me; don't know who put them; perhaps you put them yourself.

The Vice-Chancellor—Come, you must not say such a thing as that.

I see I wrote it; there may have been dashes in the draft I copied; I don't remember; I forgot all about writing the letter till it was mentioned in Home's answer; had no desire to render Daniel independent, certainly not; it was my husband's spirit commanded me to do so; I considered it my duty to do everything I could to meet his wishes; I never kissed Mr. Home on the 10th of October; certainly not; never; (corrected herself)—it was twice, when he was ill and lying on the sofa; I just put my lips to his forehead; that was the only two times; I am not so fond of kissing; certainly not on the 10th of October.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

From the Times, April 24.

The hearing of this singular case was resumed at 12 o'clock, with apparently undiminished interest.

The arrangements for preserving order and giving some sort of access for counsel to the front benches, and accommodating as many ladies as possible with seats, were materially assisted by the presence of some policemen stationed by his Honor's directions to keep the crowd, which fairly overflowed, and "took charge of" the Court all yesterday, in something like restraint.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was again proceeded with, and lasted until the rising of the Court, without being concluded.

Mrs. Lyon admitted having written a letter of the 10th of October, 1866, (which was produced,) to the stockbrokers, Messrs. Fox, Taylor & Co., and said: I did not write it out of my own head, but under the influence of the medium. Went to my bankers, Williams, Deacon & Co., on the 11th of October. Did not tell the brokers when I saw them that day I had adopted defendant. Did not tell them I wished the money to be reinvested in his name. Do not remember their telling me it was a pity to sell out my Consols if I intended to reinvest them immediately. Knew nothing at all about the reinvestment. (Brokers' note produced.) Suppose I forgot having taken away the brokers' note. Do not remember any discussion about reduced or new three per cents. The spirit of my husband had expressed no preference for reduced over new three per cents.; certainly not. Think I remember having had some conversation with Mr. Backhouse (one of the brokers) on that day. I certainly did not tell him I had adopted Mr. Home. Might have told him that Home had on his finger a valuable diamond ring given to him by the Emperor of Russia. Am very sure I did not speak of Mr. Home as "Danny" or "My dear boy." Did not see Home after that day (Oct. 11) until he returned from Malvern. Certainly was not very fond of Home at this time. I never was. I was fond of my husband and wished to carry out his commands that I should love Danny as a son. I say deliberately I had no attachment whatever for him. It was merely the power he had of bringing me into conversation with my dead husband. (Letter from Home at this date produced, containing the expression, "I am sure, dear mother, I shall be worthy of your love,") Did not think anything of it when I read it. (Letter from plaintiff to Home of the 13th of October, 1866, was produced from which the following are extracts:

> "Now, my son, I must first begin to get angry with you. How could you possibly take a cold bath, which is, I am sure, the worst thing you could do in your state: let your health be permanently established is the first object for you to consider if you wish to add to my comforts. You must excuse me if I tell you at our first acquaintance I rather felt a repugnance toward you when you said, 'Mother, I shall so love you.' I said, and drew away from you, 'The less of that the better I shall love your child.' Now I am quite altered; I feel so anxious on your account, and afraid you should be ill or anything happen to you, that I am sure it is a mother's natural love toward her beloved child; so now, if you value my comfort, my dear son, take care of yourself and attend to what the doctor says.")

I endeavored to have that regard for him as a son which my husband had. My husband said he was "his son, and therefore my son." I did not like his love; I did not want anything of it. I had only seen him three or four times. Why should I love him? I felt a repugnance to him. I never felt any love for him, not of any sort. My husband wished me to love him, and I wished to please my husband. Don't know whether I then loved defendant's child. I had no feeling for him; I had never seen him (the child;) as Home was our son as spelt out by the spirits, I wished to love him as my husband's spirit commanded me to do so; don't know why I should have written in such a foolish way. It was all the spirit's working among us. I did not mention my husband's spirit in the letter. Why should I do so? Don't know what I meant by "the great God," &c. It is very extraordinary, I must confess. I was not in my right senses, or I could not have written it. (Witness was then referred to a letter written by her on the 21st October, calling Home "My dear boy," and containing, among recommendations to take care of his health and a statement that "Pickles is good," the following passage: "There is a great work for you to do. I am gifted with a knowledge you have not. I wish you to be a living worker, not a dead one.") I understood there was a great spiritual work to be done; can't understand what I meant by saying, "I am gifted with a knowledge you have not;" don't know why I made use of those words; I have no supernatural knowledge; it is entirely without meaning; I don't understand it; all I know is I am not entirely an idiot. (Examined upon a letter of the 11th of October, written by her to "Sacha," Home's son.) Mr. Perdicaris' affidavit is entirely false; the witness then went on to mention some dream or vision which formed the subject of conversation between herself and Mr. Perdicaris; I dreamed I was in a room and the spirit that I considered my guardian angel brought in a golden lock and said no one could open it but my son; a boy came out of the bookcase like the picture of my husband when he was a little boy. The boy took it away. I remember crowds of people, and the boy addressed them from a sort of pulpit. The boy had not golden hair, but light hair. The boy unlocked the lock. I told the circumstance to "Dan," and he said, "It could not have been your son; I am your son." I thought it an extraordinary dream. I laughed at it. I thought my son was to be like my husband. I talked to Dan about it. He said it was the lock of spiritualism, to unlock the door of spiritualism. Had this dream many years before I knew Home. Could not make any meaning out of it. Perhaps I told this dream to Mr. Perdicaris on the 14th of October. May have done so. (Picture of her husband produced.) Never saw any likeness to any one but my husband in the profile of the boy I saw in my dream. Did not tell Mr. Perdicaris that I recognized Home's likeness in his profile to the boy I had seen in my dream. How could I recognize it? I had the dream before I was married. I don't choose to tell you how old I was when I was married. You know my age, and you know when I was married. You can calculate it for yourself. Did not tell Perdicaris I would have done just as much for Home if he had not been a medium, or that I loved him as a son. Certainly not. I see I wrote in a letter of the 15th of October, "He (Home's son) is a dear boy. I love him, and kissed him many times." I suppose I meant Mr. Home by "darling," because he was my husband's darling. I was too loving by half. I knew nothing of him; had only seen him for a few hours. He pressed me to come down to Malvern. I was wiser than to do that. I preferred remaining at home. Did not consider the invitation a trap. Did not care to go. Had no other reason for refusing. Witness was then examined upon a letter written by her to the defendant while he was at Malvern, about the 24th of October, 1866, containing the following passages:

> "You say 'do not worry about my health.' I cannot help it. God has given me a son, and I much fear he is on the edge of a precipice—the least pitch will send him headlong. You say to me you are better: to Mr. Hall not so well. Which shall I believe? I am anxious to think the best. I like you to sleep; your nature requires rest: it is almost worn out by anxious, thoughtful care. I well know, my dear boy, what you must have suffered, which has added tenfold to your malady. Now, you have the brightest of prospects before you: repelling those of darkness, look forward with joy to the bright union of glory resplendent with happiness. God your father I trust will assist you and impart a healthy influence over your frame, and enable you to throw off the seeds of sickness and disease, which has so long had dominion over you."

I wrote, I see, as if I was actuated by strong affection for him; I believe I was not; my husband's direction, "He is my son, and therefore your son," accounts for everything; I know that he had suffered greatly from hunger; that he had no money; when I talk of his bright prospects I believed he was to be a great man; I had asked him why with all those rings and jewels he had not sold them rather than starve, to which he said, "Never;" certainly, I do doubt now whether his rings and diamonds were given to him by those great people the Emperor and Empress of Russia; was not alluding to the change of prospects brought about by what I had given him; say so deliberately; I know nothing further about it; told Mrs. James Fellows while Home was at Malvern, when she told me that I was under improper influence, that it was my husband's spirit that ordered me to do what I had done for Daniel; was not displeased with her for interference in the matter. (After denying ever having spoken to Mrs. Key, her landlady, in Westbourne-place, about leaving her lodgings before the 1st of November, 1866, witness was shown a letter of the 1st of November, 1866, to Mrs. Hall, stating, among other things, that she was looking out for other apartments.) I say deliberately I did not mean it; I did not believe the spirits had made him (Home) any better; Mr. or Mrs. Hall was continually teasing me about leaving those apartments, so I put them off by saying I was looking out for others. They plagued me about it, some of them. The apartments suited me. Witness was carried through a long series of letters written by her to the defendant, and set out in his answer, and gave with increasing want of recollection, and reiteration of the directions supposed to have been given by her husband's spirit, similar answers to those already given. In reference to the change of the defendant's name, witness did not remember whether Mr. Perdicaris or Mr. Home himself urged her not to insist upon the change. They might have done so. She then went on to describe some communication from "the Lord Alexander's" spirit, disapproving the change of name, as "Home was as good a name as Lyon." When shown her letter to Mr. Wilkinson in reference to the proposed will and Home's change of name, witness said, with great energy, "Every word of that letter was dictated and told me by Daniel in a trance. It was written on the 8th of November. Dan himself took it away with him, and other letters which I wrote. He had a handkerchief over his eyes, and there were papers on the table, and I wrote from his dictation. I did everything under the magnetic influence of Home." Witness was then examined upon the statement by Mr. Wilkinson of his conversation with her on the subject of her will before executing the draft, and his advice to her to pause, consider her husband's family, &c.; Mr. Wilkinson, she said, did not use one-half the words he says he did then; he did not speak so strongly; perhaps I may have said to Mr. Rudall (one of the attesting witnesses) when he came in, "Naughty boy, you are late." Questions were then put as to certain statements alleged by persons who have made affidavits for the defence to have been made to them by the plaintiff, but these statements were almost all denied by her. I went to Mrs. Pepper's lodgings, she said, on the 24th of November. Home did not object to her. He did object to the lodgings where I was, as he said the people were always listening at the doors. In reference to a supposition that she and Home should live in the same house, she said: I treated it with contempt. I would not have it. Perhaps Mrs. Tom Fellows might have objected to the scheme and said that people would talk. I treated such a scheme with contempt myself. (Shown a letter to Mr. Wilkinson of the 7th of December, 1866, in which occurred the following passages: "On the occasion of my adopted son taking the name of Lyon, I wish to give him a little surprise. I intend to add £6,000 to the £24,000 I have already given him, making a sum total of £30,000. Will you kindly prepare a deed thoroughly legal in every respect, and let the previous sum which I gave him on the 11th of October be included, so that there can be no after difficulty about the whole proceeding?") I wrote it under that mystic influence. I must have been insane. No one in their common senses would have done as I did. It was spelt out by the spirits that I was to give Home £6,000 as a birthday present or a New-Year's gift; £24,000 was not respectable for our son—he was to have £30,000. Dan always spelt the messages out so fast there was no time given for the spirits, and I told him so. He told me he always knew what was coming. No, that did not open my eyes. I told him, "If you can do that you'd better write a book yourself of what the spirits say without any raps at all." (Witness then designated an affidavit of Mr. Arthur Jones, of Basinghall-street, describing a scene at his office on the occasion of this gift of £6,000, in which she was said to have caressed Home and called him her "dear boy," as an utter falsehood, and applied the same expressions to an affidavit of Mr. Jencken, a barrister, screaming out in a shrill, excited tone, "False, false, false!" as the several statements were read from that and other affidavits filed in support of the defendant's case.)

The Vice-Chancellor about this period of the case, in answer to some suggestion by Mr. James, Q. C., said that he felt bound to say that Mr. Matthews had not in any way exceeded the fair limits of cross-examination in his treatment of the witness.

The witness was then examined as to the advice stated by Mr. Wilkinson to have been given by him to the plaintiff in reference to pausing before executing the deed of the 12th of December, by which the mortgage debt of £30,000 was assigned to Home, and his having urged her that the mere question of saving legacy duty was not to be considered against the all-important question of divesting herself of her property; that she had already placed Home in such a position as was only to be equaled in novels and romances, and that if she was doing it in consequence of any spirit communications he (Wilkinson) could have nothing to do with it on any such ground—as to which she said: I did tell him it was the spirits that were urging me to do it. He said, "I don't want to hear anything about the spirits. Tell me what you say yourself." Witness went on to deny most of Mr. Wilkinson's statements, and did not remember the remainder. She refused to answer further as to a letter written by her on the 26th of December, 1866, to Mr. Wilkinson, whether it was dictated, copied or suggested to her, than that it was all done under the spirit's influence. The letter contained the following passages:

> "In reply to your favor, conveying truth, reason and best advice, we cannot surely foresee what time may bring forth, and it is best to be on the safe side. Daniel is at present all that the most fastidious can wish for, but there is no knowing what time and an entire independence may do; he may consider me a bore, and cut me altogether, which may probably be anything but agreeable to me; otherwise he may inherit all I have, as I have little love for any of my husband's relations except his favorite sister, Mrs. Clutterbuck, and she is not likely to outlive me."

The witness was for a long time pressed about this letter, and adhered to her answer that "it was all the spirits," but with sudden energy exclaimed that it showed that she had never liked Daniel, and was afraid he might go to America or something of the sort.

The case was adjourned about 4:15, Mrs. Lyon's cross-examination not having been concluded.

THIRD DAY.

From the Times, April 25.

At the sitting of the Court this morning the cross-examination of the plaintiff, Mrs. Lyon, was continued in reference to what was stated by the defendant, Mr. Wilkinson, (the solicitor who had prepared the plaintiff's will of the 12th of November, and acted in the assignment of the mortgage debt of £30,000) in his answer, to have passed in interviews between himself and the plaintiff early in January, in reference to the gift of the mortgage security to Home, and her execution of the deed on the 19th of January. Certainly my arm was not round Dan's neck; but I remember his arm was round my waist, and his other hand was on my head, smoothing my hair while the deeds were being read, during the time they were about; he sat on the chair on the right hand of me; certainly I do not remember asking Mr. Hartley if he thought a lawyer could pick a hole in it, or if he thought I was mad; he did not tell me what I was doing was irrevocable; he might have done so. (Witness was then examined upon a letter she wrote to Home on the 28th of January, while he was absent at Hastings:)

> "Inquire of the spirits if you can whose is the face they have given me now to look at instead of yours. I will not describe it; let the spirits do so if they can. When I was looking at it they touched me on the leg; it was a most extraordinary face, like no one I ever saw. I first saw your profile, then it vanished, and the full face of another looked at me; would it be——?"

It was written under a delusion. He had been away three days, but the magnetic influence lasted long after he was gone. It was one of the delusions I was subject to during the time I was acquainted with that medium. I did not understand it; I don't know what was the name I left in blank. I asked him to find out of the spirits. I suppose it was in that month I first saw Fred. Kent; he is nothing to me—no more than you are. Don't remember whether I had seen Gibson at that time. They were both intimate friends of Mr. Home. I did not believe in Mr. Dyne. He said he could convey his thoughts into any one. That was all nonsense. I never saw such a ridiculous man. I thought him cracked. I did think Home would be a very wonderful man some time, because the spirits said so. I did not believe that Mr. Dyne. I got rid of him very quickly. Was at the Athenæum in Home's rooms when he got back from Hastings. I had gone there to get a letter which was wrong dated. His letters were all about on the table. Mr. Phillips, his secretary, was there. Don't recollect anything like a "tiff" with Home this evening. Was not annoyed at his absence. Certainly not. I preferred his absence more than his company latterly. I have asked Mr. Phillips for one letter only, the first that I sent Home. I wanted it back as it had a wrong date and a wrong address. I wished to correct it. I did not want any other letters back. Perhaps it did not signify, but I did not like having sent a wrong address. Dan told me it was a wrong address. (Pressed upon why she should have been so anxious to correct the mistake, especially so late as February 13.) Don't know what alteration in the date I made. Admitted that she had not altered the date, but that she had altered Westbourne-terrace into Westbourne-place in the letter, (which was produced.) It was not in Home's rooms that I altered the address. Phillips could not find it. I did look at other letters while I was there, my own letters, some of them. Don't remember when I first left off signing myself in writing to Home "Mother." I wrote a letter without the word "affectionate." He wrote back he could neither eat nor sleep, and I put it in again from pity. I deliberately left off signing myself "your affectionate mother." (Pressed for the reason.) I did not wish to be on such intimate terms; I did not wish to call him my son. (Examined upon a letter of the 2d of April, as soon as the name of Eliza Clymow, the servant at Mrs. Pepper's lodgings, was mentioned, witness flew out with denunciations of her as a saucy, dirty, dangerous, story-telling slut.) Gave notice to quit on her account. Once gave her half a-crown to get some eggs; she said she had laid down the 2s. 6d. change on the mantelpiece, and it was not there. She was always calling Mr. Home names, telling Mrs. Pepper he was an impostor. She was a story-telling, wicked girl. I have read her affidavit. I am prepared with the truth. Was not constantly in Mrs. Pepper's kitchen. Used to go down sometimes to save the servants trouble. Certainly I never talked to Eliza Clymow except when obliged to give her orders. I have read Elizabeth Fuller's affidavit. That's all false too. She was a "common seamstress," the journeywoman of a dressmaker. She used to sit and work in my room. I talked to her about her work. She may have altered Dan's lace for me. (Witness was then examined upon a letter written by her to Home at Malvern on the 4th of May.) "Dear Nelly," mentioned in it, was sister of Dr. Cully. I liked her very much till she turned against me. Witness admitted having been to *séances* during Home's absence with Miss Nichols, Mrs. Jones, Fred. Kent, Miss Berry and Dr. Wilmhurst. Could not give the date of the last *séance* with Miss Nichols. There were tilts, but no raps, and no messages. Had *séances* with Miss Berry last June. There were flowers, everlastings, and palms. Many raps?—Oh yes; and the spirits walked about the floor, stamped and made a great noise. Had tea first, and then *séance*. (Asked as to *séances* with Fred. Kent.) Declined to remember the date, or anything more than that the spirits said, "Sit at the table till your trial is over." Never talked to Clymow about Fred. Kent. She has seen him at Mrs. Pepper's. Certainly never talked about him as my son that was to be. I might as well have talked of you as my son. Don't you talk such nonsense. Don't know exactly what I told Mr. Jencken; he is a particular friend of Home's. The statement is all false, concocted by the spiritualists. I considered "Sacha" a very rude, impertinent, "contradictious" boy, Don't know about his being wicked. Certainly had no such idea as that he—a child of eight years old—was looking forward to my death. Ridiculous!

Witness, after being referred to a letter of the 11th of May, was examined upon the following statement by Wilkinson, of an interview with her on the 11th of May:

> "I opened the question of her will, and told her that as Mr. Home had now had such a benefit from her, I wished to bring very seriously before her that she should not exclude her relations by her will. She said that she was just as well satisfied with him as ever, and that nothing could surpass his kindness to her. All that she feared was that he would not live long enough, and if he died she would alter her will, for she said that she did not wish any more of her money to go to his little boy, whom she did not like. 'Indeed,' she said, 'I am sorry that I gave him more than a life contingency in the second £30,000, for I think the first £30,000 quite enough for the boy.' I said, 'Well, I am sorry if you have changed your mind, for I did all I could to make you hesitate, and I am sorry that you ever gave him the second gift at all. But now,' I said to her, 'why don't you make your will in favor of your relations? If Mrs. Clutterbuck does not want it, there is Mrs. Denison, who, with her husband incapacitated and her large family, really wants it. Besides, you have given Daniel more than he can ever want.' She thought for a moment, and said, 'No, I don't care for them, and neither did my husband, and I will not alter it as long as Daniel lives; but if he die I will alter it, for I don't wish his son to have any more. And why should I change? I am perfectly satisfied so long as he lives.' I again pressed her to leave a part to her husband's relatives; and if not, to some hospitals, as it was absurd to leave so much to one person; and I said, 'I wish you would do it, for I think it is only just.' She positively refused, and said her mind was made up. I said to her, 'Well I only wish your relatives could have been within hearing of all I have said to you, that they might know how earnestly I have pleaded for them, and I am sorry to say how unsuccessfully.'"

Don't think all that Wilkinson says there is correct, but I don't recollect what passed. It may have been so. I have written something of poetry, very little, but I don't call it poetry. (Corrected the learned counsel upon a quotation from Burns wrongly given in her letter of the 27th of May to Home, and was asked what she meant by certain disjointed expressions, scraps of quotations in the letter.) That is nonsense. Do you never write nonsense in letters? I can't tell why I wrote about poetry in May and plasters in November. When I wrote pressing for the key of the lodgings on the 6th of June, it was because Mrs. Pepper wanted it. I had no impression that my life was not safe in his hands. He was a poor sickly creature, who could not take away any one's life. Can't tell when my eyes were first opened. I always disliked the deed by which I was made an annuitant. My husband would never have made me an annuitant under a spiritual adventurer. I disliked it from the first. My spirits were always reminding me that I must execute that deed. That was the first point that opened my eyes. Another point I disliked was that Daniel told me I was not to go to other mediums. When Daniel denied that the spirits had anything to do with my giving him the money, it was just before he went to Malvern; that was the first time. It was on the 26th or 27th of February. He denied there had been any manifestations during the first seven days of our acquaintance. He called the spirits, and they said: "Daniel is correct, and if you remember, darling, I made signs on the floor that Sunday as you were going to bed, not that Tuesday, but the following Monday, and well in your senses, but we made you think this to be so. You longed for communications, yet your very anxiety prevented their approach. We had to get control over your mind." I said I had had manifestations from the first day. I considered the spirit was a liar when it denied that I had had any manifestations. (Witness grew very excited about this point, and burst into a long, rambling statement, which was with difficulty checked.) Lady Dunsany told me afterward the spirits were not to be relied upon when I told her how they had denied having dictated the gifts. That was one of the things that opened my eyes. Mr. Gibson did not help to open my eyes; he was Dan's friend. Certainly, about the latter end he recommended me to a solicitor.

Examined as to an interview with Perdicaris about the time of commencing the suit.—I never said I was tied to a dying man, or tired of the burden. How could I be tied to him? I never was.

Witness was then examined as to a memorandum-book containing an account "of my acquaintance with Daniel," containing the strongest denunciations of the defendant as "a greedy, fawning, sneeking, lying hypocrite," and ending with this passage:

> "Dan's spirit always spelt out through Dan that he wished me to be a freed spirit like himself. Yes, I thought, if I go abroad I shall soon be a freed spirit, no doubt. I have found out 'tis not my dear husband's spirit, but Dan Home's evil, lieing, evil spirit."

It was not written for the public eye to come into court. It was written from my own private—

Was all that written before your eyes were opened? It ought never to have been brought into court; it was private and ought to have been torn up; it was not in order to get up that narrative that I went to Home's lodgings to get that letter to correct the date. (The date of the 29th of September, 1866, was altered to the 30th of September in the narrative.)

The witness was examined at some length upon the corrections in pencil and alterations in another memorandum-book in Home's handwriting, stated to have been written by him from plaintiff's dictation, but declined to see whether they were in her handwriting or not. "It is of no consequence." Never sat down with packets of Home's letters and asked Eliza Clymow to hear what the darling said; certainly not. Never talked with such a person as Elizabeth Fuller about what she could prove for me in this suit. Never had any conversation. I have read her affidavit. I know what a bundle of abominable stuff it is. I have lent Mr. Gibson money. (Pressed when.) You bother me so I can't tell what I say. First loan was £30. I should think somewhere about ——. (Reminded it was on the 19th of July.) I never gave him any money; I lent him. I have his notes for it. It was very shortly after the £30 that I lent him £100, perhaps a few days after; £400 a very few days after (27th July.) He was in great difficulties. He wrote to Dan when he was at Malvern, and Dan would not assist him, so he wrote to me for £500. Then there was a £30, and on the 12th of November there was £80 to pay Mr. Wilkinson's bill. I never saw the bill. I know that Eleanor Kingdon's memory was very bad. I have never seen her since I left Mrs. Key's. (Pressed upon this point.) May have written to Mrs. Curtis that Eleanor Kingdon might come without her mother. She never did come; was not there when Mrs. Key and my lawyer saw her about the evidence she would give; certainly not; Eleanor Kingdon did come after my letter to Mrs. Curtis, but I never saw her; Mrs. Curtis did say something of that sort, that Eleanor Kingdon should not come again; I did hear that her memory was good for nothing—the stupidest girl she ever was; my solicitor said she was no use, and I told him I had always thought so; when I wrote to Mrs. Curtis I expected she was to make an affidavit; I don't know what she was to prove; did write to Eleanor myself to go to Mrs. Key's; can't give any idea of what she expected to prove; she was to make an affidavit; I have read a great deal; I have read *Josephus* and *Dr. Colenso*, and other works of that class. (Pressed upon a passage in one of her affidavits in which she said that she informed Wilkinson that she was obeying the dictates of her husband's spirit, and that instructions were received in his presence from her husband's spirit with reference to the deeds, but would only say that there were spiritual allusions to the deeds; that Mr. Wilkinson was an honorable man, and under the same delusion with herself with respect to Daniel, who had lived in his house for some time.) I won't say anything one way or another; I won't say a word to injure Mr. Wilkinson, for I have the very highest opinion of him. (Pressed upon other statements sworn to in her affidavit, she answered, "I did not give any attention to it.")

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, on the 27th, this case was resumed.

Mr. Matthews, Q. C., opened the defence in behalf of the defendant Home. It had been assumed on the other side that the burden of supporting these transactions rested upon the defendant, but when the relationship of parent and child, guardian and ward, solicitor and client did not exist, the confidence and influence, in the words of Lord Kingsdowne ["Smith *vs.* Kay," 7 House of Lords Cases, p. 750,) must be proved intrinsically. The plaintiff's advisers talked of the extraordinary power of evoking the spirits of the dead claimed by the defendant, but they have not adduced any evidence that he does claim such power. His answer distinctly denies it: "I do not profess, and never did profess, to have the power of evoking the spirits of deceased persons, or of putting other persons in communication with them; what occurs is without any volition whatever of my own." Has plaintiff satisfied the Court that she was subjected to any influence, or that she was persuaded by some clumsy deception on the part of the defendant to make these gifts to the defendant? It was an admitted fact that Mr. Home was, and had been all his life, a believing Spiritualist; but, looking to the many eminent names arrayed on the side of Spiritualism in France and Germany, as well as in America and this country, was it to be hastily assumed that a belief in Spiritualism was in itself a badge of fraud and imposture and would taint any transaction. Look at Mesmer, who was despised and scoffed at in the last century, but whose system was now approved and adopted by our most eminent physicians in our hospitals. Without inquiring into the truth of spiritualism, the question was whether these gifts were reduced by spiritual manifestations, or rather by the comic scenes described as such by the plaintiff. What had been the previous life of the defendant? Up to defendant's connexion with the plaintiff he had not made one single sixpence by his spiritual belief. He had passed his life before the world, but not a single mercenary, indelicate or improper motive had ever been imputed to him up to these transactions. Mr. Matthews referred to the affidavit of Mr. Varley, the consulting electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, stating his entire conviction of Mr. Home's truthfulness and honesty, and of the truth of the alleged phenomena when subjected to the severest scrutiny and under the most rigorous conditions, and to the testimony of Dr. Hawkins Simpson, Dr. Gully, of Malvern, and others, to the same effect. After this introduction, reserving the further argument on behalf of the defendant, the evidence for the defence was put in and read. This evidence consisted of 37 affidavits, extending over 73 folio pages, and it would be, of course, impossible, within reasonable limits, to give anything like a full abstract of them independently of the difficulty of doing so from the very rapid tone in which they were read, and the numerous omissions.

Miss Lefebvre, a stranger to Home, had known the plaintiff for four years. Plaintiff had four years ago told her that her husband was not dead; she knew better, because she "saw his spirit." In December, 1866, or January, 1867, plaintiff told her of her adoption of a son, as she wanted somebody to take care of her; talked of his "very high friends." The account now given by the plaintiff about her adoption of the plaintiff, and the character she gave him, "differ entirely from what she first said to me."

Mrs. Head, who was a seamstress at No. 22 Sloane-street, in October, 1866, described Mrs. Lyon's visit to Home late in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 2d of October, just as he was waiting to dress to go out to dinner; his look indicative of impatience and a wish that his visitor should go; her standing in front of the sofa looking at a large photograph picture, and Home's leaving the house in about twenty minutes' time to keep his dinner engagement. Denied there being any accordeon or writing-materials on the table at the time. Witness also described Mrs. Lyon's coming on the following Monday, October 8. On answering Home's bell, after plaintiff had been there an hour or two, found plaintiff with Mr. Home in his bedroom looking at some lace and embroidered chimises. On answering the bell again Home said, "In future, whenever this lady may come, at any hour, I am at home to her." The lady said, "Yes, for he is my son. I love him and am going to adopt him. I love him, and have no one else in the world to love or care for me." She then stepped up close to him, and put her arm about him, and looked most lovingly into his face. On Home's return to town plaintiff came frequently, and almost daily, to visit him, and her frequent visits and what she had done for him were a joke and remark in the shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Burns, "spiritual librarians," deposed to the applications made to them by the plaintiff at the end of September, 1866, in reference to the *Spiritual Athenæum*, and her inquiries as to his circumstances.

Mrs. Maurigy, of Albion-street, Hyde Park, deposed to what was said to her by Home on the 9th of October, 1866, as to the sudden determination of plaintiff to adopt him and give him a fortune. Had known Home since April, 1855, and had never had cause to doubt his honor or integrity.

Mrs. Cox, Jermyn-street, an old friend of the defendant, and always trusted by him in all his money matters, gave similar evidence.

Messrs. Taylor & Backhouse, stock-brokers, who had sold the stock to realize £24,000 on the 11th of October, 1866, and transferred the £6,000 on the 10th of December, spoke to the business-like and decided manner of the plaintiff, and her affectionate bearing toward Home; her pride in having adopted him; her calling him "Danny, my dear boy;" telling Mr. Backhouse she loved him as a mother, and would be a mother to him.

Mr. Perdicaris first became acquainted with the plaintiff on the 14th of October, 1866, after having heard about her "unexpected kindness" from Home on the 5th of October. He called with Home's son upon her and staid to dinner. She gave a long description of her past history to witness and the circumstances that led to her meeting with Home; her vision of a light-haired boy resembling him, &c. When I expressed my astonishment at the large sum she had bestowed upon him, she answered: "Why not? Have I not a right to do with my money as I please?" and added that what she had done was not all she intended doing for him. I alluded to Mr. Home's being known as a medium, and said: "The public will, doubtless, attribute the step you have taken to some supposed spiritual intervention." The plaintiff answered that she would have done as much for him if he had not been a medium; that she loved him with a mother's love, and had loved him from the first time she ever saw him, and desired to see him in an independent position befitting the talents and education with which she believed him to be endowed. Witness went on to speak of the plaintiff's habits and tastes as not being refined; her appearing from the first visit down to the last interview (June 17, 1867,) to entertain "the warmest regard, the greatest admiration, and the most sincere respect for him, (Home;") her inquiries whether he would be likely to marry again; her complaints of the isolation and loneliness of her life; her telling witness that she was or had been a greater medium than Home, "for that years before she met him she had seen, touched, and conversed with spirits." Witness described the sudden change from extravagant affection for Home's little boy to most violent dislike, and also the interview of the 17th of June, when, in order to get at her, he almost forced his way past Mrs. Pepper with a policeman. The plaintiff said she had been induced to believe at the house of a Mrs. Bury that she had been deceived by the defendant, Home, and a familiar spirit, and that she had been advised at Mrs. Bury's to go to law at once and endeavor to recover the money she had given the defendant. She said she hated his child, and would rather be locked up in a lunatic asylum than have any of her money go to the child. She also complained of her disappointment in Mr. Home on account of his ill health and frequent absences, and asked me whether it was not outrageous that she should be tied to a dying man. I recalled to her memory the many assertions she had made that the gifts she had bestowed upon Home were not influenced by her belief in his mediumistic powers. I also alluded to the numerous visions she had related to me, which she had so often assured me were prophetic. Mrs. Lyon did not deny the correctness of my statements, but merely said, "It is very strange." Upon my asking her whether if her husband had been alive she would have been dictated to by him, she said, "Certainly not." "Well, then," I asked, "how is it you now say that his spirit dictated to you?" To this she avoided giving any direct reply. Witness also deposed to Home's strict regard for truth, and denied certain statements made by plaintiff.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, of the United States of America, under whose care defendant's son was, had known defendant since 1852, and described five interviews which she had had with the plaintiff, the affectionate way in which plaintiff treated defendant, and her expression of great happiness in having found a son at last. Plaintiff asked many questions about defendant's position in America, his past trials, and dwelt with much apparent feeling upon his having suffered from great poverty, repeating over and over that he should never be poor again—she had prevented that. At an interview in January, 1867, plaintiff spoke of herself as an exceedingly clever business woman, and seemed to consider defendant as wholly unfitted to be trusted with any business matter. Witness also detailed at great length various conversations with the plaintiff, and her change, in January, 1867, from extravagantly petting Home's child to treating him with dislike.

Thomas Shorter was at breakfast with Home about the middle of November, 1866, when Mrs. Lyon came in unexpectedly, and talked of visions she had had from her childhood; her manner to Home was most affectionate, and she spoke of him as "my son" and "Daniel." In an outline sketch of his meeting with Mrs. Lyon, read out at the time by Home, no intimation whatever was given of any spiritual manifestation having occurred at the first interview, or that any spirits or manifestations had induced her to adopt Home.

Mr. Phillips, secretary of Home, in November, 1866, had seen much of Mrs. Lyon with Home. With all her apparent affection, she was at all times most exacting and tyrannical. Her assertion that she was influenced in the highest degree by Home was simply ridiculous. She was his master at all times, and he was as much afraid of her as any schoolboy could be of his master. There never was a woman who had a stronger will or keener determination. Witness deposed to having missed one of Home's letters in her handwriting after a visit by her to Sloane-street, on the 13th of February, 1867, while Home was absent, but during which visit he unexpectedly returned. Home had more than once, in her presence, while witness was by, spoke of her adoption of him as a spontaneous act of generosity, to the truth of which statement defendant had consented.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Spratt, members of the Executive Committee of the Spiritual Athenæum, deposed to the power of seeing spirits claimed by the plaintiff, and the somewhat disparaging way in which she spoke of Home's power as a medium, her deep affection and solicitude for him.

Mr. Wilkinson's answer was then read, stating his surprise at the statements made by the plaintiff, and the care he had taken to protect her against injuring herself by giving away her property without the fullest determination on her part, his remonstrances with her, and clear statement of the legal and other consequences of what she was doing. Mr. Wilkinson described at great length his conversation of the 12th of November, 1866, with the plaintiff on the subject of her will; his advice that, as the property had come from her husband, it would not be proper to leave it away from his relatives; his questions for the purpose of satisfying himself that she was under no control or improper influence; her assurance in the most positive manner that in what she was doing she was not influenced by anything connected with spiritualism, but that she had taken the greatest liking to Mr. Home and found him all that she could wish; and that it was a delight to her to find that she could make such good use of her money. Mr. Wilkinson, in reference to the transfer of the £30,000, referred to his letter of the 11th of December, 1866, containing the following passage:

> "I wish to bring clearly before you that in making the gift of the £30,000, which you have done, you have given it to him absolutely and without power of revocation, and as I have known Mr. Lyon so long and so intimately I shall best do my duty to you by suggesting that you should have some other legal advice in carrying out the business if you think it necessary."

Mr. Wilkinson also described his conversation with the plaintiff on the 12th of December, 1866, urging her again to consider the matter, and not to allow any question of saving legacy duty to weigh with her in divesting herself of her property. [A great portion of this conversation had been already given in the account of the plaintiff's cross-examination.] He asked her if she were desirous of doing this in consequence of any spirit communications, for that, if so, he would have nothing to do with it on any such ground. She said that "she was not influenced by anything but the intention of placing him in an independent position and saving the legacy duty, as she was satisfied she should never change her mind." After detailing some other business arrangements, Mr. Wilkinson stated his having again, in May, 1867, brought her will under the notice of plaintiff, and again suggested that she should not exclude her relations. She said that she was just as well satisfied with him (Home) as ever, and that nothing could surpass his kindness to her. [This conversation, as stated by Mr. Wilkinson, is given in our report toward the end of Mrs. Lyon's cross-examination on Friday.] On seeing her on the 13th of June Mr. Wilkinson found plaintiff in a very excited state; she said she had not had proper advice, and ought to have been asked to have another solicitor. Mr. Wilkinson replied that the gift was quite against his wishes and advice, and that if Home had deceived her, as she said, she had most effectually concealed it from him, and that he could not believe she had been acting a part with him for so many months for no reason at all. Mr. Wilkinson denied most emphatically that the plaintiff ever informed him that she was obeying the dictates of her husband's spirit; on the contrary, she always assured him that she was attached to Home for his own sake, as she might well be, wholly apart from any such phenomena or communications. Mr. Wilkinson also gave his own views upon the subject of spiritualism, and confirmed Home's statement that he had always repudiated the notion that he possessed any power of evoking the spirits of deceased persons, or of putting other persons in communication with them.

The Court rose at 4:10 o'clock.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama; Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Hon. Perry Fuller, of Washington; Hon. J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado, and Hon. John W. Leftwick, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. A. Parker, of Potsdam; Hon. S. K. Williams, of Albany; Hon. S. P. Dayton, of Albany; Hon. John J. Nicks, of Elmira, and Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Geneva, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Capt. T. H. Davies, of the British army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge Skinner, of Chicago, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. R. B. Pruyn, of Albany; Hon. George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. P. Montsath, of Albany, and Capt. Ternan, of the British army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94 for money, and 92¾@92⅞, for the account, ex-dividend.

American securities open at the following quotations:
United States Five-twenties....70¾
Erie Railway shares....46
Illinois Centrals....95¼
Atlantic and Great Western....32

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 9.

The Bourse opens firmer. Rentes, 69 francs 40 centimes, or 18 centimes higher than yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet, and the sales of the day will not exceed 7,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:
Middling Uplands....12¼d.
Middling Orleans....12½d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and steady. Flour, however, is firm, but quotably unaltered; the last sales of Western Canal were made at 36s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Barley is nominal at 5s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Corn 39s. ₱ quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Oats, 4s. ₱ bushel. Peas, 48s. ₱ 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 115s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess; Pork, 82s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 50s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum quiet at 1s. 5d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

Sugar is firmer, but quotably unaltered. The last sales were made at 27s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. per ton. Sperm Oil, £95 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94 for money, and 92¾ for the account ex-dividend.

American securities close at the following quotations:
United States Five-Twenty Bonds....70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway Shares....46
Illinois Centrals....95¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, May 9.

United States Five-twenties close at 75¾@75⅞ for the old issue.

PARIS, Saturday, May 9.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 69 francs 40c

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 9—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closes easier with a decline of a fraction on American descriptions. The sales have not been so heavy as was estimated at the opening, aggregating 6,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands....12⅛d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans....12⅜d.@12½d.

There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive.

The total shipments of Cotton from Bombay for this port, since the last report up to May 2, have been 42,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet. Corn, 39s. ₱ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 10d. ₱ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ₱ bushel. Oats, 4s. @ bushel. Peas, 48s. ₱ 504 lbs. Flour 36s. 6d ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The market closes dull and steady. Beef 115s. ₱ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork quiet at 82s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firm at 70s. ₱ cwt. Cheese 52s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 50s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin 6s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow has declined to 44s. 6d ₱ cwt. Turpentine declined to 31s. ₱ cwt. Cloverseed 44s. ₱ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum 1s. 5d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Petroleum 8d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, May 9.

Sugar 27s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil £35 10s. ₱ ton. Sperm Oil £95 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes £10 5s. ₱ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 9.

Petroleum closed quiet at 44½ francs ₱ bbl. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 9.

The following are the closing prices of merchandize for the week; SUGAR, 7⅞c.@8⅜c. per aroba for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¾c. for Nos. 7 to 10 Muscovadoes; stock scarce; fair to good refining, 7⅞c.@8c.; fair to good grocery grades, 8c.@8½c.; prime to choice do., 9c.@9½c. MOLASSES, 4¾@5 reals ₱ keg for clayed, and 5¾@6 for Muscovado. BEESWAX in good demand at former prices. FREIGHTS without decided change; tonnage is scarce. BACON 15c.@16c. ₱ lb. BUTTER 26c.@34c. ₱ lb. SHOOKS, $8 50@$9 for a box, $2 25@$2 50 for a hogshead. FLOUR, $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl. HAMS, 20c. ₱ lb., dry salted, and 23c. for sugar cured. LARD is in good demand at 18½c.@19c. ₱ lb. in tierces, and 20c.@20½c. in 25lb. tins. LUMBER, $28@$29 ₱ 1,000 feet for White Pine, and $19@$25 for Pitch Pine. POTATOES, $4 50@$5 ₱ bbl.

[Advertisement.]

An eminent divine says: "The Peruvian Syrup gives me new vigor and buoyancy of spirits."

[Advertisement.]

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from dyspepsia, debility, &c., &c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	May 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Colorado	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
China	May 13	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	May 14	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	May 16	New-York	London.
Caledonia	May 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	May 16	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 14	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	May 14	New-York	VeraCruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the Pier, foot Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P.M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..........5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River..........3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........5 P. M
North Mails..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way..........5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
South Mail at..........5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at..........1:30 P. M

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 9.—*In Steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—Mrs. William Orr, Miss Edgar, Toronto; Mrs. Cumberland, Mrs. James K. Hill, Mrs. George Jackson, England; Mrs. Stephen Addison, A. Hamilton and lady, Nashville; Mrs. Jane Doyle. Mrs. Cuckland. Miss Catharine Randle, Havana; Mrs. Wendt and child, Mrs. West, J. F. Turner, Van Couver's Island; Capt. John Drummond, Wm. Anderson, J. Kehew, Boston; T. H. Gabney, Mr. Barrows, George Parthow, H. R. de Vaumont, Wm. H. Denniston, Jose G. Pola, E. J. Butler, Robert T. Lyon, John Plunkett, J. Burns, New-York; C. Bigland, Robert J. Caughers, Philadelphia; Charles M. Stratton, Thomas Leggins, Jr., Rev. W. D. Williams, Rev. J. Evans and wife, Thomas R. Hopkins, wife, 2 children and servant, Dr. F. Morgan, Capt. W. Lawrence, H. L. Winsted, Rev. Thos. Everett and wife, Mr. Holland, J. M. Stanley, E. C. Palmer, James T. Griffen, wife and 2 sons, Mons. Eyth, James Daykin, Robert Bain, Fred. Gomersall, Mrs. L. Morton and child, Mrs. Ridout and daughter, C. H. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. M. N. Hogan and child, A. Maury, wife and servant, Albert Crane, M. A. Doyle, Rev. David Harris, Irontown, Ohio; Rev. Hime Toront, Miss H. O'Sullivan, Antonio Capo, Havana; E. M. Merrill, New-York; Thomas Carbajara, Fred. Mear, and Edward Young, Philadelphia; Rev. Richard Brown and Rev. Thomas Welsh, Pittsburg; Mrs. Frederick Gundry and child, New-York; Richard Crowther, New-York; Dr. William Ashbridge, Philadelphia; Richard Edwards, Wm. M'Clymont, Mr. Webb and wife, Mr. Biddle, Philadelphia; Mr. Berwick and Capt. Forrester, Dublin; John W. Dix, New-York, bearer of dispatches to Paris; James Sumner, England.

MAY 9.—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Capt. Morse, Mrs. Morse, Misses Florence and Annabella Morse, Thompsonville; Lewis Meade, Rev. E. B. Mason, Rev. Wm. McGiffert, Mrs. McGiffert, Thomhill Couper, A. Morison, Mrs. Morison, Geo. Morison, Mrs. Peattee, Mrs. Bennett and child, Mrs. Mallhouz and two children, Mrs. Gates, John Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Akinson, Walter Akinson, Mrs. De Barry, Mrs. Wilber, F. Story, Mr. Laura Jones, Mrs. Hum, Mrs. Doud, Frederic Hayward, Mrs. Hayward, Alex. Gordon, Miss Marcella Pepper, Mrs. Carson, Janet Carson, William Flemming, Richard Galbrath, Alex. King, Bernard McClusky, Mrs. E. McLaren, Miss McLaren, Mrs. Dougan, Thomas Louther, Walker Dyson, Frederick Remington, Miss Remington, Joseph Bessecks, Mrs. Bessecks, Miss Josephine Bessecks and nurse, Rev. R. C. Morse and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Littlejohn, George Bagnall, Mrs. Bagnall, Miss McNally, George Anderson, Mrs. Kane, John Kane, Miss Irwin, Miss M. Smith, Miss M. Bird, Miss E. J. Smith, Mrs. Walsh and child, Wm. Hamilton, and other steerage passengers.

MAY 9—*In steamship Louisiana, for Liverpool*—Messrs. Thomas Finnegan, Charles L. Gochring, E. McCaffery, Edward Jones, Major G. R. Holden, and 57 in steerage.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—Rev. Dr. Paddock, Gen. Lawrence, wife, nurse and infant, H. Metzgar, B. G. Garden, W. B. Unckles, W. Boyer, wife and family, W. G. Cochrane, Rev. W. Alves, wife and family, Hubert Dobson, Geo. S. Thompson, L. Tricot, Jos. Lacompte, Q. Quaken, Mrs. Rodriquez. For California—Mrs. Wallace and daughter, Mrs. Ellen McCarty and daughter, Miss Igne, E. T. Dudley, James Smith, wife and child, Miss M. A. Cloy, L. R. Bronson, Wm. Ketty, D. C. Bell, C Kabe, H. H. McCorrick, J. C. Dubrutz, A. Brady, Mrs. H. A. Warnock, James Williamson, wife and daughter, John Gobein, S. Mendelssohn, Rachel Mendelssohn, Mrs. Kelsey and 2 children, Mrs. C. Stormes, W. H. Collins, wife and child, F. Bautman, Miss Kate Tighe, W. Bartling, J. B. Humphrey, S. Bloomauer, wife and daughter, E Paschal, wife and friend, C. A. Fisher, wife and child, H. Fleischman, wife and family, F. Ayer, wife and daughter, Peter Whelan, Miss Lizzie Bryan, Miss Henrietta Meyer, S. Brooks and wife, H. S. Doane and wife, Mr. Kaplau, wife, daughter and 2 children, Mrs. Maguire and 2 children, L. Landeker, mother and child, A. B. Harman, wife, cousin and child, J. R. Jones, C. C. Goddale, Mrs. O. H. Taylor, 2 children and nurse, George McGynn, L. Lamberton, wife, 2 children and nurse, F. R. Pitman, wife and 3 children, E. McCollough and 2 sisters, L. H. Fox, L. H. Hart, L. D. Ingoldsby, F. Eicholtz, J. Schutenhautz, G. Miller, C. H. Tippett, L. E. Tippett, Miss Campbell, Mrs. V. Jones, W. Geary, W. A. D. Hegeman, J. N. Hegeman, James Wilkie, H. C. Burbanks, wife and sister, W. V. Gould, J. A. Tallmadge, H. E. Dean, Robert Roby, L. Platt, wife, nurse and 3 children, Prof. Raymond, Midsuhoya Ousaboro, G. Fisher, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, L. Grimes, Miles Hill, wife and son, Miss Hattie Hill, D. H. Temple, C. A. Reading, wife, daughter and son, D. J. Van Lennep, C. O. Wheeler, S. Hood, N. Underlip, wife and child, A. Ayres and wife, Mrs. Underlip and daughter, J. B. Rosselwin, J. J. McEwin, Mrs. E. K. Hoemans, C. V. Hand, Mis Lucille Western and servant, W. W. Surger, S. A. Holmes, L. A. Sledge, Mrs. Gibson and 2 children, E. J. Badgely and wife, D. A. Hope, Miss Biess, C. B. Smythe, Judge S. J. Field and wife, Wm. Cooper, E. B. Ryan, Rev. D. L. Trefern, John M. English, Mrs. Frances Aurean, H. T. Barnum, Henry May, Mrs. M. V. Bradley and child, Ira Pierce, Jos. Buckbee, Mrs. Mary J. Mayo, Martin E. Ward, J. B. Foster, Mrs. H. Rodes, Jos. March, wife and child; John Hyde, J. J. Steward, wife and four children; M. J. Bolan, M. D. Halpin, E. Allen, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—J. Jackson, E. New, Capt. Spear, Col. J. F. Trouthen, E. P. Bishop, Miss H. Wimmel and servant, B. A. Wardell, R. M. Vail, A. D. Griffin, Mrs. Capt. Hubbard and daughter, J. M. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Roundtree, Mrs. W. L. Bigelow, Mrs. H. W. Dane, Miss C. M. Hanson, Miss J. Hanson, Mrs. H. N. Kellogg and infant, Mrs. M. A. Raymond and child, A. R. Youngblood, A. J. Smith, E. Denfery.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 48 | Sun sets..... 7 05 | Moon rises...10 39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..10 01 | Gov. Island.10 50 | Hell Gate....12 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Equator, Spencer, Galveston 9 ds. and 12 hours, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 4, 30 miles west of Carysfort Reef, exchanged signals with steamship Perit, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Deutschland, (N. G.,) Wessels, Bremen April 25, and Southampton 28th, at 2:30 P. M., with mdse. and 761 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool April 22, via Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and 1,194 passengers to National Steamship Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage, with gales at intervals. April 25, lat. 51 16 N., lon. 14 48 W., passed a ship flying third pendant Nos. 9,051. April 27, lat. 50 9 N., lon. 22 57 W., passed ship Nymphe, bound W. May 5, exchanged signals with brig Watten, bound to Boston.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston May 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship Rattler, Marsh, Manila Feb. 1, with mdse. to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Has had moderate weather the entire passage. Passed Anjier Feb. 14, Cape of Good Hope March 26, and crossed the equator April 15, in lon. 34 30 W. March 4, lat. 24 35 S., lon. 64 5 E., exchanged signals with ship Serampore, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool, 34 ds. out. March 17, lat. 34 38 S., lon. 23 50 E., exchanged signals with ship Chase, (Br.,) from Colombo for Liverpool, 42 ds. out. 27th, lat. 24 15 S., lon. 2 20 W., exchanged signals with bark Rockett, standing W. N. W.

Bark Nibo, (Norw.,) Sandberg, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to Thomas J. Owen—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Boomerang, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Crichton, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark James E. Ward, Landerkin, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig G. F. Geery, Ward, Nuevitas 13 ds., with sugar to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Jose Nichols, (of Bucksport,) Nichols, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (Br.,) Drummond, Matanzas, 13 ds., with sugar to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Miragone, 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Gurtruda, (Dutch,) Jacobo, Rio Grande, 59 ds., with hides and wool to order.

Brig Gofinche, (Sp.,) Karhl, Tenny Reef, in ballast to master.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Powers, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Sea Foam, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Satilla River, 9 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Hannah G., (of St. John, N. B.,) Easton, Aricebo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Irma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Parce, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. F. Nash, Luncey, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Arecibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Woodland, Mankin, Grimsby, Eng., 45 ds., with old railroad iron to Murray, Ferris & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Henry Means, Wentworth, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Edwin Watson, Crammer, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, (of Baltimore,) Smoot, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co. Has had N. W. gales on the coast.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Hussey, Charleston, S. C., 5 ds., with railroad ties to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Raghdon, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with lumber to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had N. E. winds with fog the last few days.

Schr. F. J. Lockwood, (of Norwalk,) St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Zampa, (of East Machias,) Huntly, Neuvitas 14 ds., with sugar to Thos. J. Owen & Son.

Schr. Gladiator, (of Lunneberg,) Westhaver, Jacmel 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Oceanus, (of Brookhaven,) Huntly, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Stephen Morris, (of Philadelphia,) Seaman, Savannah 9 ds., with lumber to J. Bigler.

Schr. Clara, Barratt, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Martin, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Old Chad, (of Boothbay,) McClintock, Eluethra Keys 9 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Romp, Mitchell, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with pickets to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, (of New-Bedford,) De Waters, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, Elizabethport, for Charlestown.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, Elizabethport, for Branford.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Davis, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Lincoln, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Hinckley, Willy, Virginia.
Schr. Ripple, Conover, Elizabethport, for Norwich.
Schr. Miner, Wason, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Cabinet, Cook, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Neptune, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Willard, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Tupper, Virginia.
Schr. Thomas Winants, Holt, Virginia.

Sloop R. H. Green, Skidmore, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop M. E. Bayles, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Tennessee, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Sloop Henry Lewis, Pannell, Elizabethport, for Guilford.

Sloop Agent, Chadwick, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Boston and Louisiana, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Glasgow; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Bienville, for Havana; Victor, for Matanzas; Champion and Vicksburg, for Charleston; Flag, for Fernandina; Crescent City and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Thames, for Savannah; Niagara, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington. Ship Great Western, for Liverpool. Bark Gazelle, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 9—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; bark Rocket, from Padang.

CHALESTON, S. C., May 9—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; schr. E. H. Atwood, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Saragossa, for New-York.

MOBILE, Ala., May 9—Cld. steamship Mary, for Cedar Keys, with 622 bales of cotton.

SAVANNAH, May 9—Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schr. E. B. Wheaton, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship City of Cork arrived at Halifax yesterday, the 8th, and sailed again at 3 P. M. for Liverpool.

PORTLAND, May 9.—The British brig Annie Ingraham, from Cardenas, went ashore on Brood Cove Rock at 3 o'clock this morning, and will probably be a total loss. The cargo consisted of 1,100 boxes of sugar and 30 hhds. of molasses, for Messrs. Churchill, Brown & Mason.

Spoken, &c.

Oxford—whal. brig, of Fairhaven, with 250 bbls. whale oil, out three months and all well, May 2, lat 29 14, lon. 73 45.

Sandy Hook—bark, hence for Cuba, May 4, lat. 31 42, lon. 71 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 9.—Arr. steamer Union, from Philadelphia; yesterday, Rapidan, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Eagle and Lodona, for New-York, and Cuba, for New-Orleans.

At Jacmel, April 25, schrs. Carrie Douglas, to sail April 27 for New-York; Ranger, do. do.; R. S. Smith, to sail April 31 for Boston; arr. April 21, brig Louisa, from Boston.

At Demerara, April 21, brig Annie Gardiner, for New-York April 24; schr. Julia, for do. do.; schr. Dragoon, for do. April 28.

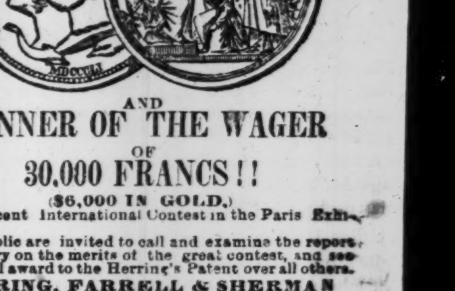
At Ponce, P. R., April 25, schr. Josephine Knowles, ldg. for Philadelphia; brig Italia, do. for Boston, to sail in 3 days.

At Baracoa, April 25, schr. Sarah McIndue, for New-York in 8 days.

At Cardenas, April 26, brig L. L. Wadsworth; barks Carleton and J. E. Holbrook, loading for New-York.

At Maracaibo, P. R., April 24, brig Witch of the Wave, discharging.

At Neuvitas, April 25, brigs Callao and Ossippo, and schr. J. F. Young all for New-York in 6 days.



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HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR ....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR ....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE ....PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
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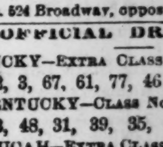
KALDENBERG & SON,



Manufacturers of Genuine MEERSCHAUM GOODS, offer their NEW and EXTENSIVE stock at REDUCED PRICES. Repairing, boiling, silver mounting, &c. Ambers in the largest variety. No. 6 John-st., up stairs; No. 23 Wall-st., corner of Broad, and No. 717 Broadway. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 6,724. Prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

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Every machine is perfectly adjusted, packed in a small box and will be sent, per express, on receipt of $5 to any address in the country. On exhibition and for sale by CHASE & CO., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 524 Broadway.

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IN IRON AND TERRA COTTA.
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No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 321, May 9, 1868.
6, 23, 12, 3, 67, 61, 77, 46, 26, 22, 11, 21, 65.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 322, May 9, 1868.
36, 14, 73, 48, 31, 39, 35, 30, 7, 17, 25, 11, 33.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 373, May 9, 1868.
73, 47, 60, 39, 43, 5, 76, 40, 37, 20, 28, 78, 74.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 374, May 9, 1868.
61, 71, 50, 40, 43, 30, 9, 42, 76, 18, 78, 47, 16.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—INFORMAtion furnished and prizes cashed in gold by ORTUELA & CO., No. 14 Cedar-st., New-York.

EUROPEAN LETTERS.

First Impressions of an American in Prussia.

The Festivities of Holy Week in Italy—The Royal Marriage.

Visit to a Paris Auction Room—The Buyers and the Wares.

The Persecution of the Jews in Moldavia.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

American First Impressions—Prussian Constitutionalism—A New Law—Karl Blind—Despotism—Poland.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Berlin, Monday, April 20, 1868.

An American arriving in Europe, especially in Prussia, is at first very agreeably impressed, and if he is a man of education and sense, he cannot but draw on first view conclusions which are not very flattering to America. The behavior of the common people here is very proper, and all have in their manner something very adroit and even elegant, which is a consequence of their three-years' service in the regular army, a service, constituting, in my opinion, the best popular education. On visiting their places of amusement you are struck with the orderly spirit always prevailing. Even in the most popular beer-gardens, where you may see assembled thousands of people belonging mostly to the lower classes of society, you do not witness any disgusting scenes of drunkenness, nor hear harsh words, or oaths. Laborers and tradespeople sit with their families, at small tables, and drink beer or coffee while enjoying the music. Everywhere you behold merry, intelligent faces, and if you heed the conversation, you are astonished to find among people of these classes so much knowledge and good sense. Now and then you may notice louder voices, for Germans in dispute will be rather noisy; but angry discussions and quarrels or blows are of very rare occurrence indeed. If you enter a public house, even in a small town or village, you will always meet half a dozen or more persons whom, from the manner and tenor of their conversation, you would perhaps take for some professors, or men of the highest class of society; yet they are only inferior employes of some mill, or village grocers or apothecaries. All this is the effect of the most perfect system of education and schools in Prussia—a system that enables the poorest father of a family to give his children the best instruction. It is not even in the power of anyone to make exceptions to the general rule of education; and many selfish and unreasonable parents who are inclined to keep their children at home to assist them, are compelled by law to send their little ones to school. Having reached a certain age, every young man must become a soldier in order to be enabled to fulfill the most sacred duty of a citizen and defend his country's independence.

The American traveler is likewise impressed by the good order noticeable in public establishments, the promptness with which the employes on the railways discharge their duties, &c., but he will also find a great deal of punctiliousness which will most likely render him very impatient. For a man who is independent, however, who does not care about politics, and has only the selfish desire of living as agreeably as possible, Germany is a most delightful country. At a small outlay, one can obtain here everything grateful to a refined mind. This smiling picture, however, has its very dark side, and an American, imbued with the true spirit of liberty, and with a heart and an eye for other things beside amusement and good living, a feeling for his fellowmen and interested in the progress of mankind, will soon become aware that the whole Prussian State is an establishment which in principle is about the same as a former plantation in the Slave States. Many people will think this comparison exaggerated, and most Prussians would be utterly shocked at it; but notwithstanding this, its truthfulness is easily proven.

The position of the King and his family in regard to his subjects is in principle the same as that of the planter in regard to his slaves. The planter fed his slaves and took care of them, not out of love, but only to keep them in working condition, as they were the means of enabling him to live well. As several hundred slaves are stronger than the one man, their master, he must do all in his power to keep them either in ignorance of their strength, or else to arrange matters so as to make it impossible for them to use their might against him. His interest is always the chief object; the condition of the slaves is a secondary one, and is only considered so far as it has an influence on the master.

The King of Prussia inherited his subjects from his forefathers, just as our slaveowners inherited their slaves from their fathers, and the rights of both were acknowledged by the world. Time went by, and the world did not admit any longer either the right of slavery or that of despotism. Our slaveowners did all in their power to maintain the state of things which pleased them, and the end of which was identical with their ruin; and when they saw that end approaching they rose in arms to defend what they called this right, and what in former times was really considered as such. The kings of Europe do just the same. The spirit of the age conspires against their right of despotism, and they manœuvre against it as did our slaveowners. They all still believe in their right, and if they make concessions to the spirit of the age, they only do so out of reasons of prudence. To prevent the loss of everything, or at least to delay this loss as long as possible, is their sole object, and to attain this end they employ all possible means.

The despotism of Russia and that of Austria before 1866 was an open and honest one; every freeman hated but could not despise it. But the despotism of Prussia was far different; it was, and is, not only hateful, but despicable, on account of the means employed to maintain it. Prussian despotism is neither open nor honest; it borrows the mask of liberty whenever it thinks it is needed to deceive the world. And it does so with success, even among Germans, who ought to know better.

I have frequently told you that Prussian constitutionalism is a humbug, and nothing but despotism under a liberal mask. I have proved it, too, by many examples. The endeavors of the Prussian Government to unite Germany have nothing whatever to do with liberty and progress; at least they were not the motives kept in view by the King or his Cabinet. And if many Germans advocate these endeavors, and encourage people to assist them and adhere to Bismarck and his master, it is not because they are blinded in reference to the purposes, but only because they consider the unity of Germany a great step toward liberty. The Government of an united Germany would be stronger against the neighboring ambitious countries, and the German nation would take the rank among the nations of the world to which it is entitled by its intelligence; besides, the people of an united Germany would be stronger in relation to its Government, and would compel its King or Emperor to make one concession after the other, until nothing was left of inherited despotism.

Americans who come here imbued with purely American ideas, who do not understand the language, and still less the condition and position of the people, can scarcely be made aware of this despotism; just as Germans who visited the United States during the war could not see there much of liberty, and found in Washington more despotism than existed in Russia. No Bismarck would dare commit such acts as were every day committed by order of Secretary Stanton. To understand the true spirit of the Republic of the United States, and make light of apparently despotic acts occurring there, one must have lived a number of years in America; to understand the true spirit of despotism in Prussia, and not be deceived by liberal disguise and bribed by matters impressing one agreeably, an American must sojourn for a long time in Prussia, and become thoroughly acquainted with the people and their language. Prussia or Germany will never become a constitutional State like England, under the Princes of the house of Hohenzollern, unless events were to occur similar to those which changed England from a despotic into a constitutional monarchy. You will perhaps wonder at this long-winded eruption of indignation, but it is caused by proceedings in the North German Reichstag, which prove again that the presiding power is still immeasurably far from acknowledging the principle that the Government is there for the people, and not the people for the Government.

A NEW LAW.

In a previous letter I said that the new Gewerbe Ordnung, framed by the Reichsrath, has been submitted to the Reichstag. I had then read it superficially only, and wrote under the impression it first made on me. A closer examination does not improve it, for it is a shameless manifestation of despotism, and proves that the Government of the North German Confederation is by no means based on liberal principles, but seems only intended to make the restrictions upon liberty more general throughout Germany. Of course all this is done under the hypocritical pretext that it is for the good of the people. The spirit of this law may be characterized in a few words, by stating that lawyers, physicians and doctors, midwives, druggists, theatrical managers, book printers, lithographers, book and print sellers, proprietors of circulating libraries, news venders, and a host of other persons have to apply to the police for a license, which is only to be granted those who can furnish proof of their capability, means and good repute. It is obvious that under such circumstances it is altogether in the power of the police to prevent any man from becoming, for instance, a publisher, a printer or a bookseller, if his political opinions do not agree with that of the Government. This proposed law is so utterly imbued with the spirit of despotism, and beside is so very stupid in its details, that all sensible men hope it will not pass the Reichstag. Should this hope not be fulfilled, I will speak more at length about it, as its knowledge is the best means by which to judge of the blessings which the North German Confederation will confer on the States of the South. I do not wonder at all that the Germans of these States look now with such love toward Austria, where the Emperor adheres as strictly to the principles of constitutionalism as he formerly carried out those of despotism. The disgusting Protestant-Jesuitism of the Prussian Government is not very likely to win friends for the North German Confederation in South Germany, or to conquer that aversion against Prussia, which appears so unreasonable to outside people.

KARL BLIND.

I see from the papers that Benito Juarez has answered a letter of Charles Blind, and expressed in it the conviction that the republican institutions of America will extend to those unfortunate European nations which groan under the yoke of despots and aristocrats." This conviction may prove that Mr. Juarez knows Europe very well, but I doubt whether he has the slightest knowledge of Mr. Karl Blind, who does not miss a single opportunity of writing letters, and always in the name of the Democracy of Germany, now to Garibaldi, now to Mazzini, and now to Juarez. I suppose you are no wiser in this respect than Juarez and Garibaldi; but I am, and will not withold my knowledge from you. You will perhaps think this man is a retired statesman of note, or one of the great leaders of revolutionary movements in Europe, like Kossuth or Fritz Hecker; or at least a person who has distinguished himself by his wisdom or suffering, or by services rendered the people. Nothing of the kind. This Charles Blind is simply a man who belongs to a fraternity of men who have associated for the purpose of becoming notorious in a cheap manner, by praising each other in the papers, and locating themselves in the foreground on all occasions. Mr. Blind is one of those fire-eating German Republicans of 1848, who were fierce in language, but who always kept away from danger. Blind was in 1848 a young student in Mannheim, on the Rhine. When some excited people there created a little disturbance, and carried off the floating bridge connecting Mannheim with Bavaria, Blind spoke very brave words, and was incarcerated for a short time. He took no part whatever in the fights and revolutionary wars of 1848 and 1849 in Baden; the revolutionary Government of that country sent him, however, to Paris on some wild-goose chase to get rid of him. There he behaved awkwardly, and was thrown in prison for a short time. After this he thought himself a great man, married the widow of a rich Jew, whose friend he had been while in Mannheim, and went to London. He has lived there since 1849, and has written manifestoes and letters to all persons whose name he wants to see his own coupled to in the papers. He educated his wife's son in his principles, and the consequence was that the poor boy went to Berlin, failed in his attempt to shoot Bismarck, and had spirit enough to kill himself. Now you know the great Karl Blind who corresponds with Garibaldi and the President of the Mexican Republic!

DESPOTISM IN POLAND.

Despotism is rampant in Poland, where a ukase has been published recently ordering all citizens to salute in the street every policeman they meet, and if addressed by one, to remain bare-headed so long as the (covered) policeman is speaking to them. Some days ago the Mayor of the little Polish town of Kutno entered the store of a much-respected citizen who was absent from town. Whilst the Mayor was in the store two sons of its owner, one aged 18 and the other 15 years, entered the place. Passing the Mayor they took off their caps, but donned them again before leaving the store. The Mayor arrested them on the spot. When the father of the boys returned in the afternoon he expressed a hope that they would be released soon, but as they were not, in the evening he went to the Mayor and requested him to send his children home. As the Mayor refused, the father said he would have to apply to a higher authority. He then received the following reply: "It is not the fault of the children if you educate them badly, but your fault; they will, therefore, remain only three days in prison; but you will be imprisoned for eight days, and will be then at liberty to appeal to a higher power." The order of the chief was executed.

ITALY.

The Holy Week—The Royal Nuptials—Financial Affairs—Republicanism Repressed—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, April 14, 1868.

Parliament has had its usual vacation during Holy Week, and law-making has given way to domestic felicitations. In Catholic countries this season is one of profound religious impressions. Even in Italy, which has lost so much of its reverence, the drama of the church is acted with careful attention in all its parts, and with most of its old solemnity. Palm branches are carried, the disciples' feet are washed, a sepulchre (in which the body of the Saviour is supposed to be laid) is built up in the churches, and for three days no clock or bell is sounded. The *Miserere* is sung, and foreigners and others go to hear it. On the day of the Resurrection great hymns of praise are heard, and in some parts there are discharges of cannon.

I think I gave you an account last year of a curious practice the Florentines have of touching off a fiery juggernaut in front of the great door of the Cathedral. It is a custom that has been kept up for many centuries, and although it seems like one better suited to a Pagan than to a Christian country, it is the last which the common people will consent to give up. Near the end of the twelfth century one of the Pazzi family, still existing in Florence, brought back from the war of the Crusades several pieces of the Holy Sepulchre, which he had secured as a reward for some exploit, more bloody than the rest, in the pious fight. These fragments have been ever since kept in the Church of the Holy Apostles. At 12 o'clock on Holy Saturday—for nearly everything is holy in the calendar of the Church—these holy stones are carried with a flourish of trumpets to the cathedral, and at the altar a spark is struck which sets fire to a fuse which goes through the building with a terrible sputter, scattering sparks of holy fire upon the heads of the people. The squib finally bangs against the great black tower outside, which brings on an explosion which makes all ring again. The bells everywhere begin to sound, and this is accepted as the first signal of the Resurrection.

Many in this population sigh for the religious and civic entertainments now done away with, which, under the mild despotism of the Grand Ducal Government, distracted the attention of the people from political studies. At present the pot is kept boiling at more expense, but the old cheap pottage was quite as palatable.

THE ROYAL NUPTIALS.

The ten days' festivities promised in honor of the nuptials in the family of the King are calculated to make a popular impression. There is the usual amount of criticism of so large an expenditure, but the masses are on the whole glad to see the money fly, as some small portion of it is pretty sure to drop into their pockets. Several hundred thousand francs are to come from somewhere, and only a small part from the revenue of the King. Meanwhile, the newspapers praise the energy with which Mr. Thompson, the American, who is the contractor for a great part of the work, is pushing it forward.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

But after the agreeable respite which these amusements afford, the community will have to come back to the discussion of very prosaic questions of taxes and finance. After the half-religious pause of ten days, day after to-morrow Parliament will take up its work where it was left at the adjournment. The new project of taxation drags, and encounters more and more opposition from the outside, but the probability is that the experiment will be tried.

The prospect is pretty poor for covering the annual deficit as long as people of fortune act as they do. What an example to set to the country for the aristocracy, proud of its pedigree of centuries, to remove the coats of arms from carriage panels, because the Government has imposed a tax of 40f. a year upon that luxury. And yet these exquisite devices are every day disappearing. Yesterday I noticed that the arms had gone from the stylish equipage of the Duke of Talleyrand, and from the chariots and tilburies of princes, and marquises, and the smaller fry of courts, this glory is fading out. Cheaper but very pretty initial letters are taking the place. If the Government should try it upon the liveries, probably the gold bands and colored cords would disappear as rapidly.

One is pained to see the indifference with which members of great families apparently regard the prosperity of the country. There are exceptions in some parts of Italy, and praiseworthy examples of energy and public spirit are exhibited by members of the titled class. But there are not enough of them. The wealth of the Republican period, which some of these men are enjoying, was not created by a dainty abstention from head or hand work. The Marquis this and the Count that, whose principal occupation now is to drive to the Cascine, should be presiding at public meetings called to excite the people to combine their capital for the prosecution of industrial enterprises; they should be Presidents and Secretaries of associations to set the population to spinning and weaving; increasing more rapidly their own wealth, while the aggregate wealth of the country is also augmented.

REPUBLICANISM REPRESSED.

The three Professors of the University of Bologna, who offended against political manners by giving expression to republican opinions, have been made examples of by being condemned to the mild punishment of a suspension from the exercise of their functions for four, two and a half, and one and a half months, respectively. The Republican Party, already large in every part of Italy, will not grow less by dread of the menacing finger of authority. Political, like religious opinions, are nourished by tradition, and Italy has too many noble monuments of the Republican period not to be reminded that that was one of the most illustrious in her history.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

American affairs are constantly discussed in Italian newspapers and reviews, and generally, with sufficient knowledge and intelligence. We always read with interest whatever those here, friendly or unfriendly to our system, have to say about us, for such articles at least illustrate the present tendencies of thought and opinion. In the last number of the *Rivista Contemporanea* there is an article upon society in the United States, by Signor Nicola Gaetani Tamburini, of Brescia, so flattering in all its views of us as almost to make us think that the severe criticisms of hostile politicians are not altogether well grounded. It is at least true that our country is more and more the object of attention, and the example we have set of religious, social and political abuses reformed, which is making a revolution in England, is not without its influence in Italy.

To-day, the anniversary of the assassination of President Lincoln, I notice in the journals sketches of his life and character, with expressions of reverent admiration for his pure example. On the book-stalls little volumes containing his biography are found, and already his history has become familiar to nearly all who can lay claim to intelligence.

Royal Nuptials—Court Scandal—Prince Amadeo and His Wife—The Political Situation—Workingmen's Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, April 21, 1868.

When there is to be a wedding in a family, it is expected that all the young people, for the time being, will give themselves up to joy and play, and so it is just now in Italy. Parliament debated some time whether it was not best to take a long holiday, and although it decided to keep doing, its head is hardly on its work. In fact, it is difficult to get enough together to be able to count off a quorum. Men are but children of a larger growth, and as long as a country is blessed with Princes, there must be now and then baby-house playing on a fine scale. Addresses filled with compliments are coming in from all parts, and there is hardly a circle that has not some flattering word to utter, except those dreadful Democrats or obstinate Republicans who reserve their admiration for heroes of another sort. The ladies, of course, are profoundly interested, and mantua-makers are all of a flutter with orders for something new and pretty to be used on the occasion.

But, besides sweet words of compliment, *I promessi sposi reali*, are receiving something more substantial in the form of presents, so fine, and in such numbers, that under the weight of them they threaten to be suffocated or crushed. Even the Pope, the head of the great tribe of ecclesiastical bachelors, is getting something ready, and has exhibited much taste and tenderness in the choice of the object. It is said to be a copy, in mosaic of the Vatican, of Raphael's *Madonna della Sédia*, or in simple English, of mother tending baby. By this sign we judge that Pius IX.'s heart is softening, and if the young couple should ever become King and Queen of Italy, there is the possibility of a reconciliation with the Italian kingdom.

This week Turin is to have its turn, as the nuptials are to take place there, and a great many candles are to be burned, besides incense by the four Bishops, who are to take part and powder in the form of fireworks. Next week Florence is going to try to outdo all its former efforts, and these people, fond of amusement, will open their mouths wider than usual with wonder. So many visitors are expected that some anxiety is felt as to where the guests are to be lodged, as all the railroads within a circuit of two hundred miles are to carry passengers at half price. But at the Danté festival Florence was found to be very elastic, and any number can be accommodated: only the Italians will have to lay out in the extra price of rooms what they save on the railway.

COURT SCANDAL.

Now that there are ladies in the palace, as was to be expected, court scandal has commenced. In gossiping circles, in and out of doors, it is stated with some positiveness that the Prince Amedeo is about to be separated from his young wife. Amedeo is said to be of gentler disposition and to have more correct habits than his older brother, the hereditary Prince. But it happens, as such matters are asserted, that while Humbert is going to marry an angel of gentleness and beauty, the younger Prince is united to a wife whose temper is not always under the best control. The scandal-mongers have it that the wife lately, in a fit of passion, went so far as to slap her husband's face. For our own part, we are reluctant to believe it, and until there is proof, shall put it down as an invention of those ill-natured people who prefer to say what is bad rather than what is good of their neighbors. At the same time we know that Kings' sons, and Kings' daughters-in-law, are only human, and are subject to the domestic and other trials of common humanity. As to the Princess Cisterna, Amedeo's wife, she does not forget that she brought her husband an annual income of 500,000 francs, and like any other woman in an unamiable mood, has the liberty to remind him of it, while the law gives her the control of the purse strings. So much for what concerns the royal household.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

While such great effort is made to have fair weather all round the compass, clouds are floating about which threaten the promise of the fine harvest. The plant flourishes tolerably well, but worms are gnawing both pericarp and root. The soil is good, and there is good gardening, but the watchers must guard against the ravages, whether of clerical insect or lay worm.

While we do not share the apprehensions of those who believe that the Italian Kingdom is going to the dogs, we cannot close our eyes to many evidences of weakness, and to perils which threaten the stability of the State. Our faith in the success of this great experiment is much akin, although it is hardly as robust as the confidence of some of those to be met, who hold that there will be at least a partial restoration of the old order of things. They are indeed laboring to bring about the end which they ardently desire, for they are not less obstinately committed to a system than pledged to the promotion of their own personal interests. But as the Republicans are laboring as hard to carry the experiment further, as the Reactionists are to destroy the good work, the probability of maintaining the present happy middle poise is increased. In the struggle, or tension of opposite forces, the security of the constitutional system will be found.

MOVEMENTS OF WORKINGMEN.

The combinations of workmen all through Europe for the purpose of obtaining new advantages, have extended into Italy, and here also are becoming tolerably strong. It is a present cause of anxiety, and one of the difficulties for the future to overcome. The prices paid for day or mechanics' labor, are very low—one-third, or perhaps one quarter, what are paid with us. The increased cost of living, brought about by the vast armaments and other extravagancies of these monarchical Governments, is sorely felt by those without accumulated means, and hence growing dissatisfaction and continued agitation. The disorder at Bologna last week threatened at one time to become a bloody riot. The shops were shut, and it was necessary to employ military force to restore order. The peril is more serious because there are politicians ready to take advantage of popular discontent to magnify existing evils.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

I was in error when I said that the affair of the Bologna Professors would probably end with the articles in the newspapers, for it has got into Parliament, and promises to be the theme of endless talk. There is a principle involved in the discussion which, under the Constitution, might as well, and perhaps will, be settled now, as a precedent for the future.

Most of the foreign Ministers at this Court have left for Turin, to be present at the nuptials. Hundreds of others are leaving for the same purpose, and what with these and the unusual number of foreign travelers now passing north, the trains are uncommonly heavy. Of course Americans are in full force.

Angelico.

FRANCE.

Scenes in the Senate—A Bonapartist Assemblage—Sketches of President Troplong, Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, Duke de Persigny, Viscount de la Gueronniere, Michel Chevalier, Baron Haussmann and M. Le Verrier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, April 17, 1868.

In the French Senate there is no right nor left, nor right-centre nor left-centre. It is Bonapartist from right to left and from top to bottom. The Speaker's bell remains silent, the ministers sleep on their seats, there are no startling calls to order, there is nothing to ruffle the surface of this calm political sea—for there is no opposition. The Speaker has no need of partiality, for he rules a house politically homogeneous. There is no criticizing Opposition to worry and fret him, no clamoring minority to raise the cry of persecution.

The Senate shines by a borrowed light, for its brilliancy is borrowed from foreign elements. The men who are there "by right"—the Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals and Cabinet Ministers—are the men we hear most of, and they form the foreign element of the house. Of the Senate proper not more than a dozen names are known to the world at large, and it is to this dozen that I referred in a former letter as the men who looked with longing eyes toward the more popular Corps Legislatif.

President Troplong, on whose name *père* Dupin never ceased to make *jeux de mots*, is an exceedingly respectable presiding officer, descended or ascended from a long service in the law courts, where he presided everything, from the *Police Correctionelle* up to the Court of Cassation. He sits in uniform, and since the death of M. Dupin and the Marquis de Boissy and the Marquis de Larochejaquelin, has rather an easy time of it. He has been President nearly ever since the Senate came into existence, and bids fair to remain President till he dies. The Emperor is said to hold his talent and devotion in high esteem.

The only man in the Senate whom the President keeps an eye on when he is speaking, since the turbulent trio named above are out of the way, is the Prince Napoleon; which is rather strange, seeing that he is the cousin of the Emperor, and the second heir in the line of succession to the throne. But the Prince is by nature a *frondeur*; he is fond of opposition, and he sometimes votes No, solitary and alone, simply to show that he dared to. The Prince has a figure-head purely Napoleonic; a handsome face, cleanly shaved; round massive forehead, hair closely cropped, so as to show the "angles of imagination;" eyes brown, small, and hard to fix; eyes in fact that you can't see; a lorgnette worn impertinently; a good nose, well supported; the mouth divined rather than seen, for the lips are thin and fit exactly, leaving a seam rather than a hole in the face; chin round and up turned, like the chin of "his uncle"—a handsome chin; strong maxillary bones; the total of the face of the full-moon order. In expression, concentrated, fine, largely intellectual. The Prince is tall and corpulent, and like all the Bonapartes of the present time, even to the duck-legged Emperor, affects the swinging, "logy" movement of the illustrious head of the family. He is not expansive, and rarely smiles. He suggests in fact conspiracies and intrigues. When he speaks from his place in the Senate—for there is no tribune—the house is all attention, for he appears terribly in earnest. He speaks with notes, but only because of the delicacy of his position; if he were not a Prince and an heir to the throne he would make a terrible opponent in debate. His style his nervous, virile, decided; he is fond of paradoxes, and of short, striking sentences. His voice is full and penetrating, his gestures subdued, and he is the least fatiguing man in the Senate to listen to. In fine, if it were not for just a little something—one hardly knows what—he would be the superior Bonaparte of the day, the Emperor not excepted.

The Prince Lucien Murat, son of the famous Murat, King of Naples, and of Caroline Bonaparte, sits in the Senate by right, as a member of the Imperial family, and as a contingent heir to the throne. He used to live in New-Jersey, and married his wife, Miss Frazier, in America. In nothing does the Prince resemble the dashing cavalry officer of the grand army. He is a regular Daniel Lambert *in petto*, fat, jolly, and lymphatic, who loves America, his ease, and a good dinner. In fact, like the fable of Basile about the pitcher that went so often to the well, he has gone so often to the table that his rotundity threatens a catastrophe. The Prince is sixty, has light hair that is turning gray, wears a moustache with curved imperial—something like a comma with a circumflex accent over it. He is an excellent man, is much loved by his family, does not interfere with the Emperor, nor make speeches. He is said to have a longing for the throne of Naples, but this is probably a libel.

The Duke de Persigny is a notable figure in the Senate. Of all the men about the Emperor he is the only one that was with his majesty in both the attacks on the monarchy, at Strasburg and Bologne. The Duke is about the Emperor's age, short, squarely built, has hair that remains dark by some means or other, has a fancy for side whiskers, moustache and imperial. He is not a man that would be noticed in a crowd, he stoops when talking, and his manner is quiet and unassuming. He makes speeches often; he reads them, and reads them well. He is one of the men in the Senate who has ideas of his own, but unfortunately he covers them up in a flux of language. It is a maximum of words with a minimum of ideas. Nevertheless the Duke's ideas are original, and he does not ask before hand whether they suit his master or not. The fact is he thinks the Emperor belongs to him, and of all the public men, he is the man for whom the Emperor has most indulgence. The only fault we find with M. de Persigny, is that he mixes up Liberalism with Imperialism in such a way that no party knows where to find him.

The Viscount de la Gueronniere is a type of an opposite kind. Fifty-five years of age, tall, straight, rigid, military moustache and imperial, the air of a descendant of twenty crusaders, he represents in the Senate the *grand seigneur, galant homme*. M. de la Gueronniere has all the stuff in him of a statesman, he is one of the most liberal men in the Senate, and comes within an ace of forming, solitary and alone, an opposition. He is the type of the honest Conservative. He leads the party which goes for the crowning of the edifice—that is to say, for liberty under the Empire. He directs but rarely writes for his paper, *La France*. He thinks rapidly on his feet, speaks without notes, and never fails to carry his audience with him. Of the Senators proper he is the most effective speaker in the body.

M. Michel Chevalier has been in America, has written and spoken volumes on America, and you already know a good deal about him. The monarchists, in fact, say that his whole literary baggage consists in Americanisms. But M. Chevalier, besides his seat in the Senate, occupies the chair of political economy at the College of France, and where can he find such examples of political economy as in America? M. Chevalier is a Democrat, and finds himself in the Senate, and classed among the friends of the Emperor, because he is willing to accept the Empire, if it only is accompanied with liberty. In practice he belongs to M. de la Gueronniere's party; in theory he is more radical. He is the first political economist of France, is an attractive extemporaneous speaker, and on certain questions is looked up to as an authority. He is frequently called to the palace for consultations. In person, never did a man so belie his looks. A big stone must have hit him some time or other on the forehead, and knocked his reflective faculties and benevolence and veneration into self-esteem and firmness, for he is as flat as a Flat-Head Indian over the eyes, and his head runs to a cupola behind. But he has an expressive face, is an exceedingly agreeable man in manners, and talks with great deliberation and positiveness. He is a useful man to the Empire, has renounced politics, and is going to devote himself to the accomplishment of the most good he can in the sphere he has accepted.

Baron Haussmann, who is Senator as well as Prefect of the Seine, is fifty-eight years of age, six feet three inches in height, wears circular whiskers that manage to keep dark, is slightly bald on the forehead, has a handsome and a young face for a man of his age, and looks the man of business that he is. He is scrupulously neat in his person, has a valet that never allows him to go out without receiving his finishing touches, and—would you believe it?—is a sort of Don Juan in ladies' society! He speaks often in the Senate, because he is often attacked—not in the Senate, but elsewhere. His speeches are all defensive, and stuffed with figures. He overwhelms his opponents with "the documents," because he has them. He asked the Emperor to place him in the Senate, because he wanted an authoritative position from which to address the public. No man who knows the difficulties in the administration of the complicated laws that govern Paris can look at M. Haussmann without a feeling of admiration for his immense talent. If he has made the fortune he is credited with he is quite entitled to it.

There sits a tall, thin, splenetic looking individual, with a pile of documents before him bigger than that of his neighbor. He looks crabbed, and uneasy, and overbearing. Of course it is M. Le Verrier, director of the observatory, the first astronomer of France, and a leading Senator in debate. Perhaps no man in France is so disliked as M. Le Verrier, and there is no man whose talent and usefulness are more generally admitted. It is he that has adopted the very original and very ingenious idea of paying his employes a premium of 200 francs for every planet they find, and then of taking to himself, as Director of the Observatory, the honor of the discovery.

Malakoff.

A Visit to a Paris Auction Room—The Salle des Ventes—Physiognomy of the Place—The Buyers and Wares—A Princely Picture Gallery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, April 27, 1868.

It is not worth while to go to the *Morgue*, or to the gaming tables of Baden Baden, to study French human nature. It may be found in its liveliest manifestations at the great auction rooms of the Rue Drouot. Foreigners have not yet found out the *Salles des Ventes;* it is not put down in the books as one of the things to see; it is nowhere classed in the guide books as one of the "Monuments" of Paris. But to a Frenchman it is one of the first of his indigenous curiosities. He will go to the galleries of the Louvre once a year—to put a country cousin through; he will go once a week to the *Salle des Ventes* for his own gratification.

As everybody knows, under the foreign eye, a Frenchman is the smoothest, the best behaved, the most unvexed individual in the world. To use an expression of Alexandre Dumas, Jr., *il a la ligne*, in its highest perfection. He walks the slowest, talks the least loud, studies most not to attract attention, appears the most proper, and, in fine, the most low-pressure man of the human race. Ever since Nelson called the French a nation of barbers and dancing masters, there has not been a single decent barber or dancing-master of the race; there are no good barbers at all, and the best dancing-masters are Poles. So, too, the Frenchman has been called a frog-eater, and the only frog-eaters now in France are foreigners. Wherever he is under the eye of the foreigner, the Frenchman has undergone a change, and he thus shows his sensitiveness to criticism, and his respect for the habits of others.

But follow him to the points where the foreigner never penetrates—follow him in search of emotions, and you will find the Frenchman what he was before the invasion. You will find him democratic and fraternal always; but you will find him also gesticulatory, inflammable, fond of chaffing, easily moved into acts of aggression and as easily turned from them, moving always in masses, whether for good or bad, like the sheep of Panurge.

In all Paris there is but the one auction room for furniture and works of art. It is a sort of Government institution, like everything else of a public nature, and is regulated with the strict laws which are applied in this country to all monopolies. It is called by various names well known to the public, but the official title is the *Salle des Ventes*. A Government inspector overlooks the establishment; the auctioneers are named by Government, and buy places as they become vacant by death or resignation; the public may choose whichever of the dozen auctioneers they like, to sell their goods; the tariff of expenses for seller and purchaser is fixed on each at 5 per cent.

The building occupies a whole square, has a dozen large rooms up-stairs and down, for the sale of light articles, and courts for the sale of carriages and heavy objects. Like everything else in France, the cheap things are on the lower floors, the dear things up-stairs.

It needs but a glance at the people—one need not look at the goods—to perceive this. The two first floors of houses in Paris are unhealthy, as well for man as for fine goods, on account of the humidity of the climate and the great size of the houses. A Frenchman therefore naturally goes up-stairs to find anything good, and at the *Salle des Ventes* this habit is perpetuated.

A respectably-sized duodecimo before me, entitled *Les Mystères de la Salle des Ventes*, analyzes the physiognomy of the place with microscopic detail. It dwells at length on the composition of the audience on the ground floor. It gives us an insight into the mode of seizure of the goods of the poor; it pictures the poor man watching with agony the sale and dispersal of his cherished household goods. It calls the auctioneer a hard-hearted man because he does not dwell on the sale, nor take pains to sell to advantage. His mind, it says, is up stairs, on the goods of the rich, where he hopes soon to be promoted. The various notabilities among the constant attendants of the sales are shown up. Here a queer-looking man who comes every day, inspects everything with a business air and never buys; there a woman who is a large dealer in second-hand furniture, keeps several stores and is always dressed in the same thread-bare costume of the time of Louis Philippe, (much respected by the auctioneer and his aids;) further on a young couple just married, seeking to set up a house at small cost on second-hand goods, and, finally, that large class in which honest men and sharpers are so strangely mixed up—the second-hand dealers, who buy and sell and cheat among themselves more than they buy and sell and cheat for the public. The "mysteries" of these operations—"mysteries" is a polite French word for something more positive—are exposed in a way to frighten the stoutest-hearted amateur of auction sales.

Then we are introduced to the upper floors, in the domain of fine furniture and works of art. Here we fall into full French human nature. There is no longer any misery to sadden the heart, nor any of the small trickery of the small dealers. But there are plenty of emotions of another kind. We are among men who fight away up in the thousands, men who buy and sell precious objects often for the excitement of the thing, and who thus are gambling without knowing it. We here see some men making a show of their wealth, others a show of their knowledge of art, others an unfounded pretention to both, and all displaying their weak points at an outlay of money that costs them many real emotions.

The sale of the Prince Demidoff's "San Donato Gallery" took place three days ago, at the *Salle des Ventes*, and created a terrible commotion in the amateur world. Here we saw at a glance to what a point the love for high art had reached. If there were any pretenders to this distinction, here was the occasion to unmask them, for nothing but a long purse would prove their sincerity. The demand for places in the salesroom was so great that cards of admission were issued only to persons likely to buy. Thus the audience was composed of long purses only, and of the agents of the different European museums. Americans there were also, but these as well as the agents of the different museums found themselves unable to bid against the Rothschilds, the Narishkines, and other art monomaniacs, and therefore got nothing.

You will see in the papers the details of this extraordinary sale. It was composed of twenty-three pictures only, all of the Flemish and Dutch school, and brought a total of $275,000 in gold, or an average of $12,000 each. A little picture by Terburg, called the "Congress of Munster," brought $36,400 in gold; a picture by Cuyp, the "Avenue of Dordrecht," brought $28,000; a "Forest," by Hobbema, brought $22,000; a "Pasturage" of Paul Potter, $22,000; the "Big Village, by Van Ostade, $21,000.

It is a point worthy of remark that these pictures have gained three times in value in thirty years, for most of them were bought by the Prince Demidoff at the sale of the Duchess De Berry's gallery in 1837, and those which were then bought, for example, at 33,000 francs, sell now at 100,000 francs.

For this reason rich men can afford to put money in them, and the State galleries can not, for private persons buy to sell again, while galleries buy to keep.

Malakoff.

The Persecution of the Jews in Moldavia—The Press in the Grand Duchy of Baden—The D'Orvault Scandal—Musical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, April 27, 1868.

There would appear to be now no doubt of the correctness of the statements made to the Israelite Committee in this city regarding the hostile measures adopted against their co-religionists in the district of Bakou, Moldavia. The fact of Prince Charles setting out for that place immediately after dispatching a positive contradiction of the story to the different European Courts, suggested strong doubts of the accuracy of his denial, and these doubts are now confirmed by the report of the foreign Consuls at Jassy who have investigated the facts, and found the original statement to be correct.

A strong impression prevails here that these proceedings against the Jews form an element in the programme on which Russia relies to carry out her designs in connection with the Principalities. They have originated in a way which, if it does not absolutely confirm, at least suggests good ground for that suspicion.

Of the sincerity of the Roumanian Government in the abhorrence which it expressed through M. Bratiano, of the measure proposed to the Chamber against the Jews, you can judge from the following extract from a letter from Bucharest, which has been published by the *Correspondance de Nord Est*, under date of the 13th inst.:

"Alarmed at the emotion which the bill against the Jews produced in Europe the Roumanian Government is now trying to disengage its responsibility and to make the world believe that it is innocent of every kind of persecution against the Israelites, but the value of these denials is appreciated. It is now more than a month since this famous bill was deposited by 31 deputies belonging to the majority, and all consequently devoted to M. Bratiano and his colleagues.

M. Bratiano doubtless knew beforehand of the proposition which these gentlemen were preparing to submit to the Chamber. Why did he not use his influence with his political friends, to convince them how odious their project was, how impolitic it was, moreover, and what difficulties it prepared, not merely for the Government, but for the entire country against which it was about to raise the indignation of the civilized world. If by chance his efforts had failed, or if by a chance still less likely he had known their intentions only when they were made public, why did he not immediately declare himself in a plain and energetic manner the adversary of measures so barbarous?

To take part against his friends M. Bratiano waited until he was forced to adopt that course by the storm of public opinion which was excited throughout Europe. But even then what language did he hold? Did he protest against the project in itself or against the spirit which had inspired it? No! he combatted its form only; he censured only a few of the measures which were demanded in it. He promised, in short, to the thirty-one partisans of religious persecution 'to solve the question in a satisfactory manner.' In engaging them to have a blind confidence in him he reminded them of 'his principles' and 'the measures adopted by him last year against the Israelites.' In short, instead of warmly engaging the Chamber to reject the unworthy law which had been proposed to it, he humbly begged the authors of the bill to withdraw it.

M. Bratiano and his majority must jointly incur the blame of this measure. Nothing can free the Minister from the heavy responsibility that weighs upon him in connection with the monstrous project presented by his friends and accomplices."

This statement places the matter in a clear and intelligible light. We can now understand the equivocations of the Roumanian Ministry, and the motives that lie at the bottom of them. The color which the visit of Prince Charles to Bakou is intended to give to them, will not be likely to deceive the Governments which have an interest in getting at the actual facts of the case.

NEW PRESS LAW IN BADEN.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has been revising its legislation in regard to the Press. In future, neither grant nor patent will be necessary, and a simple declaration at a police office will be sufficient to authorize the opening of a printing office. There is no alteration in regard to the responsibility of the editors-in-chief, publishers or printers, with this exception, that they cannot be forced to give up the name of the writer of an article. It is declared at the same time, that the name of the managing editor must be a genuine one, and that the publisher and printer shall be responsible if the real editor is not to be got at. Power is still to be continued to the police to seize newspapers, but they can be prosecuted for damages within a period of three months after the seizure, if it has been intentionally made without a sufficient motive, or through gross carelessness. An interdiction cannot be declared against a foreign journal for more than two years, and that only in the event of a foreign newspaper which has been condemned by a Baden tribunal not satisfying the requirements of justice. This last provision of the law is not very clear, but the measure on the whole is a great improvement on the old law, and has been hailed with great satisfaction by the Baden journalists.

THE D'ORVAULT CASE.

The suit commenced by the Marquis D'Orvault before the first Chamber of the Civil Tribunal for a divorce from his wife, Catherine Schumacher, has been abandoned, and the public is spared a repetition of the disgusting details which came out on the trial of young Schumacher. No court could have pronounced a judgment in favor of this man. The unfortunate woman whom he sought to repudiate is purified by contrast with him throughout these proceedings.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

Ullmann leaves Paris next week on another concert tour with Carlotta Patti, Vieuxtemps, Wolff, Berthelier, and Godefroy. He has made money, and there is some talk of his going to the United States in the Fall with Alexander Dumas, *père* as a lecturer, Muzio and his wife (Lucy Simons) have signed an engagement for the opera at Brussels.

THE WEATHER IN PARIS.

We have had a great deal of rain, with occasional hail and thunder storms during the past fortnight. There are bad accounts of the grape crops from the vine-growing districts, particularly from the South-western departments.

Emigrants from Georgia to Liberia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, May 3.

We learn that there is a serious movement on foot among some of the best of colored citizens to migrate to the Republic of Liberia. It is proposed to perfect among themselves an organization for this purpose. Quite a number propose leaving from Savannah in a short time—but it is proposed to organise an emigrants' association. Among those who propose to settle in the African Republic of Liberia—are a number of good citizens and excellent artisans. Although we will lose some good mechanics, we honestly advise them to go for their own and their children's good.

A New Post in the Far North.—Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, commander of the Division of the Pacific, sailed from San Francisco on the 14th of April for Alaska, in the steamer *Oriflamme*. While in the new Territory he will select a site for a new post—the most northern in America—to be located on Cook's Inlet, for the protection of the American fisheries and for trade, and to be known as Fort Keans. This fort will be garrisoned at present by Company G, Second United States Artillery, commanded by Capt. Higgins, who will leave here in a few days by a sailing vessel, officially chartered for that purpose, and carrying their provisions and other supplies and materials for Winter quarters with them.

Personal.—List of Americans registered at T. W. Tucker & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, up to April 16, 1868: New-York—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, Jr., Cyrus W. Field, R. M. Waters and family, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Miss Bella Gibbs. Left for New-York—Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Rob't W. Pearsall, W. A. Leonard. Boston—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Richardson, Henry V. Degen, Charles N. Stearns, W. V. Field. Paterson, N. J.—James Hand. Providence, R. I.—T. B. Anthony and lady, Miss King, Arnold B. Chaw. Brooklyn, L. I.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prentice and two daughters. Auburn, N. Y.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Avery and two daughters. St. Louis, Mo.—James L. Butler. Baltimore—Miss Gertrude Stevens, Mrs. Major Bery. Paris—Dr. Horace Enos, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roessle.

CHINA.

A Dishonest Governor—His Deposition from Office—Testimonials of Popular Sympathy—His Departure—A Popular Oration.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANTON, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

I must tell you of an event which occurred here last Thursday, 20th inst. It was one which has not happened here for a hundred years, and probably will not for another hundred. I must first tell you what led to it. About two years ago a Governor was appointed to the Kwangtung Province, (of which Canton is the capital,) named CHIANG. He was formerly a private soldier in the army which fought against the Taiping rebels, and which was commanded by foreigners. His bravery, skill and ability attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he rapidly rose from one position to the other, until he finally reached his late high position of Governor of this Province. This Province had for several years—ever since the Taiping rebellion—been in a very disturbed and unsettled state. Bands of banditti roamed over it, and constant feuds and collisions were taking place between the natives of the Province and a class of people, called Hakkas, or strangers, who have settled in many parts of the Province, having immigrated from other Provinces. Governor CHIANG was sent here to see if he could not reduce this unsettled state of affairs to order, and bring peace to the Province. He went to work with his accustomed energy, reformed many abuses, prosecuted a vigorous campaign against the Hakkas, and finally made an arrangement with them, satisfactory to both parties, by which these interminable feuds were ended. He also suppressed to a great extent gambling, which is a controlling passion with the Cantonese, and cheapened the price of many of the necessaries of life fifty per cent. He thus became very popular with the common people, but, as a matter of course, excited the envy and jealousy of the subordinate officials of the Province, as they found the good old times, when they could squeeze and oppress the people as they wished, passing away. CHIANG, in his campaign against the Hakkas, had, it seemed, used some of the public funds in a manner which was contrary to some official form or other, although he accomplished much good by so doing; but this gave his enemies a hold against him, and he was reported to Peking. A special commissioner was sent to investigate the matter, and this report having been sent to Peking, a decree was issued, degrading him two ranks, removing him from his office, and sending him off to Kansuh, the extreme northwest Province of the Empire, to fight against the Mohammedan rebels there. The Treasurer of the Province, who had furnished him with the funds, was also degraded and removed, and the Governor-General, or Viceroy, who had sanctioned the use of the money, was punished by a fine. The news of CHIANG's removal caused great dissatisfaction among all classes of the people. They had been living in greater security and prosperity than for a long time, and, as one person said to me, "the good people are all sorry, the bad ones all glad." It is the custom with the Chinese to present a popular official, upon his retirement from office, with what foreigners call an umbrella, and which is something like that article. A circular framework, four or five feet in diameter, is elevated on a long pole, and a canopy of red or pink silk is attached to it, so as to hang down several feet on all sides; upon this silk are inscribed the names of the givers, often very numerous, and a sentence commemorating the good deeds of the recipient. Almost every village and hamlet in the province, and the wards and streets of the city, presented one of these umbrellas; he received in all about 670 of them. Besides these, tablets of wood painted red and bearing an appropriate inscription in raised gilt letters, were presented in innumerable quantities. Great numbers of valuable presents were also sent to him by the wealthy classes, but he is said to have accepted nothing of great value. His yamen or official residence has been thronged with visitors, and on one day was thrown open to the public. Last Thursday was fixed as the day of his departure from this city. Extensive preparations had been made along the streets through which he was to pass, and numerous little refreshment stands, with tea, wine, fruits, &c., were arranged at the doors of the shops, in accordance with Chinese custom, at each of which he was to stop and taste of something. I went down to one of the gates through which he was to pass, together with a friend, and after pushing our way through a dense crowd, managed to get into a shop, where we were offered a seat at an upper window. Here we waited about two hours, during which time all the officials of the city, civil and military, high and low, passed by on their way to the rendezvous where they were to take leave of the Governor. The Viceroy, Tartar Generals and a few others of the great ones, came with imposing retinues in great state, in chairs with eight bearers, and their satellites followed in humbler style. Finally, a small body of soldiers, with foreign muskets, announced the near approach of the Governor, but he was not so near after all; for preceding him came a procession of men at least a mile long, bearing the umbrellas and tablets which had been presented to him; and a fine sight it was, too. These passed, came the Governor, in a chair with eight bearers, and wearing a magnificent yellow satin jacket, presented by the Emperor on a former occasion for bravery and merit—a mark of distinction conferred on but few men in the country. As we were pretty near to the end of the long route on which he was to pass, (having been unable to get any nearer on account of the crowd,) the Governor looked very tired when he passed us. Fortunately, next door to the shop where we were, a refreshment stand had been prepared, and he alighted from his chair, and bowed profoundly as the people in charge of it presented him with wine, and knelt and bowed their heads to the ground, in token of their good wishes for him. We could not see the final ceremonies, where the assembled officials bade him farewell, as we did not like to risk our necks and limbs in the crowd which filled the streets; but they must have been very imposing. A denser mass of people I never saw in New-York. Both sides of the narrow streets were lined with a solid mass of people, who left just room enough for the procession to pass between them. As soon as the Governor had passed, a tremendous rush was made to follow him, and I fully expected to see some one crushed to death; but Chinamen are very pliable, physically as well as mentally, and I heard of no accidents. Such a crowd would have given rise to any number of street fights and broken heads in an English or American city; but, to the credit of these people be it said, they are wonderfully good-natured and long-suffering among themselves on such occasions, and you scarcely ever hear of a disturbance. The Governor finally got on his boat, and started on his way up the river to his home in Hunan Province, amid the salutes of the gunboats and foreign steamers lying here. Such an ovation was never before given to any official in this city, or probably any other of the Empire. Every one regrets that the Government should have dealt so severely with so energetic and able an official, for a minor offence; but such is official life in China. An amount of jealousy, intrigue, bribery, and corruption exists among Chinese officials which is perfectly astounding, and the Indian agents and New-York legislators can't begin to equal them in dishonesty. I have written the above in rather a random style, but I thought it might be interesting to you, as showing a little of official life in China. I knew Governor CHIANG, having met him several times, calling upon him, etc.

MEXICO.

Congress and Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad—The Political Situation—The Presidency—Revolution—Hostility to American Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, April 16, 1868.

A week's absence from the city, visiting the mining works of the colossal company of "Real del Monte," has thrown me somewhat out of the rut of events in the capital. These have, however, been of so little importance as to occasion no regret on that score; the time lost having been included in the "Holy Week," when no business of any kind was transacted. The one or two days during which Congress held its session were occupied in childish discussions in reference to the "Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad," in regard to which they are now about as near a conclusion as when the discussion commenced; the whole tenor of the opposition argument being an attempt to prove that no such thing as an English company has an existence; that in fact all the work that has been performed on the line between Mexico and Vera Cruz has been accomplished with Mexican capital, and that in fact more than $2,000,000 in excess of all expenditures has been furnished by Mexico besides the absolute cost of the road now in operation. This sum includes, of course, all that was furnished the Company by the Empire and the French authorities; neither of which they recognize as the legitimate Mexican Government, but whose means they are very willing to accept as Mexican capital, whether it comes from Austria or France. They assume that Mexico is so rich, and all foreigners so corrupt, that nothing can be done, and that all they do is by means of money robbed in some unexplained way from Mexico and the Mexicans. I must admit that a very clever use has been made of figures, and that a most ingenious interpretation has been given to the reports of the English Board of Directors, yet a very slight practical examination of their data is sufficient to upset the foundation of all their protracted arguments and assumptions. They admit that the road has cost between eleven and twelve millions of dollars; and by their own showing the sum they could possibly have received from Mexico under the charter cannot exceed $5,000,000—yet they claim that that sum has covered the entire amount of $12,000,000. I must confess that we cannot see how, though they can.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

In a former letter I intimated a belief that the procrastination which has so remarkably distinguished the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, was not altogether the result of ignorance or the natural slothfulness of the people, but in consequence of a fixed and prearranged plan on the part of the heads of the present Government. I did not then believe or think that my ideas would so speedily be developed; but I can truthfully assure you that during the last fortnight I have repeatedly heard the same opinion expressed by parties here, whose judgment and experience are worthy of consideration. Indeed, the belief is fast gaining ground that Mr. LERDO is using his immense and almost inexplicable influence to prevent any action on the part of the Congress, that can tend in any manner whatever to give satisfaction to the people or advance the national interests of the country. The Constitution requires that the Congress shall adjourn finally on the 31st of May, which now leaves them but thirty-five or thirty-six days for work; and the object is that they shall fritter away that time, and be compelled by necessity and want of time to reinvest the President with his "ample faculties" during the recess. The policy and unavoidable urgency of such a measure has already been breached among the members, and, we are told, is the subject of daily conversation; and although not yet officially brought forward, has been so favorably received by many, as to leave little doubt that such will be the final summing up of their labors. It needs no prophetic mind to determine that with such action we may bid a long farewell to Mexican Congresses and Constitutions, and that the Government will resort to the old system of centralization and a dictatorship, with its revolutions and internal convulsions—to an Empire under a different name. Seriously, I do not think the change will be detrimental, for they have clearly demonstrated their utter inability to govern themselves under a republican form; and by habit, mode of thought, education (what little they have) and tradition, the people are only fit to be governed and not to govern. The only question which throws a cloud of doubt on the hopefulness of this programme is as to the length of time this power will remain in the hands of any one man. JUAREZ has unquestionably lost much of his former popularity, and it is extremely doubtful whether he can regain sufficient influence to maintain himself against the numerous combinations that will be formed to overthrow him. I frequently hear it stated that his habits are such as to have deprived him of that energy and decision which characterized his administration in former years; and LERDO's ambition is so great that all who know him implicitly believe that he aims at the supreme power. LERDO has thus far clearly shown himself to be the ablest man by far now in Mexico; but he is not popular, and I question his ability to obtain sufficient influence over the army to become their choice. DIAZ is probably the favorite man throughout the Middle, Eastern, and Southern States; but he has a powerful rival in ESCOBEDO, in the North; and both of them have an almost invincible opponent in CORONA, in the West. At present these discordant elements are quiet, each and all having pledged themselves to support JUAREZ and the Constitution, under the belief that the Congress and peace would bring about a satisfactory state of affairs. It must be admitted that for Mexico and Mexicans they have thus far kept their word and have given the experiment an ample trial. It has until now proved a complete failure, and upon the adjournment of Congress, with nothing accomplished that they hoped for, they will no doubt feel absolved from all past pledges, and each will endeavor to take care of himself, in accordance with the usual custom of the country. ORTEGA, too, who is even now looked upon by no insignificant party as the legitimate constitutional President, notwithstanding the so-called unanimous election of JUAREZ last Fall, will become an element and a power. He is still a prisoner in Monterey. In addition to these there still exists a party that may be called Imperialists, and who have by no means relinquished the hope of a reëstablishment of Imperial rule. They are, of course, very quiet at present, but are none the less dangerous on that account. Under all circumstances, we are inclined to believe that the present state of affairs cannot last more than three or four months, after which the most incredulous will be left in little doubt in regard to the true state of affairs in this country.

REVOLUTION.

In the meantime, is the state of the country that of peace? The official paper announces that in Guerrero, Gen. ARCE has so managed as to reconcile the contending parties; but is this true? By no means! They are as far from an amicable arrangement to-day as they were four months ago. In the face of this statement, the other city journals announce that *serious* troubles have developed in the State of Tobasco, and that it will be necessary to order troops from Yucatan to restore order. This is but the anticipated result of the Yucatan revolution, and for some time past rumor has asserted that the discordant element was spreading its influence through that State. In Sinaloa, affairs remain in *statu quo*. Gen. CORONA, with all the available force of the general Government is now there; but what he will be enabled to effect time alone can determine. In the north, Gen. QUIROGA is reported to be raising a force on the Rio Grande, but his operations being so distant from the capital, they cause but little excitement, and attract but small attention.

Within twenty or thirty leagues of this city, in the vicinity of Pachuca and Tulancingo, Gen. NEGRETE, with a force variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000 men, has absolute and almost unquestioned possession of the country, and has declared in favor of GONZALEZ ORTEGA as Constitutional President. From time to time during the past three or four months the journals have denied the truth of the State's defection, and have ascribed the disturbances in that district first to one outlaw and then to another; sometimes asserting that the whole matter has been arranged and that "peace and order" prevailed. I dwelt a whole week in that neighborhood, and speaking from personal knowledge, so unhesitatingly assert that NEGRETE is master of the situation in that locality. The Government holds the towns with a small force, but they neither guard the roads nor the suburbs of the towns where they are stationed during the night. At sunset of each day the entire Government force of foot and horse are withdrawn from the outposts and shut up in the Custom Houses—much to the annoyance of all peaceful citizens who are called from home after dark—while the enemy against whom they are supposed to give protection is at full liberty to work his will within call of the sentinel at the Custom House gate. This we know to be the truth, and are inclined to accept it as a true type of other localities.

ANTI-AMERICAN FEELING.

As yet no action whatever has been taken by the Congress in regard to the American project for a railroad, represented here by your townsman, Mr. BANGS. The whole affair still sleeps with the committee, though they promise faithfully that it shall be brought forward for action immediately upon a final disposition of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway bill. This promise has been made so often, however, that one can scarcely say what dependance can be placed upon it. It is difficult to understand the objections entertained against this enterprise, and still more to give you a definite idea of them. A measure so incalculably in their favor one would suppose they would accept eagerly, and render it all the assistance within their power; but so far from such being the case, they seem to imagine that in granting to an American Company the privilege of expending $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 in their territory, they have done more than ought to be considered an equivalent. As to reciprocity, they know nothing about it; can't understand it, and gratitude is not within their nature.

The truth is they know and feel our superiority and fear us, but they won't acknowledge it, and deem it an insult if we claim or assert it. They don't want us in the country and will keep us out so long as they can. The kindly policy of our Government and the forbearance of our people—our desires to afford them an ample opportunity to develope themselves and their country without an external pressure—is wholly unappreciated here, and is absolutely laughed at and deemed an evidence of our own weakness. They regard us rough, barbarous, unprincipled, rapacious and grasping; and sooner than open their doors for a more intimate acquaintance and association, would prefer to have the mantle of oblivion and extinction thrown over their race. This is the true feeling here among the so-called leaders of the country, and it is high time that our Press at home should open their eyes to the inevitable result of such a policy. They should be made to understand clearly and unequivocally that we wish them well, but will not be impeded or obstructed by their jealousies and procrastinations in our onward march of development and material prosperity. Kindness, and forbearance, and patience, they laugh at and deem a weakness—it is thrown away; they should, therefore, be told plainly what will take place, what our people demand and will require of them, what they will *enforce*, if they persist in their present policy of exclusiveness. No other course will make an impression upon them. Arguments and inducements will have no effect; they live simply for the present, and have no thought or care for the future. We have been told by more than one of their most influential men that, as Mexicans, they prefer to remain as they are, than to be improved by foreign capital, enterprise, and influence. They wish to be *let alone* to linger out such an existence as suits themselves, and care nothing for the good interests of man and the demands of the age.

PERU.

The Election for President—Three Days of Riot in Lima—Col. Balta Probably the Successful Candidate—Observance of Fast Days.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, PERU, SOUTH AMERICA,
Monday, April 13, 1868.

As I prophecied in my last letter, the long-agitated election has taken place, or at least as much of an election as the people and the Government would permit. Stands, tables and covered stalls were erected in the Plaza, or public square, and jealously guarded by soldiers, up to April 1, to prevent their utter demolition by the crowds who were to vote. During the three days of voting, April 1, 2 and 3, these polls, (so called,) were torn down, the very boards split up and scattered to the four winds, by the angry combatants. As the strife waxed more and more fierce and intense, the shops and stores in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza, one by one, closed their doors, and the sober, law-abiding citizens, who were not interested in either side, faction or party, mostly remained in doors, and let the contending parties settle the difficulty among themselves. Pistol shots were freely distributed, several men were wounded in the Plaza, one man was killed, and for three days the contest assumed a very spirited and decided aspect. Even the women, the native *Cholo* women, in Callao, took quite an active part in the election. As they did not appear to have an abundant supply of firearms, they made up for the deficiency by tearing up the large, sharp pointed paving-stones in the streets, and these same paving-stones were a very important weapon in the hands of the belligerents. It was a terrible sight to look down the long, narrow streets, and see these negro and Cholo women—these fiery Amazons—swaggering and shouting as they went by, each one carrying her hands full of paving-stones, which she hit together as she walked, and shouted "Viva BALTA! Viva MONTERO!" at the top of her stentorian lungs. Several of the streets were so robbed of paving-stones, that a guard and file of soldiers were stationed at the head of the street to prevent its utter destruction.

For three days this war of opposing candidates was waged, and when the people, the army and navy, and indeed the majority found that Col. BALTA was the universal candidate, the riot and trouble, firing, bloodshed and turmoil came to an end. They are awaiting the election returns from up and down the coast, but there is no doubt that Col. BALTA will be the next President, and the people all seem to agree in saying that Gen. CANSECO will no longer oppose the Administration of Col. BALTA. The new President, however, does not take his seat until the 27th of July.

There are rumors that Gen. CANSECO is not willing to allow matters to shape themselves so decidedly against himself and his authority, and that consequently the farce of another election will be repeated in May; but I think this is only the talk of the discomfited and defeated candidates. However, we shall see what the future has in store.

OBSERVANCE OF FAST DAYS.

The business interests of Lima and Callao, and, indeed, of the whole country, are at a complete standstill. The fearful ravages of yellow fever and its long continuance seemed to paralyze trade, and the closed doors and stagnation of business during the election riots were followed by feast days, Passion Week, Good Friday and the four following days, when in commemoration of the Crucifixion, the flags were half-masted, churches and Cathedral draped in black, no meat was allowed to be sold or eaten, all mirth and music were forbidden, all stores and shops ordered closed, and the whole country was given over to the observance of these days. In some of the churches in Lima the display was very fine and imposing. Long tables are spread in front of the altar, and images, life-size and in oriental dress, representing our Lord and the twelve disciples at the Last Supper, are seated at these tables, before the consecrated bread and wine. The music is very fine and solemn, and the streets and churches are thronged. At 12 o'clock Saturday Judas is hung in effigy in great pomp. Cannons fire, bells are rung, guns and fireworks awaken the people, music adds its part to the general jubilee, and the sad celebration is over and Easter dawns! No description can do justice to the way in which this great celebration of the year is enacted and carried out. It is only to be seen in full perfection in a Catholic country.

X. Y. Z.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Canadian Fisheries and Navigation—A New Baronet—The Militia Bill—Fortifications.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Monday, May 4, 1868.

A select committee of the House of Commons, composed of leading members from Quebec and the maritime provinces, has been appointed to take into consideration the maritime and fluvial fisheries and the sea and inland navigation of the Dominion. This Committee urge upon the Government the necessity and importance of establishing naval schools, throughout the Dominion, and of appointing a board of examiners, who shall have power to grant certificates to Captains of vessels upon their showing evidence of possessing the proper qualifications. The Government, I understand, look upon this suggestion with favor, and are now in communication with the Imperial authorities with a view to make arrangements by which certificates granted in Canada to Captains of vessels may be placed on the same footing as those issued by the Board of Trade in England. This Committee also recommend that a tonnage fee of $4 per ton be imposed on American vessels fishing in Canadian waters, and proportionably large fees on small boats or vessels engaged in the coast fisheries. Also, that a sufficient force be employed to enforce the payment of such fees, or to prevent unlicensed vessels fishing in those waters; and that provision should be made for the distribution of the money derived from such tonnage dues by a system of bounties or otherwise for the benefit of the fishing interests. They also urge upon the Government the expediency of endeavoring to secure concerted action with the Government of Prince Edward Island in the imposition of tonnage fees on American vessels, and the protection of the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Government intend increasing the tonnage fees on American vessels, but I am assured they will not fix upon so high a rate as that recommended by the Committee. They are in communication with the British Government, and I have good reason for stating that $2 per ton will be adopted. In view of the speedy renewal of the reciprocity treaty the Government will not exceed that amount.

A NEW BARONET.

M. CARTIER, the Minister of Militia, and leader of the French Canadian party in the Commons, has been dubbed a Baronet by her Majesty, and is now known and addressed as SIR GEORGE. The honor thus conferred upon him is highly gratifying to his countrymen, with whom he is very popular, and who considered themselves slighted by the previous distribution of titles, by which CARTIER was pronounced worthy only of a C. B., while his upper Canada colleague received the honor of an additional K. However, his spirited refusal to accept the inferior honor proffered him on that occasion, gained him more popularity among the people than he will ever receive by the acceptance now of the higher title. The French Canadians were indignant that the Upper Canada leader was preferred before their representative man, and when he spurned the proffered indignity, as he considered it to be, they applauded him to the echo. Now, that her Majesty's Government have caved in, and have consented to make a Baronet of one whom a few months' ago they considered only worthy of a mere C. B., their wounded pride no longer refuses to be healed. Apart from this question of preference, however, the great mass of the people look upon those titular honors with feelings akin to contempt. They are altogether foreign to the tastes and habits of the people, and had the Imperial Government allowed Confederation to be accomplished and carried into effect without this distribution of titles among its promoters, the country would not have considered itself in the least degree slighted. The manner in which this last dignity was conferred will not tend to increase the respect for British titles of nobility on Canadian soil. CARTIER rejected the C. B., and demanded more, and he got it. Henceforth those intended honors will be looked upon as the reward of pertinacity in demanding them rather than as a tribute to merit. The title of baronetcy is hereditary, but unfortunately SIR GEORGE is without an heir.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The Militia bill recently introduced by SIR GEORGE finds little favor either in the House or the country. It proposes to raise forty thousand men in time of peace; in time of war provision is made for calling out seven hundred thousand men throughout the dominion. These men are to be drilled annually not less than eight and not more than sixteen days, each man and officer to receive fifty cents for each drill day. This eight days' drill is looked upon as a great force. Seven hundred thousand men make a show upon paper, but in the field they will be no better than raw recruits, as far as drill is concerned. Each district is required to supply its quota of men, and in case of deficiency, drafting will be resorted to. No special encouragement is given to the volunteer system. On the contrary, volunteers are required to serve three years, whereas drafted men are exempt at the end of two years' service. This is the most objectionable feature in the whole bill. If one may judge from the letters received by members of Parliament from volunteer officers throughout the country, there is reason to fear that if the bill becomes a law, in its present shape, the majority of volunteers will resign. It is true, the volunteer system has only been a partial success in Canada. Its operation was confined principally to the towns and cities. But it is argued that if additional encouragement had been given to volunteering, if the million dollars proposed to be spent for militia purposes were applied to providing the volunteers with the most approved arms and accoutrements, building drill-sheds and encouraging drill associations, a much more efficient and numerous body of men could be obtained. The principle of drafting, especially in time of peace, is exceedingly offensive to the people generally, and from Nova Scotia and some parts of New-Brunswick where the union is very unpopular, there already come threats of resistance. Under the present volunteer system in Upper and Lower Canada alone some 30,000 men were raised—on the whole a well-drilled body of men. The companies, however, change their men almost wholly every three or four years—the men resigning and others taking their places—so that 30,000 by no means represents the whole number of men drilled under the present volunteer system. Hence, there is good reason for supposing that, should additional encouragement be given to volunteering, a much larger force than 40,000 could be raised without the introduction of the objectionable feature of drafting. The continuance of the Military School system in Ontario and Quebec, and its extension to the Maritime Provinces, is a very acceptable feature in the bill. There will henceforth be one of these schools in each of the cities of Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax. The annual allowance is $20,00 to each school. The total number of cadets who have obtained certificates since the first establishment of the schools in 1864 is as follows: Province of Quebec—first class, 626; second class, 1,175; Ontario—first class, 347; second class, 1,453; total, 3,601. The number of cadets attending the four schools of Ontario and Quebec on the 1st of January, 1868, was 183. The Militia bill has passed the second reading, but in Committee of the Whole it is thought several changes favorable to the volunteers will be made, as a good many supporters of the Government demand them.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The scheme of fortifications proposed by the Minister of Militia is even more strongly and generally condemned than his Militia bill. He proposes to borrow for this purpose, under Imperial guarantee, $1,100,000 every year for five years; $200,000 of this annual sum is to be spent in constructing fortifications at St. John, N. B.; $420,000 at Montreal; the remaining $480,000 to be expended at Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London. At Montreal an entrenched camp is to be constructed, extending from opposite the city to the County of Vandreuil, and is intended to prevent the approach of an invading army by way of Lake Champlain or Ogdensburg. A large portion of the Upper Canada share of the loan is to be expended at Kingston, and it is also intended to establish a large inland camp at London. This scheme of fortifications, the Government state, will satisfy the Imperial authorities, who have agreed to continue the maintenance and improvement of the fortifications at Quebec and Halifax. The $5,500,000 is to be raised by loan, under Imperial guarantee, at four per cent., and one per cent. sinking fund; and it is calculated that by this arrangement the whole debt will be extinguished in thirty-eight years and a half, or forty-two years, according as the sinking fund is invested at five or six per cent. The voting of this large sum *en bloc* is strongly condemned, and Mr. MACKENZIE, who may be regarded as the leader of the Opposition, has given notice that he will move an amendment to the following effect: "The question of the erection of permanent works of defence should form a subject of inquiry by a special commission, or select committee: first, as to the necessity for and utility of such works, and the relative share of the burden thereof to be borne by the Colonial and Imperial authorities respectively; secondly, the system of defence deemed necessary, the character of the works, their extent, locality, and cost, and that pending such inquiry and report to Parliament, it is not expedient to vote any sum of money for fortifications, of the nature, extent, utility, and cost of which this House is uninformed." This amendment is based on exceedingly strong grounds, and will undoubtedly command a large vote. But in the present state of parties, while the Union is far from being on a firm basis, the Government have so strong a hold upon their followers that their defeat on any of their schemes is next to impossible. Judging from the tone of the Press, a large majority of the people of Ontario, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia would support Mr. MACKENZIE's amendment. They are not averse to spending money for the purpose of defence, but they look upon $480,000 spent on fortifications in Western Canada, without any previous knowledge of their nature, extent and utility, as so much money thrown away. Those fortifications would only be needed in the event of a war with the United States, and they consider such a war a very remote possibility. In this respect Mr. MACKENZIE spoke the opinions of the people generally in his speech on the second reading of the Militia bill. He said: "We had found on every occasion when international questions had arisen between our Government and the Government of the United States, that that Government had shown itself disposed to do what was right and proper. Referring to the Fenian movement, and the countenance it had received from a certain class of the population of the United States, he denied that that class expressed the real sentiments of the solid, educated and influential men of that country. He believed, too, that the remedial measures now in progress in the British Parliament, with a view to secure justice to Ireland would remove the ground for that feeling against Canada which had hitherto existed among that class of the population of the United States to which he had alluded. And if we, on our part, adopt a wise and proper policy he considered that it was all but impossible that war could ever break out between ourselves and the United States." From a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the people of the Dominion, both of the Eastern and Western sections, I am convinced these views will find general acceptance among them. The debate on the fortification resolutions will be the hardest fight of the session, and both parties are preparing for the contest.

Finances of the Dominion—Attitude of Nova Scotia—Intended Establishment of a Supreme Court.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, May 6, 1868.

Mr. ROSE brought down his budget the other day, and we are now in a position to judge of the financial condition of the Dominion. Total estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June 1868, $16,316,562, deducting from this $1,995,202, which is set down as extraordinary expenditure, and is charged to capital account, leaves $14,321,360 as the ordinary expenditure of the year. The actual receipts from Customs since the Union up to the 31st December last were $5,818,063. Judging from the receipts of the three months service, and making a corresponding estimate for the future months the total receipts from Customs up to 30th of June next will be $9,000,000; from Excise, $2,970,000; from miscellaneous sources, $2,725,500; showing a total estimated revenue of $14,695,500. The floating debt in December last was $7,158,676, from this amount should be deducted the Bank balances, which, as they stood at that date, were $3,303,869, leaving a balance of floating debt then to be provided for of $3,854,807. On the 15th of April last—the date up to which Mr. ROSE made his calculations—there was due to the English agents, on all accounts, $510,532; to the Bank of Montreal a loan contracted in December of $2,500,000; balance of subsidies to the various Provinces, $591,767, making a total floating debt on the 15th of April of $3,602,299; deducting the bank balances on that day, which were $1,893,523, leaves a net floating debt of $1,708,776. This important reduction since December last has been caused principally by the sale of Nova Scotia bonds, indorsed by the Dominion, to the extent of $1,602,153, and by issuing Dominion stock to the amount of $1,600,000. The negotiation of this stock has been very successful. There have been 61 tenders for it under par, and 145 at and above par, and it is distributed all over the country in small as well as large sums.

It should be remembered, however, that in proportion as the floating debt is diminished by these means, the funded debt is increased. Mr. ROSE expects to realize a considerable sum from the indebtedness of the Great Western Railway, and the Bank of Upper Canada, from deposits to be made by insurance companies under the provisions of his new Insurance bill, and from Post-office Savings Banks. With these sums he anticipates being able to absorb the balance of the floating debt. With regard to the accounts with the various Provinces, it is found that the actual debt of Nova Scotia at the time of the Union, which under the terms of the Union act the Dominion is bound to assume, was $9,400,000; of New-Brunswick, $7,800,000; of Ontario and Quebec combined, about $71,200,000. The total receipts from Nova Scotia, exclusive of the sale of its bonds in England, up to date of the last accounts, were $1,159,298; payments on Nova Scotia account, $1,821,222; receipts from New-Brunswick, $1,036,210; payments on New-Brunswick account, $1,393,940. Since the Union the Dominion has had to find cash to meet the engagements and existing debts of Nova Scotia to the amount of $3,019,628; of New-Brunswick, $2,128,358. The anticipated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1869, on ordinary account, is $14,031,161. In addition to this a large sum is placed in the estimates for what is termed extraordinary expenditure. This sum is to be met by loans, on account of public works, railways, including the intercolonial, fortifications and other works, $2,456,000; for redemption of debt, $1,618,267; making a total estimated expenditure for 1868–69, ordinary and extraordinary, of $18,115,428. To meet this expenditure it is expected the customs will yield $9,100,000; excise, including the new duty of five cents a gallon on petroleum, $3,514,000; miscellaneous sources, $2,500,000; making a total revenue for 1868–69 of $15,114,000; leaving a surplus over ordinary expenditure of $1,071,839. The extraordinary expenditure goes to swell the funded debt. Mr. ROSE, in the course of his speech, gave some interesting statistics showing the progress Canada has made of late years. During the last nine years the imports into Canada proper have increased 81 per cent.; the exports 94 per cent. During the same period in Nova Scotia the imports increased 72 per cent.; exports 20 per cent. In New-Brunswick the increase of imports and exports was 38 and 25 per cent. respectively. During the five years ending 1862 the imports into Old Canada averaged $36,551,000 yearly; exports $30,510,000. In the five years ending 1867 they averaged $47,510,000; exports, $40,545,000. Analyzing the character of these exports, it is seen that the exports of agricultural productions amounted in 1850 to $4,237,000; in 1867 to $16,765,000; of animals and their products in 1850, $630,000; in 1865-6, $12,682,000; in 1867, $6,100,000: (the large amount for '65 was created by the exceptionally large demand in the United States during the time of the war;) of manufactures, in 1850, $26,000; in 1867, $989,000; products of the forest, in 1850, $5,442,000; in 1867, $13,948,000. Last year there were exported from Old Canada, 1,500,000 pounds of cheese, in addition to the estimated home consumption of 6,000,000 pounds. It was also shown that the increase in the foreign trade had been considerable; that the amount of bank discounts had increased in the last ten years sixty-eight per cent.; and that the deposits in the banking institutions had increased during the same period 350 per cent. With these indications of progress the Financial Minister feels confident of his ability to meet the wants of the Dominion without being compelled to acknowledge an annual deficit.

THE ATTITUDE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia members put in an appearance at Ottawa during this part of the session, contrary to the expressed wish of a large number of their constituents. In so doing they but obeyed the law under which they were elected. But lest their attendance at the Dominion Parliament should be taken as an acceptance of the Union, they have seen fit to formally define their position by asking the House to go into Committee to consider a series of resolutions protesting against the Union. The point of these resolutions, which are very moderate in their tone, is expressed in the last one, as follows: "No form of Government can be successful that does not command the confidence and approval of the people, subject to its control, and to compel Nova Scotia to remain in a political connection thrust upon her without her consent, against which she now protests, and from which the vast majority of her people have asserted their determination to be free, would aggravate the discontent and political distractions now notoriously existing in that Province, would be detrimental to the best interests of the whole country, and might even imperil the peace of the Dominion." In moving the House into Committee, Mr. E. M. MACDONALD, the member for Lunenburg expressed his fears that, if repeal was denied by the Imperial authorities, there would be in many parts of Nova Scotia forcible resistance to the payment of the customs duties. On the other hand, STUART CAMPBELL, of Guysboro, declared that nine-tenths of the intelligence of Nova Scotia were in favor of the Union, and accounted for the results of the last election by stating that other issues than confederation were raised at that time. Mr. MORRIS, who in this matter doubtless spoke for the Government, moved an amendment approving of confederation, and against the House going into Committee. To vote against this amendment would in fact be voting against confederation; hence, to meet this difficulty HOLTON moved an amendment to the amendment that the House go into Committee to consider the alleged grievances of Nova Scotia, thus not committing himself either for or against repeal. After a long discussion, HOLTON's amendment was negatived—36 to 91. MORRIS' amendment was then put and carried on a division of 110 to 16. Only three votes—DORION, CHEVAL and FORTIER—were cast with the Nova Scotia members, showing pretty conclusively that the Canadian Parliament are unwilling to take into consideration any question that has for its object the repeal of the Union. The Nova Scotia members having now defined their position, we are not likely to hear anything more of repeal in the Commons of Canada until it is decided by the Imperial authorities.

A SUPREME COURT FOR THE DOMINION.

Government have announced their intention to establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion, but the bill for that purpose will not be introduced this session. Several cases have arisen during the present session, showing the necessity for such a court. Bills have been introduced on subjects over which it is doubtful that the Dominion Government have control. The same may be said with regard to several bills passed through the local Legislatures. It would of course be within the jurisdiction of a Supreme Court to decide upon the constitutionality of such measures.

H.

LOUISIANA.

The Election—Possibility of Social Collision—Agricultural Prospects—Mexican Outrages.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, May, 1868.

The result of the election shows nearly a tie of nineteen for each party in the Senate, and an apparent majority of one or two for the Democrats in the lower House. But the late Convention appointed, by ordinance, a Board of Registration, which claims the right to review the polls and report the members elected. This scrutiny gives, in effect, to the Board the power to judge the return and qualification of members—a right usually reserved to the Legislature itself. It is true the ordinance provides that nothing shall be done by the Board inconsistent with the Reconstruction act, or with the authority of the District Commander. As Congress has, however, exercised the power of *ex post facto* legislation, and as the General of the Armies has executed the wishes of the Radical majority by military orders, these limitations upon the power of the Board will amount to very little. We may therefore anticipate a Radical majority in both bodies which will speedily give effect to the Constitution. It is, moreover, said to be possible that WARMOUTH may prefer a seat in the Senate of the United States, and that upon his election DUNN, the negro Lieutenant-Governor, will be our Governor *de facto*.

DANGER OF SOCIAL COLLISION.

We do not apprehend there will be much danger from this source. The colored people are too well satisfied with their political importance to risk the personal consequences of asserting an abstract right to go into society which does not wish to admit them. There may be some stabbing or shooting, but while the whole mass of the whites would rally to resist such an outrage, the great mass of these negroes care nothing about it. In fact, the great mass of negroes would feel very uncomfortable at white balls, theatres or restaurants. The patrons of the French Theatre de l'Opera have at a recent meeting sold out the whole floor to subscribers for the express purpose of closing out obnoxious negroes, who, under the abstract right given them by the Constitution, may be disposed to try conclusions with the whites. It is expected that hotels, theatres and public conveyances will be safe from such invasions. But

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

will suffer greatly from the refusal of the Radicals to allow separate schools. The colored people will, of course, send their children because the schools will be free. The white parents will at once withdraw their children, because they had rather send them to pay schools, or indeed leave them without other education than they can obtain at home, rather than send them to school with negroes. This will, perhaps, destroy the public schools. The Radical whites will have the credit of having driven white children from school by attempting to compel their association with negroes. As there is no other country in which such a social outrage is committed, it would seem to deserve the attention of the country at large.

THE CROP PROSPECTS

are quite fair, so far as the season for preparation is concerned. The problem of wages and labor seems yet unsolved. Planters are applying a greater proportion of labor to grain and vegetables than heretofore. But the dread of being caught by a crop failure, or decline in price, or debt to the laborer or to the commission merchant, inclines them to hesitate at the risk of undertaking a large crop. Perhaps the following extract from the Macon *Journal* my afford a fair representation of the average crop prospects. It is the report of an agent who has recently traveled on horseback through sixteen counties of Georgia, stopping at farm houses and talking freely with all he met. In the first place he says that one-third to one-fourth less cotton has been planted this year than last; and that, instead of devoting all their force to the raising of cotton, the planters have sown an abundance of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, peas, potatoes, &c., to do them. Fine stands of cotton and the cereal crop have everywhere been obtained, and they are looking well in every direction, although in some places a little backward in comparison with other years past. The planters have almost universally abandoned the custom of planting little else than cotton, and are now raising enough grain to do them. But in meat they are almost wholly deficient. The freedmen have universally clandestinely killed off the stock of hogs, leaving in many neighborhoods not even one. He saw one planter with sixty head left out of a stock of one hundred and fifty. He had guard over them night and day, and in spite of this precaution the number was diminishing. Owing to this state of affairs the landlords have abandoned all efforts to raise meat, telling the colored people that they can stand it as long as they can. Negro men, says the *Appeal*, are working well, but on but one place did he see negro women at work. They do nothing but loiter around their cabins, engaged in such light work as they choose to do. The two races are universally upon good terms with each other.

The soil and climate are doing much for the planters, and they are visibly relying rather on such crops as depend on these agencies than upon those which require such continuous and expensive labor. The habit of applying the wages of slave to the employment of free labor does not answer. To raise meat for the laborer is impossible without restraint, which no law can throw around freedmen. Indeed, the planter must cease this effort to raise provisions and leave the freedman to feed himself. The relations between the races are just what this agent reports, very kindly except in cases of individual discontent. Notwithstanding, however, the fact everywhere patent that the labor applied to cotton culture has been reduced by the loss and transfer of large numbers of male laborers to other departments of industry, notwithstanding, moreover, the ruin of our levees and the consequent reduction of cultivation of lands under their protection, the partisan newspapers here say:

> "Most encouraging accounts of the crop prospects continue to come to us from the country. If our farmers and planters are so fortunate as to escape damage from overflow and drouth, the rust, the army and boll worms, and the other various enemies to the growing cotton, they will probably produce a crop approximating that of 1860. Such an event will be most opportune, and be the means of restoring this State to the financial position she occupied before the war."

New-comers, who know nothing practically of cotton culture, politicians, who wish to put as fair a face as possible upon the ruin wrought by war and party violence, may publish such flippant paragraphs. They will not, however, influence dealers in Southern staples. The report of the Georgia traveling agent, is, it is repeated, a fair exposition of the state of labor, the crop prospects and the race relations of the South generally.

THE MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

The report of violence done to American citizens at Monterey, comes in a manner too indefinite to justify comment. It is probable, however, that it is true. If the Government will make inquiry, and act promptly in compelling atonement from Mexico, it may do much toward restoring commerce with this country. It is probable that an armed occupation of Mexico would do much to promote the peace and usefulness of that country. The cessation of public war has turned loose on society there a horde of military plunderers, who oppress the population, and are as much dreaded as the enemy. The extract which follows, written in a far more philosophical and temperate style than the usual editorials of the *Rio Grande Ranchero*, and written before the outrage at Monterey was known, affords, according to the observation of your correspondent, a very correct description of the social condition of Mexico. It appears in the *Ranchero* of the 23d of April, under the head "Governing Mexico:"

> "It appears to us that the world at large knows and understands little about governing Mexico. Possibly we are as ignorant of the subject we propose to consider as the rest of mankind; be this as it may, we shall venture an opinion upon it. We presume by saying that no people is so ready [illegible] obedience to law than the native Mexicans. When allowed to do so, the Mexican people bend a suppliant will to civil power. An Alcalde—an officer who exercises in Mexico the same functions that a Justice of the Peace does in the United States—can successfully command the peace for fifty miles around him, if not interfered with by armed bandits. The district of an Alcalde, when not under the ban of roving robbers, is as quiet as a New-England Sabbath.
>
> Belonging to the class of governable Mexicans we are safe in including nine-tenths of the whole population of Mexico. In fact, the fomenters of discord and breeders of anarchy in Mexico do not number more than 200,000 or 300,000, if so many. This number would dwindle down to 20,000 or 30,000 if a strong power were to proclaim the peace of the bed-ridden republic. Fully nine-tenths of the robbers, murderers and assassins in Mexico are only robbers and murderers, because there is no hindrance to their following such appalling pursuits.
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> The peace-loving and law-abiding Mexican people, to-day live under the ban of comparatively a few, very few, desperadoes. And there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that the present bandit rule in Mexico is anything but distasteful to the masses. But why, it will be asked, do not the masses act, and put a stop to brigand rule? They can't act; they can't begin to act. They have no head whom they can trust. Their leaders, in spite of them, are the bad men; the shrewd, cunning, arch demons of the country.

CITY FINANCE.

The City currency having disappeared from circulation efforts are now being made to redeem it. There are various proposals to sell the remnant of City property, to raise money by taxing, and to issue interest-bearing bonds. It is much to be regretted that these financial efforts were postponed through political quarrels until the whole loss of discount has fallen on the people, and the redemption of the currency will now enure wholly to the benefit of the large holders.

W. M. B.

Immigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 26th ult. there appeared, in the form of a communication, a statement in relation to the Commissioners of Emigration and foreign steamboat companies, which was so full of errors as to facts, and upholding a policy so adverse to the best interests of the country, that I have to crave your permission to make some comments by way of reply.

It is much to be regretted that any spirit of antagonism exists between the Commissioners and the steamboat companies. There is nothing in the position of a public officer whose duty it is to see that certain clearly defined regulations are faithfully observed, which need excite any ill will between himself and those he is appointed to control. It is only when vexatious and harassing rules are superadded to those which a long experience has shown to be amply sufficient that a spirit of opposition is engendered detrimental in every way to the public service.

The commutation money of $2 per head, paid by the steamboat companies on each foreign immigrant, was designed to raise a fund for the support and assistance of such immigrants till they could procure their own means of subsistence. That this sum, *per capita*, was amply sufficient was proved by the fact that by its means not only the buildings on Ward's Island were erected and due support was provided for the helpless and infirm, but a handsome cash balance had accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners. As, on the one hand, it has never been pretended that $2 per head was insufficient for the support of the Commission, so it has never been clearly explained why a law was passed last year authorizing an additional 50 cents to be levied. It is certain that this tax on immigrants has sufficed to create the model establishments on Ward's Island, and, after paying all expenses, to leave a cash balance of $328,000 in the hands of the Commissioners.

Is it any wonder that the steamboat companies complain when they find the tax levied upon them has increased without any apparent reason?

It is, moreover, undeniable that better classes of persons than heretofore are now emigrating from their old homes, and the records of the Commissioners show that the money *per capita* brought by the immigrants increases year by year. This is another strong argument against the necessity of increasing the commutation, in that the number of immigrants chargeable upon it is diminishing.

Your correspondent says that this head-money is collected abroad in gold, and paid to the Commissioners in currency. It is difficult to know how to answer seriously such a silly charge. What are the items which make up the rate of fares charged to the emigrants? The owner of a steamboat must calculate the interest on his outlay, his running expenses, the cost of provisioning his ship, the probable number of passengers that will offer, a fair margin for profit on his undertaking, and, in close connection with this subject, the taxes imposed at his port of destination. Let us take the rate of passage money at £5, from which in reality it does not vary materially. There are in Great Britain six rival steamboat companies engaged in the emigrant carrying business, and we may trust to the spirit of competition to bring the fares to the lowest paying point. Is it not self-evident that if any of the above items are materially increased or lessened by so much will the rates of fare be raised or lowered? Suppose emigrants were charged $50 a head, would not the fare be so much increased. Or if, on the other hand, we gave a bounty of $50 on each one imported, would they not be carried for nothing? I challenge your correspondent to produce any evidence that the head-money is made a distinct and separate charge to the emigrant, any more than the cost of the coal, wages of seamen, or interest of money.

He further alleges as a grievance, that our own citizens, on whom no commutation money is payable, are charged the same rates of fare as foreign emigrants. Let him once attend a crowded booking office in Liverpool, and see how he could make discriminating rates. Why, if in search of grievances, does he not go further, and complain that the feeble and sick, who can eat little, are charged the same as those who never lose a meal; or claim that the passage money of those who die at sea should be returned to their surviving friends? The mere statement of such frivolous complaints is their best answer.

I may hereafter have to ask your indulgence in examining the constitutionality of a law which permits the written statement of an immigrant to be received as evidence in a court of law without the opportunity of cross-examination being allowed to the defendants, the steamboat companies. For the present it may be pertinent to ask why the Commissioners, having, as alleged, so many clear cases of ill-treatment of passengers before them, and being besides in no want of money, have not selected some glaring case, paid the expenses of the man's or woman's detention here, and prosecuted the offending company to conviction. The fact is, as any one who has been often at sea can testify, that nothing is easier on board ship than grumbling. And if this be so in the well appointed first cabin, what must it be in the crowded steerage, in stormy weather in a fast steamer?

One would really imagine from the tone of your correspondent that the foreign steamship companies were at liberty to treat their passengers as they thought fit. Is he aware that a most rigid Government inspection is exercised over them as to their equipment, their provisions, and their general outfit, before they start on their voyage? And that "The Merchant Shipping Act," under which they sail, is so much more rigid in its provisions than ours, that a bill is before Congress proposing to assimilate our lax shipping acts to the standard of that of Great Brittain?

It has been estimated that the money value to this country of every able-bodied immigrant is at least one thousand dollars. The true policy of our Government, therefore, is to encourage the free flow of immigration to our shores, to remove all needless imposts, and to refrain from vexatious interference. Your correspondent would pursue an opposite course, but I am sure that no one who understands the benefits the country derives from an unrestricted immigration will agree with him. I have shown that every additional tax comes ultimately out of the pocket of the immigrant, and, so far, puts an obstacle in his way; and if to other expenses to which the companies are subject is now to be added the liability to costly and vexatious litigation, the cost of this will be another and additional item in calculating the profitable rate of passage money.

W. L. R.

Legislation in Arkansas.

The following bill was introduced in the Arkansas House of Representatives on the 22d of April:

AN ACT prescribing electors' oath for certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Arkansas.

SEC. 1. No person in the State of Arkansas, without having previously taken the oath prescribed for electors in the Constitution of the State, shall engage in any of the lines of business hereinafter enumerated, viz.: Practice law, practice medicine, preach the Gospel, teach school, act as steamboat captain, as pilot, as engineer, as mate, edit or publish a paper, run a ferry-boat, keep a toll bridge, keep a saloon or restaurant, keep a billiard saloon, act as auctioneer, as a mail contractor, do no mercantile business, shall not carry arms, shall not keep a stallion.

SEC. 2. Any person violating Section 1 hereof shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than ten years.

SEC. 3. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Rebel States Coming in—Folly of the Democratic Policy—Its Results—Democratic Candidates—Hancock, Groesbeck, and Pendleton—Small Chances—What the South Needs—Education and Immigration.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, April 29, 1868.

I am glad to see that you Mr. *Times* admit that the negroes have behaved well in the South, and that their former masters have behaved with exceeding folly in endeavoring to excite ill will against them, and predicting a war of races, and talking about a white-man's government, when by using the natural influences which real superiority of mind has given them, and old relations gone, they might have had half the negro vote. God has ordained it, that justice, and kindness and civility will always be the best policy. It cannot be otherwise. It is an eternal law of nature, and of nature's God. The South is to be reconstructed on the plan of the Radicals, just because the Radicals had sense enough to be just. Nothing could prove the bitter hatred of the late rebels to the Government and its principles more than their conduct to the negroes. The moment a man is free the elementary principles of our Government guarantee his equality with any other man before the law. The rebels would sooner the Heavens should fall than any such principle as that should prevail! And the Northern Democratic Party, how much better is it? Could anything exceed the absolute folly as well as depravity of their conduct? I have never known anything like the stupidity of their party tactics. Had they taken the side of justice and advised their Southern brethren to submit at once to their inevitable fate, half the Southern States would have come in Democratic. But now, by the very operation of their folly, all the rebel States which come in come inevitably against them. If any of the rebel States are kept out, it will be those who would have been Democratic. And this by their deliberate act. I am thankful they did so; and most thankful that God, in His kind providence, overrules all evil to its own destruction. I could not believe that the once-powerful Democratic Party could be so destitute of mind and of all correct appreciation of social movements as to pursue the silly and suicidal course which it has from 1857 to the present time, and never more so than now. But let us return to reconstruction: All delusions on the subject are over—all letter-writers and telegraph-reporters have lied in vain about the condition of the South. Thirty thousand loyal whites in Western North Carolina have voted the Republican ticket, even if they did vote with loyal negroes. They did the same largely in Georgia and Arkansas. North Carolina had a majority of thirty thousand registered whites; and yet carries the Republican ticket by a large majority. What a comment that is on the talk about a war of races, and the conduct of the Democratic Party of the North. Like the wicked described by the Psalmist, they have fallen into the pit they digged for others. Nothing but a miracle would now give to the Democratic Party a majority in Congress for the next six years, and what chances they have for the Presidency any child can tell. By the way, a rumor says that your New-York Democrats are trying to arrange a ticket with HANCOCK and GROESBECK for candidates. It is the best one I have seen named. It will be as easily beaten as any other; but it will be respectable, and have the odor of patriotism about it. Mr. GROESBECK was a War Democrat, elected to the Senate of Ohio by the Republicans. He is an able, dignified and upright man, whose private worth is unimpeachable, and who in conduct is honorable and gentlemanly. But it will be worth something to hear the outcry of the great Vallandigham Democracy on such a nomination! Then, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, a gallant, noble soldier of the war! It will be a comfort to see Ohio and Indiana Democrats voting for such men! Perhaps you may see the sky fall. I rather guess you must take GEORGE PENDLETON. He is a gentleman of good descent, and has every element which will make him odious to Republicans. In the West it will make little difference who may be chosen for the sacrifice. The West will vote for the nominee of the Republican Convention, even if he should be Gen. GRANT.

But let us return to Reconstruction. The South will be forced to be prosperous; for as soon as it has got rid of the last remnant of slavery and the Democratic Party it will rise like a giant refreshed and strengthened. Those vile elements have been used by demagogues for half a century to darken, deceive and delude the people. In the May number of *Harper's Magazine* you will find an article by Dr. FORREST on the Freedmen's Bureau, at Greenville, S. C. It will tell you what the "white trash" are there, and the negroes also. And how came they so? Because slavery and the Democratic Party would allow no schools. Darkness was their object, and to keep the great body of the people in weakness, darkness and delusion was the great object of the political demagogues who denounced Abolitionists and advocated secession. They fought a desperate battle for the ideas of the dark ages, and failed, ignobly, miserably failed! And failed, by the abolition of slavery and the votes of loyal negroes. How just are the retributions of Providence! I rejoice in this glorious display of Justice. And how much better is the Democratic Party of the North than their miserable, defeated demagogues of the South? Did it not sympathize with rebellion? Has it not done all it could, in the very extremity of its folly, to defeat reconstruction and keep the negroes under the feet of the rebels? There is a just retribution for them also. No party can succeed in this age of the world who would degrade a race, or keep the human mind in darkness.

What the South wants now is education and immigration. It must have light, and it must have new blood. Build a school-house at every two miles distance and make the poor white children go to them. The negroes will go without making. Let the South spend ten millions of dollars a year in schools. It will be the best laid out money that was ever spent in this world. Then let them persuade (and if not persuade, bribe,) the Germans to come among them; till their fields and marry their girls, till they get some new blood, and learn civilization. Then let them borrow a copy of the New Testament and get it reprinted and multiplied till the people read it. Perhaps the American Bible Society will give them a few thousand copies; and let them first be presented to the Baptist, Presbyterian, and other ecclesiastical bodies down there. In the course of time, they will understand what Christian civilization is. Reconstruction must begin at the bottom. By the way, there has been great talk about the "poor impoverished South." A New-Orleans paper says that rents are so high there that a landlord has advertized a hogshead for rent! The bunghole is centrally situated, and the apartment sweet and airy; very well adapted to a family of children. Unhappy South! The worst thing which ever happened to you (except slavery) is the perpetual series of humbugs which Northern demagogues practiced upon you! Pretendedly for you. You can help yourself. Rise at once and say with Ajax, "Give me light!" Make friends of your laboring men. Try to live honorably before the world and peacefully with all men. Then you can point to the Democratic Northern demagogue that finger of scorn which you have heretofore pointed at all Yankees. The South has not as good soil as the West, and never can be as great as the West. But it can do as well as New-England and New-York, and ought now, when delusions and burdens are cast off, to rise like a giant from his rest, and pursue a career of glory and honor worthy the American name.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Loyal Sentiment of the State—Colored Suffrage—Imported Politicians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

Nothing is easier than for a man born and brought up in the North to have erroneous views of the Southern people. We are accustomed to hear much of latent bitterness which wants but an opportunity to blaze forth in fury and hate.

And such a man coming South, and confining his observations to the routine of the Freedmen's Bureau, or the horde of imported politicians, would be very apt to have his impressions verified, and perhaps strengthened. A preoccupied and prejudiced mind is incapable of fair judgment.

Such a person could not command in this region the facilities necessary to acquire a knowledge of the true attitude of the Southern people, and would be entirely unprepared for fair and impartial decision. Your correspondent is bold enough to affirm that he is prepared to deliver a true judgment—the result of numerous interviews with *leading Southern gentlemen* who have clearly and candidly opened their minds to him. He has had access to all classes, and is prepared to tell the whole truth, regardless of the estimate of those estimable gentlemen in the North and in the South, who will still persist that the iron heel must be pressed upon the necks of our fallen brethren.

We desire to affirm that there is in this State a true loyal sentiment entertained for the most part by the former most uncompromising rebels and opposers of the United States Government. They are misunderstood, misinterpreted, and in many instances grossly maligned. They do not, in any instance, hold to universal suffrage, and in this they are certainly to be commended.

Any intelligent gentleman from the North who will take the pains to be informed as to the true state of society in South Carolina, will unhesitatingly take the same ground, provided that he rises above party spirit into the nobler plane of unselfish patriotism.

COLORED SUFFRAGE.

The suffrage for the vast colored population of this State is claimed by intelligent Radicals only as a measure of poetical justice, which is a downright guilty trifling with a most serious and dignified subject. Such a thing is license, not liberty. It is boasted that the ballot is an educator, but such a view from the stand-point of South Carolina to-day is a gross misapprehension and a serious blunder. And, indeed, it is never true. It is quite possible that the holder of the ballot in New-York, as in this State, wields the so-called right to his own and neighbor's hurt—through ignorance of its intent and meaning. Here it is a holiday card in the hands of fully three-fourths of the black population—and nothing more. They have an idea that it means *glory* of some sort—an indefinite ticket of triumph—which branches out in *farms*, and office, and merchandise.

Yesterday your correspondent was transported in a boat rowed by four stalwart negroes, of more than ordinary intelligence. They were peaceable fellows—talkative, and seemingly happy. The following conversation occurred with the leader of the gang, who seemed to have large practical sense:

"Did you vote at the election?"

"Yes, sah," with a broad grin.

"For whom?"

"Dun no, massa, 'cept 'twas for de konsequencial."

"Konsequencial—and what's that?"

"Dun no, sah, 'cept am de law, shuah."

"Do you mean the Constitution?"

"Yes, massa, dats he."

"What does that mean?"

"Dun no, massa, 'cept what de white man say; he say we hab good time shuah, an' de plantation to work—wid perwidgins an' pork for nothin'."

"Did you not vote for State officers—for GOVERNOR, &c.?"

"Dun no, sah; I vote fur de bureau wid de rashuns, fur de white man say dat de ticket shuah."

Such was part of a long conversation, and your correspondent is confident that his dusky oarsman was full of the idea that a vote meant a farm on John's Island, with his former master for a plowman or employe in some capacity. And this is the education of the ballot. The negro can hardly be expected to have a different view here, considering the kind of instructors he is under.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

A few evenings since your correspondent attended a mass meeting—a sort of glorification meeting over the election, and also to designate a candidate for the office of Mayor of Charleston. The vast assemblage consisted of colored men, and a plain old patriarch presided. A little ring of imported white pothouse politicians from the North were the leading spirits. A man who is known as GILBERT PILSBURY, a seedy and exceedingly bitter extremist, a man who his appearance will show, has more self esteem than patriotism, more ambition than good sense, was nominated for Mayor. Mr. PILSBURY came forward, and with a poorly feigned surprise, thanked his friends for the honor. He said he was not fully aware of the object of the meeting when he was apprised of it, and certainly did not expect so great a boon of trust and confidence at their hands. [Which could not have been true.] He protested that he was unprepared to make a speech on so important an occasion, and then very coolly drew from his hidden capacious pockets a batch of manuscript, and proceeded to inflict its contents upon the people. And such a speech! Talk about olive branches, there may be such things, but GILBERT PILSBURY does not in the slightest indicate their existence.

His address was an appeal to passions. It was an old Anti-Slavery, Anti-Christian, and anti-common sense harangue. He wanted the exquisite, kid-gloved, lazy rascal of a Southern gentleman, who had been born in luxury, cradled in ease and reared to indolence, to be compelled to take his place on the dray in the streets and show his loyalty by aspiring to equality with his fellow-citizens before him, who were negroes. He wanted the former masters to be compelled to pull their own fodder or starve—to root or die. These were among that philanthropic gentleman's sentences to that excited mass of colored men, who needed caution more than excitement.

And so the ball was pushed until the animal passions of the crowd were wrought up to their highest pitch—when Mr. PILSBURY sat down well satisfied with himself and his nomination, but, in our eyes, the smallest man it has ever been our fortune to pity.

We know nothing of the antecedents of this man—it is said that he claims kin to a Mr. P. PILSBURY, of our city, but we would beg of his friends to either put him under immediate treatment for political lunacy, or recall him to his native clime.

GILBERT PILSBURY.

And this man wants to govern Charleston city! Is it any wonder that Southern men complain? That sensible negroes protest and beg for relief; that the Government finds reconstruction difficult? The wonder is that there is peace at all. Such things cannot be abided. There must be a change or it will be necessary to keep a standing army here to check and menace an indignation which is entirely pardonable. Yet Mr. PILSBURY is about the best imported politician in civil life down here. What then must be the hope of the new South Carolina? Men, who, in the North, could not successfully aspire to be constables or beadles, are here aiming at positions of great responsibility and power. The negroes see this and very naturally ask what they shall do. Sensible and educated colored men withdraw themselves from such would-be leaders, but they do not seem to be able to save their more ignorant brethren from the wily political snare-setter. An adventurer whose name is, at the present time, HENLEY, a low-looking, uneducated creature, with meanness in his very face, is another who never fails to get himself thrust forward at every opportunity. The intelligent colored people, knowing this man, despise him for a low character. They say he has been every questionable thing—even to a horse thief. Of this, of course, your correspondent cannot speak from knowledge, but of the man's vindictive and hateful spirit he can testify, for he has seen and heard him.

He deals largely in unorthodox adjectives and tremendous denunciations, quite innocent of rules of English grammar. He is fond of calling white men, especially the late slaveholders, scorpions and villains and whitewashed trash. He looks the venomous serpent while he hisses.

It is not our province to be severe, but we must be truthful; and your correspondent is free to say that such a man turned loose here, with no name that is not evil, except that of Republican, is a most dangerous pest—a predatory and unmitigated mischief.

Yet he is among the political teachers of the colored race in South Carolina. Very few of the colored people ever were so lightly esteemed as this man, and they loathe his presence as a pestilence and a malignant evil.

But he is with the dominant party—looking for place, for pelf, for spoils. Others there are of the same ilk, prowling through the land, inflaming the people and retarding justice and a true reconstruction. If such men are to obtain much longer, the last hope must be buried and all good men must mourn.

W. W. H.

INDIANA.

Prospects of a Large Wheat Crop—Political and Financial Affairs—Congressional Nominations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Tuesday, May 5, 1868.

The crop prospects in all parts of the State are at this juncture much better than they have been at the same time for ten years past. Reports from every county in Indiana concur in the statement that the Winter wheat has not been injured in any instance by the cold weather during the Winter; that the late snow-storms at the beginning of Spring hardly, if at all, affected the fruit trees, and that, although the season has been rather backward, and although an unusual quantity of rain has fallen during the last few weeks, when we had almost every day one or two severe thunder-storms, the farmers will have plenty of time for plowing and planting their corn. So we may confidently look for an enormous wheat crop, and many good judges predict that it will be at least twice as large as that reaped in 1867. Of fruit—apples, pears, plums, grapes, cherries, &c.—there will be a greater abundance than ever before; and for once the peach trees will yield largely even in the northern counties, where the culture of this delicious fruit, as a general thing, is decidedly unprofitable.

BUSINESS AND INCOME TAX LISTS.

A good crop, of course, will give a new impetus to business, and now already the favorable prospects in this regard have added much to the briskness of the Spring trade, which is a great deal better than was expected, and has led many merchants to regret their having laid in such small stocks of goods. More animation in business will come just in time, for its depression throughout Indiana, as now demonstrated beyond a doubt by the publication of the income tax lists in all parts of the State, has been by far more severe than was generally admitted and believed. The incomes of 1866 were already looked upon as remarkably small, there being an average reduction of no less than seventy per cent. from those reported for 1865. But this year's lists show even a heavier falling off. Thus, for instance, in Lafayette, where the list published in 1866 contained incomes of $102,000, $90,000, $80,000, $70,000, and a great many of upward of $10,000, there is in this year's list but one of $10,000; and the two nabobs of Indiana—Messrs. W. C. DE PAUW, of New-Albany, and CHAUNCEY ROSE, of Terre Haute, report incomes of only $64,000 and $100,000. Above all, grain and cattle speculators and wholesale grocers and dry goods dealers seem to have suffered most. Firms that were believed to have done a profitable business of hundreds of thousands of dollars, figure in the income tax lists with $1,000 or $1,500, or are omitted entirely. The retail dealers have held their ground far more successfully.

In spite of this depression of business, the number of improvements now in course of construction in all of our cities and towns, except in such as have no elements of vitality whatever, is something truly wonderful; and more new railroads are to be built this year in our State, more stores and dwelling-houses are being erected in our thriving towns and cities, than at any time during the last fifteen years. Thus, upward of thirty new first-class stores, two $50,000 churches, a $40,000 school-house, and a large number of dwelling houses will be finished in Lafayette during the coming Summer; and the same activity in building operations prevails in Indianapolis, Terra Haute, New-Albany, Evansville, &c.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL.

In political circles, the chief topics of interest have been the primary elections, by which the Republicans in most of the counties of Indiana effected their Congressional, Legislative and County nominations; and I am glad to say that the dissatisfaction caused by the results of these nominations is such as to justify the hope that the whole ridiculous system of nominating candidates by primary elections, as it has heretofore been in vogue in Indiana, will be abandoned forevermore. Hundreds and thousands of the opposite party are dishonest enough to vote at these primary elections, so that the nominations are generally bestowed upon the worst and most objectionable candidates. This state of affairs has done the Republicans of Indiana a great deal of injury during the past ten or twelve years, and the sooner they turn their backs upon the whole system, the better it will be for them.

Such is the reaction against the Pendleton-Butler greenback theory in Indiana that the opposition to PENDLETON's nomination is gaining strength every day. Most of the old substantial and Conservative leaders of our Democracy are opposed to Mr. PENDLETON, and among the arguments with which they oppose his nomination there is one which deserves especial mention. They refer to the well-established fact that there are in Indiana perhaps 5,000 or 6,000 Democrats who have invested their surplus means in national bonds, and they ask, "will these 5,000 or 6,000 voters look with enthusiasm upon the nomination of a Presidential candidate whose cardinal doctrine, if carried into effect, would take a great deal of money out of their pockets? Will they not rather vote with the war Democrats for Gen. GRANT if PENDLETON is the Democratic candidate?" There is no doubt force enough in this argument. Even if the number of Democratic bond-holders were much smaller than it is, that party has assuredly no votes to spare in Indiana.

At the same time, it is observable that a great many moderate Democrats are getting rather restive in regard to the course pursued by the ultra-Copperhead element which now manages the affairs of the party in this State, and whose organ is the La Crosse *Democrat*, of which it is said there are circulated in Indiana some twenty-five thousand copies, or more than twice as many as the aggregate circulation in this State of the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, Louisville *Courier*, the Chicago *Times*, the New-York *World*, the St. Louis *Republican*, and the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. Always aggressive and irrepressible, this ultra-Copperhead element derives, at this juncture, additional confidence and strength from its secret oath-bound organization, headed, of course, by the old S. O. L. leaders, and numbering, it is said, no less than thirty-five thousand members in this State.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Mr. JULIAN, thanks to his vote for impeachment, has achieved a rather unexpected triumph in the nominating Convention of the Republicans of the Fourth District, which renominated him unanimously, his competitors for the nomination having previously withdrawn. His reëlection by at least two thousand majority is confidently predicted. Maj.-Gen. LEW WALLACE is stubbornly fighting Mr. ORTH in the Seventh District, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority by which the latter was indorsed by several counties in the district. Gen. WALLACE's pluck and perseverance gain him a good many friends, but I believe his efforts are in vain, and Mr. ORTH will be renominated by a large majority. Mr. KERR, the Democratic representative for the Second District, whose chances for the renomination were at first considered very poor, seems to be gaining ground. The District is good for four or five thousand Democratic majority.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE AND THE DIVORCE LAW.

As for the nominations for the next Legislature it is a matter of general congratulation that both parties are evidently taking pains to put forth their best men. An improvement in the character of our representatives is no less sorely needed in Indianapolis than in Albany, and, to all appearances, the next Legislature, whichever party may have a majority in it, will be, so far as the character and integrity of its members are concerned, a decided improvement upon its predecessors.

I notice that in some counties the candidates for the Legislature have announced their intention, if elected, to vote for a radical change in our infamous divorce laws. These laws, which have made Indiana a byword and a reproach throughout the world, are denounced by every respectable man in the State; but for some reason or other all efforts to remove this foul blot from the escutcheon of our State have hitherto been unavailing. If the next Legislature pursues an energetic and honorable course in this matter, and turns a deaf ear to the scoundrels who make the business of procuring divorces a specialty, it will be emphatically indorsed and sustained by all those whose approbation is worth striving for.

W. C.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Unitarian Society at Dover, N. H., has been divided, and Rev. Mr. ABBOT has a new congregation which is called the "Independent Society." In his first discourse he said to his audience, "here you have met to-night, on a basis absolutely free, as an Independent Society, to which I have engaged to preach for the ensuing year. The Society as such untrammeled by any dogmatic name, being pledged only to perfect spiritual liberty; but for this very reason, the individual members of it are free to continue their old relationships or form new ones if they please. No one is obliged to renounce any name, as a condition of fellowship with us; to require that would be as arbitrary as to impose one. The principle we defend is, the right of each man to think, speak and act for himself, with perfect freedom."

TENNESSEE.

The Reported Lawlessness in the State—Letter of the Congressional Delegation to Gov. Brownlow.

From the Knoxville Whig, April 29.

We present an important document below. The Governor prepared the first draft of a proclamation, covering the whole ground in this matter, the week before this Congressional document was received. He is pleased, however, to be backed up in his views and purposes with such a document as this. The late Militia act reducing the pay of privates and officers so low that men could not serve, it is not the purpose of the Governor to call out troops under said act, but to call out otherwise, and to rely upon the loyal people of the State to sustain him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1868.

DEAR SIR: As constituents identified with you in the success of your administration, we beg leave to call your attention to what cannot have escaped your notice, the disorder prevalent in certain localities of our State. Lawlessness and violence have attained alarming proportions. Peaceable citizens are terrified by threatening missives; the sanctity of their homes is invaded, often in the hours of sleep; their property is consigned to the flames; some are seized and scourged and otherwise cruelly mistreated; others are shot dead, or hanged or subjected to some other form of murder and assassination. Punishment rarely follows; and in most instances, no form of legal redress is resorted to. On the contrary, the victims of these outrages are maligned, and their characters defamed by the perpetrators, whose conduct finds many to connive at it, and not a few to justify it.

Upon you, as the First Magistrate and Peace Officer of the State, devolves the duty, under the Constitution and the laws, of seeing these disorders suppressed. Not the Statute law merely, but the common law, even without legislative enactment, clothes you with very high powers. You do not bear the sword in vain. The safety of the people is the supreme law; and nothing less than the exercise of all the physical and moral force of the State, by summoning to your aid, if need be, all the good people of every age, sex, color and condition, will satisfy its imperative requirements.

The community must be protected at all hazards and at whatever cost. Happily for our beloved State, the exercises of this extraordinary authority has seldom been required; so rarely, indeed, that some are possibly unaware of its existence. We refer to it, therefore, not only by way of admonition to evil-doers, but to shield you, so far as our counsel can do it, from the imputation of transcending your just and legitimate powers, in taking all necessary measures to suppress the maladies afflicting the people.

We respectfully suggest the propriety of organizing and arming, under the recent act of Assembly, a small militia force, with judicious and competent officers, to be stationed at points where the civil law is found the least efficient to repress and punish high-handed crime. We know your indisposition to impose unnecessary burdens upon our people, already oppressed with debt and impoverished by war; and have the utmost confidence that you will exercise your great official powers, within the limits of necessity as defined by the demands of humanity. While we hope not to see our State Government driven to dependence upon national protection, we, at the same time, hope soon to see the moral influence of the National Government exerted in its behalf and against its enemies.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

HORACE MAYNARD,
JOHN TRIMBLE,
SAMUEL M. ARNELL,
W. B. STOKES,
JAMES MULLINS,
R. R. BUTLER,
JOSEPH S. FOWLER,
D. A. DUNN.

His Excellency, WM. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

GEORGIA.

Official Investigation Into the Conduct of the Recent Election—Gen. Meade's Order.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Department Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, March 29, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74.—A board of officers will convene at Atlanta on Monday, May 4, to receive and count the returns of the election recently held in Georgia, and report for the action of the Major-General commanding the names of all persons elected, and the offices for which elected.

2.—In the discharge of this duty the board will carefully compare the returns with the ballots and registration books and lists; will investigate and report upon any charges of fraud or malfeasance in office on the part of the Registrars, Managers, or other officers connected with the registration or the receiving of ballots—and in cases where frauds are detected, or where, from the evidence submitted, the board are of opinion that from any cause the election should be set aside, their report, with evidence and facts, will be presented to the Major-General commanding.

3. The attention of the Board is particularly directed to the revision of the registration during the five days preceding the election, and it will examine into the causes assigned by registrars for striking off names; comparing the same with the statements of those whose names have been stricken off. In any case of abuse of authority, or insufficient reasons given on the part of registrars, the Board will report the acts in the case for the action of the Major-General Commanding.

4. The Board are also charged with the duty of collecting all the facts and evidence in cases where the eligibility of candidates is disputed, reporting the result of their investigations to the Major-General Commanding for his decision and action.

5.—In the execution of the foregoing duties the board are fully empowered with all the authority requisite for the same—it is authorized to send for persons and papers—to take testimony on affidavits and, where necessary, to call on the Commanding officer, Sub-District of Georgia, to make such investigations as may be desired. The Commanding officer Sub-District of Georgia, the Superintendent of Registration and others, are hereby required to answer any calls made by the board—to have such investigations made—and to produce any books, papers, &c., that may be called for.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

6. Brevet Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM MCKEE DUNN, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. CAMPBELL D. EMORY, Aid-de-Camp.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. F. BARSTOW, Aid-de-Camp.

7. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary rooms and stationery for the Board, and the commanding officer, Post of Atlanta, such details of clerks, orderlies, &c., as may be necessary.

By order of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
R. C. DRUM, A. A. G.

Aid for the Episcopal Church at Atlanta, Georgia—A Circular from Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA, & ALABAMA,
ATLANTA, Ga., April 29, 1868.

To Joseph Warren, Esq., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: The congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city were, before the close of the military operations around the place, in possession of a suitable place for worship, furnished with what was necessary and appropriate. On the capture of the city, this church and all it contained were destroyed, by its proximity to those buildings which it was deemed necessary and proper to burn. This act not designed, and deplored by those who were instrumental in causing it, has compelled the occupation of a small frame building, not in proper repair, and not furnished as is greatly to be desired.

Being a worshiper in this church, my attention has been called to these facts, and to the additional one, that the wide-spread distress and loss of property occasioned by the war, render it out of the question for the members of the congregation, without assistance, to repair the misfortunes of the war. Believing that my position will add weight to the appeal now made to Christian friends, and desirous of showing to those who are by law placed under my command that neither I, nor the people of the North, entertain for them any feelings but those of kindness and brotherly love, and that while we deplore the cause, and regret the consequences of the war, we are willing to assist in relieving the suffering it has unintentionally occasioned, I venture to make this appeal to you to aid me in raising a fund to be appropriated to putting the house of our Heavenly Father in proper order, and furnishing it in a becoming manner. I make this appeal not only on the ground of Christian charity and of the duty enjoined on us by our religion, but also on the ground of the beneficial effect which my success will produce, and the moral support I shall derive therefrom, in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties devolving on me in my present position. Contributions of any amount, however small, will be most thankfully and gratefully received, and can be handed to the friend who will deliver this communication. Feeling my appeal will not be made in vain, and that all who assist me in this good work, will in due time be fully and amply rewarded, I remain, with great respect, very truly yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-Gen., U. S. A.

Gov. Orr on the South Carolina Constitution.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix, May 2.

During the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, Gov. ORR having speculated somewhat in relation to the probable action of the incoming Legislature upon the fortunes of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, Col. AIKEN, of Abbeville, alluded in unmeasured terms to the character and pretensions of that body. In reply, the Governor said, in effect, that the gentleman from Abbeville might join in the current denunciation of the Radical Convention—might sneer at "the great ringed-streaked-striped-and-speckled," and all of that, but he would tell the gentleman from Abbeville that the acts of this Convention were the law of the land, and would remain so for three, yes, perhaps for ten years—that the gentleman might scorn to obey, but that the Convention had the power, and he and all would have to obey; that there were some things in that Constitution that he did not approve, but that there were others that he did approve; and in conclusion, that it was for the gentleman from Abbeville to consider whether his course was calculated to remove the fetters from off our limbs. In his opinion, opposition and denunciation would serve but to rivet them the more firmly.

A Visit to President Johnson.

A letter from Washington, written on the 28th ult., and published in the Utica *Herald*, contains the following:

The White House is not over-thronged with visitors at present—this, as well as some other departments of business, waiting upon the result of impeachment. It was Cabinet day, but under favor of my friend Mr. NEILL, who is at home in the Executive Mansion, I found an easy admittance. It is a little awkward to hit upon the right topic of conversation under present circumstances; but Gov. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, who was of our company, and an active participator in the military operations around Nashville, relieved us of all embarrassment. The President entered with zest into the discussion of what he regarded as a crisis in the rebel fortunes; for, said he, had HOOD defeated THOMAS and passed northward of the Ohio, all things would have been different from what we now see them. The minutest details of the great conflict in that quarter appeared to be familiar to the President, and Gen. MARSHALL's allusion to the part borne by the Minnesota troops everywhere (he then and there held a Brigadier's commission) led Mr. JOHNSON into flattering comments upon their general bearing and bravery. Contrary to the usual fashion, as we were on the point of withdrawing, an invitation to the President's Library was extended. Mr. JOHNSON himself accompanying us and pointing out with much interest the celebrated present to JEFF. DAVIS from some of his foreign sympathizers, and which the blockade runners failed to carry into port. It is a miniature locomotive and tender constructed of gold and porcelain, and meant to compose part of a *dinner set* for the tables of his Confederate Excellency. The boiler of the engine, or coffee urn, was supplied with a lamp for keeping the coffee hot, and the smoke-pipe in front, with which a syphon or tube communicated, as some suggested for distilling the liquor, held the beverage in trust ere it was turned off for the Executive enjoyment. The tender to the locomotive was supplied with a silver rack for decanters and goblets, and likely enough for some kind of liquid stronger than old Java. The President's private secretary, Col. MOORE, aided in exhibiting various other matters of interest belonging to the room, where the President's personal correspondence is opened and his replies dictated. On the whole, whatever may have been our individual views on impeachment, into which I am bound to say no official took pains to inquire, we left the Executive presence no little gratified with the interview; nor could I help hinting to one of our party that if he were Senator instead of Governor I should have more suspicion as to the effect on his vote of his brief talk with Mr. JOHNSON about Nashville affairs, than a whole day of Judge NELSON's or even EVARTS' oratory at the capitol.

Gen. Wade Hampton's Political Views.

The Richmond (S. C.) Democratic Club held a meeting in Columbia on Monday, 4th inst., and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington with a remonstrance against the reception by Congress of the new State Constitution. Resolutions were adopted inviting colored men to join the Club, pledging the members to give the preference to such as do join in selecting laborers or servants of any kind, and providing for a series of semi-monthly lectures on the political issues of the day for the benefit of the colored members. Gen. WADE HAMPTON was present, and being requested to address the Club, spoke in substance as follows:

"Although absent from the State for a length of time, I have watched your proceedings with keen interest and have been highly gratified. I claim that we have rights in the Union, and that when we laid down our arms it was with the understanding that we were to be re-admitted to the Union with all our rights, dignity and equality unimpaired. Mr. LINCOLN so declared and Mr. SEWARD so stated in his foreign dispatches. I was willing to see the Union restored, and that when our States were restored our people would endeavor to forgive, if not forget the past. But I fear that many of our people were too ready to yield concessions. They not only met the Radical Party half way, but went still further. I hope that the delegates sent to the National Democratic Nominating Convention, to meet in New-York in July next, will see that the rights of the State are fully upheld. I think that the action of your Convention was consistent and politic. We should go with the Democratic Party if they advocate State rights. I recently met two gentlemen from parishes in Louisiana, which contained large colored majorities, who stated that the colored people had been properly informed of the position they occupied, and the consequence was that, in one of those parishes, there were 800 majority for the Democrats, and in the other 600. Let the colored man be told God's truth—that if he expects to escape the fate of the Indian, he should go in with the Democratic or Conservative Party. Nearly a year ago, by special request, I addressed the colored people, at a meeting in this town, and told them that I believed all these matters were unconstitutional, and would be wiped out. I told them that I was willing to extend to them an educational and property qualification. The colored men have not, it is true, carried out the views they then expressed—they would not meet us half way. Many have been led off. Now, when the Democratic Party is getting into the ascendancy at the North, and will shortly be in power, we could turn our backs upon the unfortunate colored men, and tell them we would have nothing to do with them; but that should not be the case. This matter should be settled by the Democratic Convention, to meet in New-York. It is probable that the question relative to suffrage will be referred to the States. In conclusion, I will only say that I did not expect to address you to-day, but only hoped to see my old friends and fellow-citizens, and to assure them that the good work is going on, and that FORREST in Tennessee and GORDON in Georgia are pushing the matter, and are very sanguine of success."

The Genuine Radicals of Missouri.

The following call, signed by some of the most prominent Radicals in Missouri, was published in the St. Louis *Westliche Post* of Tuesday last:

To the Friends of Progress:

The abolishment of the present form of the Presidency, though it would be the most appropriate means to prevent usurpation of power by the Executive, and place the centre of gravitation in our Government where it should be, to wit: in Congress, is not sufficiently appreciated by American politicians to secure it anything like success at present. On the contrary, we again approach the usual presidential campaign, for which the mania of compromise seems to have settled in advance the whole question with the mania of plunder, in order to put a man at the head of this nation, whose name, professional politicians tell the people, promises certain success.

The Republican Press, with a few rare exceptions, is again trying to force upon the people the choice between two evils, and makes the unhappy condition of the country the pretext for this policy. It has had neither the courage to fully discuss the question of the abolishment of the Presidency in a thorough manner, nor openly pronounce its opinion of a man to whom the fate of this Republic is to be intrusted after the same trial from which it has emerged, and while it finds itself in the midst of a difficult process of reorganization. Under the patronage of the first Magistrate in the land, and in expectation of an easy victory, it either keeps a diplomatic silence, or it eulogizes the military services of its presumptive candidate.

In view of these facts we feel ourselves bound in duty to declare that we believe a permanent success for the people, and the maintenance of their republican liberties, can only be accomplished by the Republican Party strictly and energetically adhering to its principles; and that we cannot discover in the past of Gen. GRANT any guarantee for his future action, nor in his former deportment any show of statesmanlike capacity. It therefore seems unjustifiable to prefer him to long-tried statesmen, and we are not inclined to trifle with principles and promote corruption under the miserable pretext of availability.

We, therefore, expect especially of those genuine and sincere Radicals who may be called upon to use their influence at the nomination and election of the next President that they will exercise it in favor of a candidate who will be able to solve the difficult problem of true Republicanism, and who boldly professes the principles of liberty and humanity, which are laid down in the Declaration of Independence. A prompt and determined policy of this character, and a nomination made in that spirit only, will meet with our approval. All who agree with us are invited to sign this address.

(Signed)
W. STANGEL,
CHAS. J. PALME,
A. SIGEL,
G. WOLBRECHT,
HENRY SCHWEICKHARDT,
JOHN G. KAFFER,
A. ALBERT,
HERMANN STAMM,
JAS. SCHUH,
CHAS. L. LIPS,
HENRY KOHLER,
JOHN FIALA.

ST. LOUIS, April, 1868.

Political Speculations.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, writes as follows, under date of 2d inst.:

"Some of the Democratic politicians, dispairing of the availability even of Gen. HANCOCK or Mr. PENDLETON, are now earnestly urging Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, upon the attention of the party as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. Mr. HENDRICKS as the nominee for the first, and Gov. ENGLISH or Mayor HOFFMAN for the second office, will command a very strong support, but it cannot be denied that Mr. PENDLETON has struck the political key, to which the whole West responds. Repudiation and paper money are the demands of the West. Mr. PENDLETON had the sagacity to see this condition of the public mind a year in advance of the Republican leaders, and promptly availed himself of it. Of course he abjured all the old principles of the Democratic Party—for the sake of new and more popular issues. The abolition of Slavery was never more popular in the West than is now the repudiation of the public debt in the same section of country. The three thousand millions of dollars in slave property have been destroyed, and an equal amount in Government securities represents the cost of the Slavery extinction. The West assisted in contracting the debt, but refuses to pay it. Mr. PENDLETON is, however, consistent in his position, for he was opposed to the war, and to the abolition of Slavery, and to the contraction of the war debt.

The cardinal principle of the Jackson and Benton Democracy was a hard money currency. But the Western Democracy would prefer war, pestilence and famine to the resumption of specie payments. How far the Republican Party will yield to the new political demands of the West remains to be seen."

The Recent Encounter Between Soldiers and Civilians in North Carolina—Four Men Killed.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* gives the following extracts from a private letter detailing the circumstances connected with the attempted arrest and the death of REDDICK CARNEY and his son, in Pitt County, N. C.:

"I have heard the particulars of a terrible tragedy that was enacted on Sunday morning, 26th of April, and if such be the mode of executing the laws I have no hope. Brevet Major WYLLYS LYMAN, Fortieth United States Infantry, was, by Special Order No. 72, Headquarters Military Post Goldsboro', dated 16th April, 1868, ordered to take twenty men and go to Greenville, Pitt County, and 'take quarters in the Court-house until Friday, April 24, 1868, when he was to return to Post headquarters.' The purpose of this was stated to be to prevent any unlawful intimidation of voters at the election, and to secure the due enforcement of the laws of the State and the orders of the military commander. I have seen a copy of the order indorsed upon the order for transportation, so that there can be no doubt upon the point. Major LYMAN, with his men, (negroes,) went to Greenville. On Friday morning, a sentinel, on duty the night before, reported having fired upon some one who returned the fire. Major LYMAN declined to leave the place on that day, and, therefore, had to wait until Monday following, as the steamboat goes up only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The election passed off quietly. So far as I have heard there was no disturbance. On Saturday night Major LYMAN, with fourteen of his men, left Greenville, crossed Tar River and went some eight or ten miles up the Williamston road to the house of a Mr. REDDICK CARNEY, an old man some sixty-five years old, who had become obnoxious to the United States troops. It seems that in 1865, a negro was found dead in the road. There was no evidence, so far as I know, to connect old CARNEY with the killing. I do know of evidence tending very strongly to show that other parties were guilty of the homicide. For this an attempt was made to arrest the old man, which resulted in the death of the Lieutenant in command of the troops making the attempt. To my knowledge, at least, no further notice was taken of the affair. Mr. CARNEY lived at home; made no pretence of concealment; went about the country on public occasions, and to public places, the Court-house included, just as any other citizen, and was liable to arrest at any time. Gen. CANBY removed Mr. GRAY, the former Sheriff, and placed in office Mr. RICH, the present representative. Mr. RICH remained in office until he resigned, on going to the Convention. Mr. FOLEY, the present Sheriff elect, succeeded Mr. RICH. To my knowledge, at least, neither of these Sheriffs ever attempted to use the power of the county placed in their hands. These Sheriffs were the officers of the law, and if CARNEY was not arrested, it was not their fault.

Major LYMAN surrounded CARNEY's house about daylight on Sunday morning, and demanded a surrender. There were present in the house Mr. REDDICK CARNEY and wife, Mr. WHITEHURST and wife (CARNEY's daughter), who were there on a visit; GEO. CARNEY and an unmarried daughter. Mr. WHITEHURST, the son-in-law, surrendered, saying he had nothing to do with it. Mr. REDDICK CARNEY and his son GEORGE refused to surrender. They were up stairs. The women were allowed to leave the house, but came off in their night clothes. The attack commenced, the CARNEYS and the soldiers both firing. Two soldiers were killed, whereupon WHITEHURST, who was sitting on the porch, was fired into and wounded in three places—once in the bowels mortally, it is presumed. A soldier, it is said, also clubbed his musket to knock his brains out, but desisted. WHITEHURST begged for his life, saying he was a prisoner in their hands; that he had nothing to do with the matter; had surrendered, &c. The house down stairs was plundered and pillaged, and set on fire.

During the melée Major LYMAN, who was covered by a tree, received a slight wound in the arm. Meanwhile the fire spread and the flames increased. As the house was about to fall in young CARNEY came down stairs to the front door, firing as he came, when he was shot and killed, falling out of the door, where he was allowed to remain until his body was so burned and charred that no one could have recognized him. The old man stayed up stairs defiant to the last, and perished in the flames of his own roof tree. After the place was cool enough to be examined the bones of a human frame could be identified. These are, I think, the facts. The Major went back to Greenville with his dead and living soldiers, and on Monday returned to Post Headquarters."

Eliot's Indian Bible.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

The sale of a copy of this very rare and curious book at auction, in New-York, for $1,130, deserves more than the brief notice which has appeared of it in our columns. The work is a remarkable one, first, in being a translation of the whole Bible and the New Testament into the language spoken by the Massachusetts Indians, and accomplished by the one man known as the Apostle JOHN ELIOT, who labored as a missionary among the Indians for a long period. He was many years engaged in the labor of translation. It is at all times a task of great difficulty to render the Bible into a foreign language, even if the language is a written one; but in such a language as that of the Indians, which was never before written, the labor was gigantic. None but a religious enthusiast, such as ELIOT, would ever have attempted it.

This Bible has also a value as a typographical curiosity. In the year 1663, New-England was still a wilderness teeming with a great Indian population, and the struggle for existence was by no means an easy one. To print a pamphlet was an event of importance, yet in the infancy of the Commonwealth the whole Bible was printed at Cambridge in this strange language, a monument of aboriginal philology which has never been equaled, notwithstanding all the efforts of our missionary societies to christianize and civilize the Indians for the last 200 years.

The printing of this Bible was begun in 1660, and finished in September, 1663, thus occupying three years. The edition was one thousand copies, of which not more than fifteen are known to be preserved in the United States. Twenty copies were sent to England, in which there was a Dedication to CHARLES II.

But this is not all that is remarkable about this Bible. A second edition was called for, and the whole work was reprinted at Cambridge by SAMUEL GREENE, the printer of the first edition, in 1685. The art of printing was still in its infancy. The proposition for printing this edition was submitted to the Commissioners of the United Colonies of New-England for their consideration, in 1678-79, by Mr. ELIOT, who, among his several appeals, said that King Philip had sent to him for books to read.

The work, which was commenced the following year, proceeded but slowly, as there was but one man, the Indian printer, who was able to compose the sheets and correct the proof. In 1684 Mr. ELIOT, writing to Hon. ROBERT BOYLE, says: "We have but few hands, one Englishman and a boy, and one Indian." It was completed the following year, and 2,000 copies printed.

The Indian title reads as follows:

"*Mamusse wunneetupanatamwe up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk wusku Testament,*" &c.

The following is the full English title:

"The Holy Bible: containing the Old Testament and the New. Translated into the Indian language and ordered to be printed by the Commissioners of the United Colonies in New-England. At the charge, and with the consent of the Corporation in England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians in New-England. Cambridge: Printed by SAMUEL GREENE and MARMADUKE JOHNSON. MDCLXIII." (1663.) 4to, 424 leaves. The New Testament contains 129 leaves.

It is well known that there is no Indian living who can read this Bible or even speak the language in which it is written. Hon. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, of Hartford, late Secretary of State of Connecticut, is, we believe, the only person living who understands the language and is able to read this Bible. He has made it a study for many years, and has composed a dictionary of several thousand words from it.

We are glad to learn that fine and perfect copies of both editions of ELIOT's Bible and New Testament are in a private library in Providence, in which is a little volume in the same Indian language, called, *The Practice of Piety*, and a *Grammar of the Indian Language*, printed at Cambridge in 1666, both the work of the indefatigable ELIOT. The Grammar is far more rare than the Bible, as not more than three copies are known in the United States.

We cannot close our notice of these remarkable books without adding the following letter, a manuscript copy of which is appended to the *Manitowompae Pomantamoonk, or Practice of Piety*, from JOHN ELIOT to Hon. ROBERT BOYLE:

ROXBURY, Aug. 29, 1682.
(third month of our overthrow.)

Right Honorable, unwearied and nursing Father Robert Boyle:

I have nothing new to write but lamentations, and I am loath to grieve your loving and noble soul.

Our Indian work yet liveth, praised be God. The Bible is come forth, many hundreds bound up and dispersed among the Indians, whose thankfulness I intimate and testify to your Honor. The *Practice of Piety* is also finished and beginneth to be bound up, and my humble request to your Honor is that we may again reimpose the Primer and Catechism, for though the last impression be not quite spent, yet quickly they will; and I old and ready to be gone, and desire to leave as many books as I can. I know not what to add in this distressing day of our overthrow; so I commit your Honor to the Lord, and rest

Your Honor's to serve in Jesus Christ,
JOHN ELIOT.

An Oil Train Burnt on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad—Two Men Killed, and Several Wounded.

On Sunday morning last, about 3 o'clock, an oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was stopped by obstructions to the track a short distance from Mantua Station, Ohio. While the track was being put in order, a brakeman was sent back with a signal to stop the freight train that was following. He had been gone but a short time when the freight train came along, down a heavy grade, the momentum it had obtained rendering it impossible to materially check its speed before it struck the caboose of the train in front, knocking it into a complete wreck and setting it on fire. The engineer of the freight jumped from his train an instant before it collided with the caboose, and escaped without serious injury. The fireman, JAMES DENHAM, was killed.

In the caboose there were a number of persons, nearly all of whom were more or less injured, some of them seriously. GEORGE SAYER, of Newburg, Ohio, was asleep in the caboose at the time of the collision, and was instantly killed. His body was afterward burned with the wreck. Those who were uninjured had scarcely escaped from the car when it caught fire, and it was with the utmost exertion that the wounded were rescued from the flames. One man who had become entangled in the wreck, had both his arms burned to a crisp before he was released from his place of torture. He cannot live.

Sixteen cars ladened with oil then caught fire, and were burned. The track and ties for a long distance were destroyed, and all trains on Saturday were delayed several hours at that point, the road not being replaced, and a transfer of passengers and baggage being required, both east and west.

Medical attendance was secured immediately, and the citizens of Mantua and vicinity immediately threw open their doors to the wounded, and all things that could be done were done to alleviate their sufferings and supply their wants.

The San Francisco Self-Propelling Boat—Disastrous End of a Grand Experiment.

We have published a detailed account, from the San Francisco *Alta California*, of a combination boat, or three boats fastened together, tandem style, which by the simple action of the waves, was to obtain power to run itself, invented by Mr. ROBERTSON, a worthy mechanic of that city, and constructed at an expense of $7,000 to $9,000. The rougher the sea the faster the boat was to travel. The *Alta* in a recent issue gives the following description of the trial-trip and its termination:

"In his mind's eye the inventor saw the new boat traveling the waters like a thing of life, riding the billows sea-serpent fashion, independent of steam or other expensive motive power, enjoying the tempest and fairly exulting in the storm. In due time the boat was completed. So confident was the inventor of its success, that he made preparations for a voyage of considerable length—not a mere pleasure trip around the Bay in shallow water—but a good, honest voyage outside on "the sea, the sea, the deep blue sea," etc. Crackers, cheese, and soft-tack, with a limited supply of liquid refreshments for a ten days' voyage, were taken on board, ballast was put in, and at ebb tide the new sovereign of the seas put off from MEIGGS' wharf—four persons, the inventor, Capt. YOUNG, and two sailors, being on board. She was hardly clear of the wharf when she swung around broadside to the tide, and commenced bobbing and ducking in a most unpromisingly perverse manner, refusing to obey the helm at all. Occasionally she would lurch so heavily that her wheel-house would be almost submerged, and some anxiety was felt by those on shore for the safety of those on board. She made very good time floating with the tide, sidewise instead of endwise, but while the wheels revolved they did not seem to give the boat any additional speed. The fact was soon apparent to those on shore that the old experiment of a man standing in a washtub and lifting himself over a stone wall by taking hold of the handles, was being repeated in a different form. The motive power being in the water, not on the boat, as a matter of course the wheels would turn any light machinery in the boat, but would not send the boat itself ahead an inch, and the unmanageable monster would simply move with the water, not through it. The inventor was, however, still sanguine that all he required was regular waves; once outside among them and he was all right, the rougher it became the better it would be for all concerned. The boat went on like a raft until it had been carried outside the Heads, when it went over the bar into the rough water, and then went over itself, by way of varying the programme, without the slightest regard for the feelings or wishes of the inventor and his friends on board. The party on board now thought it time to strike out on their own hook. The theory of the inventor did not contemplate navigating the ocean keel uppermost, and it was clearly no time to stand on abstractions or technicalities. They had taken a small boat in tow when they started out, to be used in case they might wish to land on an island to hunt turtle, or anything of that kind, and that saved them until the pilot boat *Caleb Curtis* came to their rescue and took them on board. The steam tug *Rescue* was in the vicinity, and her Captain thought he could tow the wreck back to San Francisco for about $500, but the inventor did not appear to think it worth being rescued at such a figure, under the circumstances, and it went on Chinewards, or otherwards, on its own hook."

Resignation of President Hickok, of Union College.

The following communication was made to the Trustees of Union College, April 28, 1868:

To the Trustees of Union College:

GENTLEMEN: Several operating causes have for the past few years been diminishing the number of scholars in this college—such as the discontinuance of Southern patronage, denominational action and interest in most of the surrounding institutions, and a restricted manner of our admitting students, and these causes will probably continue for years to come.

But the most discouraging hindrances to the prosperity of the college are found in the neglect to push forward improvements in buildings, additions to library, and other apparatus for instruction; and more especially as the radical source of most difficulties, otherwise removable, the deep disagreement in spirit and action which now prevails, and for years has existed in the College Faculty, and which has spread its influence into the Board of Trust. If congeniality and harmony were in both Boards of Trust and Instruction, the hindrances and inefficiencies which exist might be removed or redressed, and the prosperity of the college might be restored. Nothing need hinder the successful competition and coöperation with other colleges in doing the work of liberal education, if there were united and prompt action on the part of its guardians and instructors.

After a full and faithful trial of more than two years in the office of the President, it is now my clear conviction that my administration of the college government will not secure the requisite harmony and consequent prosperity. The plain course of duty, therefore, and which coincides with my inclination under the circumstances, is to resign the office of the Presidency, and which I hereby do resign, to take effect at the termination of the sixteenth year of my connection with the College, July 22, 1868, after which time all official relation of myself with Union College is to be dissolved.

L. P. HICKOK.

This communication was referred to a committee of five, to confer with Dr. HICKOK, and also with power to look for some person who shall fill the vacancy.

Death by Lightning in Illinois.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that GEORGE PARTRIDGE, an Englishman, who was employed by a farmer in Waukegon, Ill., was killed by lightning on Friday morning, 1st, inst. Mr. PARTRIDGE had unhitched his team from the plow, preparatory to going home, as a rain-storm was threatening. The team, a pair of valuable draft horses, were at the same time killed. At the time of the occurrence five or six laborers were in the nursery. One of them, a man named SHERRY, was severely stunned, remaining senseless for nearly an hour. He is recovering. The other laborers felt the shock of the electricity, but sustained no injuries. PARTRIDGE was struck in the crown of the head, the current making a large hole, passing completely through the body and coming out of the sole of the left foot, leaving an orifice about the size of a dime. The body was badly burned and lacerated, hair and whiskers considerably singed, and the face somewhat blackened. His clothes were literally torn to shreds from his body, and his boots were thrown some distance from his feet.

A NEGRO BIGAMIST.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says that the evidence in a case brought before the Court of General Sessions, in that city on the 4th inst., went to show that ISAAC MITCHELL, while a slave, cohabited with one BETSEY CAMPBELL, also a slave, but of a different owner. He lived with her twenty years, and had by her thirteen children. Being separated from her by the events of the war he took up with one LAVINIA MITCHELL, another slave, and remained with her two years. The war came to an end, freedom was proclaimed, and LAVINIA demanded that the marriage ceremony be performed. This was done Aug. 13, 1866. Moving afterward to Charleston he met BETSEY CAMPBELL, and the old love prevailing upon him he abandoned LAVINIA, and was married to the mother of his thirteen children. LAVINIA became indignant, and appeared as prosecutrix in the case of bigamy.

A CANARY'S CHAGRIN.—A lady friend has a bird hanging in its cage by the window, the door of which is occasionally opened and his canaryship permitted to indulge the freedom of the room. A day or two since he happened to fly on the mantel-shelf, whereupon was a mirror. Here was a new discovery of the most profound interest. He gazed long and curiously at himself and came to the conclusion he had found a mate. Going back to his cage he selected a seed from its box and brought it in his bill as an offering to the stranger. In vain he exerted himself to make his new-found friend partake, and becoming weary of that tried another tack. Stepping back a few inches from the glass he poured forth his sweetest notes, pausing now and then for a reply. None came, and moody and disgusted he flew back to his perch, hanging his head in shame and silence for the rest of the day, and although the door was repeatedly left open, refused to come out again.—*Augusta (Ga.) Republican.*

ST. LOUIS INCOMES.—The following citizens of St. Louis pay taxes on incomes of $20,000 and over: Thomas Allen, $26,606; J. Byrne, Jr., $26,272; Joseph Brown, $22,100; A. Boeckler, $21,600; Robert Campbell, $64,261; Geo. Collier's estate, $94,239; Sarah A. Collier, $20,532; J. G. Copelin, $152,125; William Downing, $28,343; F. O. Day, $24,064; J. H. Gumbart, $26,700; E. Goddard, $26,971; George D. Hall, $28,868; J. F. Hume, $22,350; Mrs. A. L. Hunt, $44,691; W. S. Harney, $31,876; John Knapp, $36,677; Geo. Knapp, $31,679; W. J. Lamp, $28,155; J. H. Lucas, $126,898; Wm. Mitchell, $39,455; Berenice Morrison, $21,968; John M. Plant, $21,034; C. H. Peck, $20,863; John J. Roe, $33,904; Ralph Sellew, $33,111; E. O. Standard, $33,843; W. H. Schwitzer, $20,929; H. Shaw, $45,800; J. R. Shepley, $23,623; G. R. Taylor, $27,466; J. C. Vogel, $46,695; Francis Whittaker, $46,300; L. F. Wetzel, $20,397; George P. Whitelaw, $21,922.

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Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 8, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 33 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 13 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe. ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular Letters of Credit through ALLEN, PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days. Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a freegift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO., S. GANDY,
J. H. SWIFT, W. T. BLODGETT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS, A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY,

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN E. GAVIT, TRACY R. EDSON,
NEZIAH WRIGHT, O. D. F. GRANT,
J. DORSEY BALD, C. L. VAN ZANDT,
ALBERT G. GOODALL, WM. M. SMILLIE,
GEO. H. STAYNER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were reelected:

JOHN E. GAVIT, President.
ALBERT G. GOODALL, Vice-President.
C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.
NEZIAH WRIGHT, Treasurer.

C. L. VAN ZANDT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs. The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.

HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 6, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREEFOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT Bonds, having 20 years to run, bearing 6 per cent. interest in lawful money, regarded by savings and other institutions as the most desirable of the Government Securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and

No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, - - -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES, - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

RACINE, WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN; and KENOSHA, MUSCATINE CITY, IOWA, and COUNTY, WESTERN SECURITIES, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS negotiated and purchased at best market rates. GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

REMOVAL.

LLOYD, HAMILTON & CO., Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st., removed to No. 48 Exchange-place.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the general acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such trustees for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, F. HAVEN, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, (deferred from March 18,) will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, at 2 o'clock. By order: F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

DIVIDEND.

The "National Patent Wood Preserving Company" have declared a dividend of six per cent., payable in cash, on and after May 10, by EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer, No. 24 Nassau-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES GOULD, of West Farms, County of Westchester, State of New-York, who has carried on business for the longest period during the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MAYER MEYER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JUSTIN ASA EDWARDS, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. WHITE, of Flatbush, County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 9, 1868.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. Has removed to No. 73 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,

Muslin Curtains,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

GILT CORNICES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES.

WINDOW SHADES fitted in the best manner with spring or ordinary fixtures.

An elegant assortment of

PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,

WITH "CONNECTING CORNICES."

All orders promptly attended to.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

657 & 659 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STYLES FOR SPRING.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, on our screens, a magnificent assortment of designs, and are prepared to decorate Walls and Ceilings in the most elaborate manner.

Especial attention called to our stock of LOW-PRICED GILT AND CHINTZ PAPERS for bedrooms.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOILIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD THREAD.

A full line of Nos. 50, 60, and 70, expressly adapted for fine work on sewing machines, requiring the

BEST AND STRONGEST SIX-CORD,

will be found in our stock.

E. A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES. Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SKIRTS AND APRONS PRINTED WITH the only proved substantial black color. Apply at corner Wythe-av. No. 18 Rush-st., Brooklyn, Eastern District. E. KRUMMEL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. HOWELL, MILLINERY, NO. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., New-York. Ladies' own materials made up.

AUCTION SALES.

ADJOURNED SALE OF

500

BUILDING LOTS

At Bergen Point, New-Jersey,

AT AUCTION,

under the direction of A. D. Mellick, Esq. For account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,

WILL SELL

ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1868,

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

500 BUILDING LOTS,

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED ON HIGH GROUND, NEAR THE STATION, AT BERGEN POINT; DISTANT 30 MINUTES FROM THE CITY BY THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, or at the office of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY."

J. H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, May 12, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ORDER OF FRANCIS SKIDDY, ESQ., ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY;

The eight-story brick building No. 280 South-st., known as the "PLACE SUGAR REFINERY," 70 feet front, 140 feet deep, extending through to Front-st., with all the machinery and appurtenances of a sugar refinery in complete running order, and capable of turning out 1,500 barrels of sugar a week. Also, dock privileges and storehouse on the north side of Front-st., adjoining the refinery, built on leased ground, with unexpired lease. Also, a complete stock of boneblack, supposed to be about 500,000 pounds. For further information apply on the premises, until day of sale, to A. B. THORBURN.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway: Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE SALE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE R. CHOLWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale.—Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, at 10 o'clock, by order of the Court, the assignee will sell at auction, at the salesroom of H. D. MINER & BARKER, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., the stock of goods of the above-named bankrupt, being part of his assets, consisting of pocket-books, card cases, writing desks, work-boxes, bankers' cases and an assortment of fancy articles.

Dated at New-York, this 2d day of May, 1868.

G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, Assignee.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

G. L. BECKMAN, Trustee.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 63 valuable building lots on Bergen-st. and Portland-av., near Prospect Park, and on Macon and McDonough sts. and Reid-av., Brooklyn; also, 49 Prospect Park and Boulevard lots; to be sold TUESDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., near Montague, Brooklyn. Maps are now ready.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED IN AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Ale Brewery in St. Louis, with about $10,000 capital, now doing a good business. For further particulars address M. J. GREEN, No. 42 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at reasonable prices, at the Brush Factory, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York, Harper's Building. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—[illegible] desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHOW CASES, OLD AND NEW, OF ALL descriptions, at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & PERSCH, No. 145 Chatham-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, No. [illegible] Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 30 West 42d-st., built in the best manner by Anson Woodruff, Esq., and containing all modern improvements. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. [illegible] West-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., fifty feet north of 125th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHY GO TO BROOKLYN AND PAY from $500 to $1,000 a lot for property far out in the suburbs of the city, where taxes are three per cent., where future assessments are unlimited, where the only communication is by the slow, dirty, tiresome, wooden-seated horse-cars and the small, always crowded boats of the Union Ferry Company, when you can go to Bergen Point, N. J., only 30 minutes by the elegant and spacious ferry-boats and the luxurious and easy-running cars of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and buy lots at $350 each, where taxes are one per cent at a valuation of less than two-thirds. Bergen Point is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill von Kull, having every advantage of churches, schools, stores and good society, with a New-York communication sixty times daily, and yet far removed from the corruption of City Government. Send to A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st., for a map of 500 building lots, beautifully located immediately at the station, to be sold by them at auction on the ground, the 12th inst.

See advertisement in auction column.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING-SING—A HANDSOME place of nearly 40 acres; the house is finely located in full view of the river, and standing on high ground is cool and remarkably healthy; it is completely furnished in every department; has a bath-room, laundry, and hot and cold water in unfailing abundance; there is a farmer's cottage, ample stable room, and other outhouses; a fine piece of woods, a large garden, and fruits of all kinds, &c., &c. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 46 Broad-st., second floor front.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT suburban residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion house, and all necessary outbuildings, situated in Westchester County, about 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge and 8 miles from Central Park; has a fine water view. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements, and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PLAINFIELD.—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE and 15 acres of land, situate on a fine wide street, for sale for $20,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A WATERFRONT COTTAGE IN A VILLAGE, 30 miles on the Sound by rail or steamer, to exchange or sell; 12 rooms; 15 acres for $7,000. Apply to Mr. KENEDY, at Wood's Museum, No. 1,221 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situate on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horses, cow, poultry, &c., can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from all fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A VERY ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS country seat, beautifully situated at South Oyster Bay, L. I.; 10 minutes' drive of the Amityville Station, South Side Railroad; fine fishing and yachting; extensive view and desirable neighborhood. Apply to LAWRENCE & STRATTON, No. 111 Broadway, Basement Trinity Building.

A—TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st., with or without stable attached, handsomely frescoed; furnished, $275 per month; unfurnished, $2,700. Also, inside house, $2,000. ABNER L. ELY, No. 637 4th-av., corner 41st-st., or No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, situate at Secaucus, Hudson County, N. J.; 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, splendid house, fruit trees, &c.; rent $800 a year; possession on 1st of June next. Inquire of Mr. KUNTZ, near the premises.

TO LET—NO. 340 ADELPHI-ST., BROOKLYN; a new two-story brick house; partial improvements; first-class neighborhood; near Fulton-av; eight rooms; rent $650. Inquire at No. 423 Fulton-av., in the grocery store.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.

R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for one year; pleasant location; modern conveniences; eight minutes' walk from depot. Address Box No. 243 New-York Post Office, or call on BLACKWELL & SMITH, Orange.

TWO HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Bay side, Flushing, on the water; 15 and 13 rooms; bathing house, garden fruits and vegetables for one; ice-houses filled. GEORGE BRADISH, No. 54 William-st., Room No. 21.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED HOUSES AT Sharon, Conn., $450 and $500 for the season; Harlem Railroad four hours. GEO. E. WOODWARD, architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 45 White-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO. 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

A PART OF A SPACIOUS BROADWAY store, with fixtures, to rent, suitable for any first-class retail business; capital location and reasonable rent. Apply to SHIFFER & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—3,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH POWER, for storage. Apply at 307 Broadway, Mutual Collar Co.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE,

Greenwood Lake, will open 1st of May. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—The undersigned having renewed the lease of the above establishment for a term of years, are refurnishing, painting and making many alterations and improvements, and would respectfully solicit their old patrons.

Mr. Fish, Jr., can be seen at Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway, in relation to accommodations for the summer season. WM. J. FISH & SON.

Steamboat leaves Neptune House Dock at 7½ A. M., and Pier No. 39 East River at 4 P. M., stopping at 34th-st. each way.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, Conn., opens May 11, for the Summer. The house is entirely new, and furnished in elegant modern style throughout. The furniture, bedding and all appointments equal to first-class city hotels; house contains baths, hot and cold water, and every comfort desired; beautiful drives, fine hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor, Collinsville, Conn.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES, travelers and tourists who seek the country for health, quiet, pure mountain air, the purest of spring water, good accommodations and reasonable prices, should visit the beautiful village of Charlestown, N. H. Rooms for the season can now be engaged at Robertson House. GEO. W. HOYT, Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—THE ENGLEWOOD House is now open for the Summer. A few more pleasant rooms for families and single gentlemen to let; forty minutes from the City by the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Address L. F. RIDES, Proprietor.

R. D. BALDWIN, OF BALDWIN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, can be found at the office of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR three adults and three children, within easy riding distance of the City: upper part of New-York Island or Westchester preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,173, New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE. CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES. THE IMMENSE STOCK. GREAT BARGAINS at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves... WEDNESDAY, May 13
AUSTRALASIAN leaves... WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves... WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves... WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves... WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves... WEDNESDAY, June 17

Chief cabin passage... $130
Second cabin passage... 80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage... 145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO... WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA... WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN... WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA... WEDNESDAY, June 10

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DUCHESNE... SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE, LEMARIE... SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE... SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE, SURMONT... SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board.

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 15.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin... $75 } Payable in
Second Cabin... 50 } Gold.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP... SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS... SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON... SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax)... MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE... SATURDAY, June 6

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 13, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

Rates of Passage—First cabin, $80 gold; steerage, $35 currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA... May 14
PALMYRA... May 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin... $80 Gold.
Steerage... $30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every WEDNESDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM... DONALDSON... May 6
COLUMBIA... CARNAGHAN... May 9
CALEDONIA... MACDONALD... May 16

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to

L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT REDUCED RATES.

The first-class steamships

THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves... SATURDAY, May 9
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves... SATURDAY, May 16

at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic & Gulf R. R. and Florida steamers.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin reduced to $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, May 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SARAGOSSA will sail on the following saturday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. E. SMITH.

MAY 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,

or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

FOR PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON

VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. For freight apply at Pier No. 33 North River. SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SUNDAY BOAT.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steamboat NORWALK leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, at 8 o'clock, from the foot of Harrison-st., touching at 34th-st., making all the landings.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 14, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 2:00 P. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 3:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 3:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,

Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS

for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIETIES, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 82 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT FROM JULY 1 TO MAY next, with privilege of another year, a small, completely and comfortably furnished cottage with some ground, within an hour or so of City Hall, by a small family; location must be good and price not more than $60 or $70 per month; a good opportunity for any one wanting a first-class tenant. Address with full particulars only, J. H. S., care H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the First-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN, WILLIAM V. BRADY, JAMES E. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 24, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1868, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 23, 1868.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 8:05 P. M. To take effect April 28, 1868.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 21 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York to Ogdensburgh without change. Connection for Troy via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:25 and 6:22 P. M. The 8:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WILLIAMSBURG, occupying a cottage house in a pleasant neighborhood, will let with board to a gentleman and wife a second-story front room, partially furnished, where there are no other boarders, and less than ten minutes' walk from South 7th-st. ferries; gas and bath. Address B. Box No. 164 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen willing to room together, can be accommodated with large, pleasant rooms at No. 54 Willow-st., convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, in a first-class boarding house, few minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 186 Washington-st., first door south of Brooklyn Institute.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway—handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast. The best of references given and required.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board; bath adjoining. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR TO let to one or two gentlemen, without board: No. 264 4th-av., second house below Calvary Church.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, MASON & HAMLIN METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $125 each, offering the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the last of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

NORWALK, CONN.

C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Summer session of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of May next, and continue until October.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL, HARTFORD, CONN.

Rev. I. BIRD and JAMES BIRD, Principals. A home school with home influences for fifteen boys, with ample play-grounds. An interview can be had by sending address to the office of New-York Observer.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted and reopened Sept. 8. S. T. FROST, A. M.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LESSONS.—AN EXPERIENCED young Professor of distinguished education, lately arrived from Paris, and speaking English fluently, desires a few private lessons; residence vicinity 23d-st. and 5th-av.; would also wish to make arrangements with an institution; best City references. Address X., Box No. 122 Times Office.